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A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the

Women Lexical Variation in Maghnia Speech Community

Degree of Master in Language Studies

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DECLARATION

I hereby solemnly declare that this present thesis is entirely my pure work and that all sources that have been used or quoted from have been fully acknowledged by means of complete references whenever necessary.

Date:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

DEDICATION

This work is wholeheartedly dedicated

To my beloved parents, *Mrs. MOUS NAIMA* and *Mr.MOHAMED GOUAL*, for being

my

entire source of inspiration and strength.

To my special, beloved sister *MALAK* for being my source of joy

ABSTRACT

Language Variation is a linguistic phenomenon through which Maghnia's speech community is known for. The main purpose of the present investigation is to shed light on the women's lexical variation in Maghnia's speech community including the influence of Moroccan and Arabic borrowing along with French in relation two three social factors that are age, occupation and the level of education. To achieve the research goals, a mixed quantitative and quantitative research methodology is adopted. In doing so, the research has been accomplished using three research instruments including an audio recording and note taking and a questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to address 80 women from Maghnia aged from 20 to 80 years old. The findings have revealed that women's lexical variation is determined by social variables namely age, occupation and level of education. On the other hand, immigration as a social phenomenon has greatly affected women's speech.

Keywords: Lexical variation, borrowing, Women, speech community, and Mghnia.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABBREVIATIONS

AA: Algerian Arabic

AB: Arabic language Borrowing

CA: Classical Arabic

MB: Moroccan Borrowing

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

R.Q: Research Question

H: Hypothesis

SYMBOLS

IPA symbols for Arabic phonemes

Arabic transcript	IPA	Arabic transcript	IPA	Arabic transcript	IPA	Arabic transcript	IPA
ء	/ʔ/	د	/d/	ض	/ dˤ/	ق	/q/
ب	/b/	ذ	/ð/	ط	/tˤ/	ل	/l/
ت	/t/	ر	/r/	ظ	/ðˤ/	م	/m/
ث	/θ/	ز	/z/	ع	/ʕ/	ن	/n/
ج	/ʒ/	س	/s/	غ	/ɣ/	و	/w/
ح	/ħ/	ش	/ʃ/	ف	/f/	ـه	/h/
خ	/x/	ص	/sˤ/	ك	/k/	ي	/j/

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INTRODUCION

Language is a structured system of communication. It is considered as a powerful tool of human beings in the speech community. This complex phenomenon changes overtime mainly because the needs of its speakers change. The fact that language is employed differently by the individuals is known as language variation that refers to regional, sociology or contextual differences in the ways that a particular language is used.

The variation in language use among speakers is a notable criterion or change that may occur in pronunciation (accent) or word choice (lexicon). "The term language variation" is a central study in sociolinguistics. It has been discovered that variation is usually the vehicle of language change.

The study of language variation and change is the core matter of which sociolinguistics emerged. The latter is an interdisciplinary field of study that its sole interest and focus is on language in relation to society. Sociolinguistics is founded by the American sociolinguist William Labove in mid of 1960s. He has introduced the quantitative study of language variation to explain the linguistic variation caused by the social factors.

After dealing with language in relation to society, sociolinguistics has shifted its interests into the language used by women. Many gender studies in sociolinguistics have been carried on this topic mainly by comparing the speech of men and women. However, the present work focuses only on women's speech at the lexical level. In order to identify the various factors that would motivate or influence women's lexical

variation in their social interactions. In other words, this research sheds light on the lexical variation that occurs in the speech of Maghnia's women.

This research work is a sociolinguistic investigation that aims to dig deeper in women's lexical variation within the social context of Maghnia's speech community and tends to analyse these features in correlation with the independent variables, namely age, occupation and level of education. Therefore, the present study deals with lexical variation among women in Maghnia

Accordingly, the current research work is framed around the following research questions as follows:

R.Q.1: Are old women in Maghnia more to amenable patterns of Moroccan lexical borrowing than young women?

R.Q.2: What makes women saythe same words in different ways?

R.Q.3: Do Maghnia's women use another language (variety) besides the Maghnia's variety?

Accordingly, this research puts forward the following hypotheses:

H.1: Old women in Maghnia adopt more Moroccan borrowings than young women
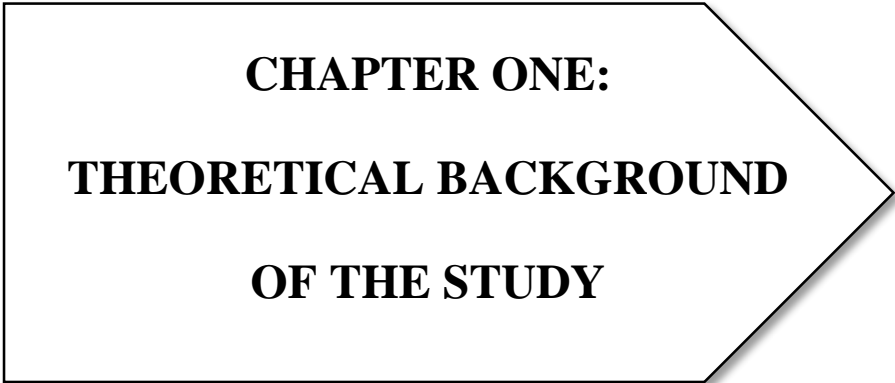
H.2: Internal immigration and occupation led to the use of more than one variety among women.

H.3: Educated Maghnia's women mix the two languages (varieties), French and Maghnia's variety, within their speech that represent a phenomenon called code switching.

Besides, the present research paper comprises three main chapters. It first starts with a general introduction and ends with a general conclusion. Besides, the first chapter

provides the history of dialectology including the emergence and development of sociolinguistics. It also presents the definition of the main key concepts in sociolinguistics and on which this study is based on namely language varieties and social factors.

Next, the second chapter introduces the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria. In fact, the modern standard Arabic, dialectual Arabic, Berber, and French are the four main varieties that are dealt with in this chapter regarding their functional role in the Algerian society. After that, it presents an overview of the history of Maghnia, which shed lights on its lexical aspects. Finally, the last chapter gives an overview of the research methodology adopted and the tools used to gather the data to accomplish the objectives of this study.

CHAPTER ONE:

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER ONE: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0. Introduction

In a way or another, all languages vary in a striking way. Dialectology and sociolinguistics investigate varieties of language. Both disciplines are complex and multifaceted. They overlap to some extent but prototypically they are distinctly different. Absolutely, it is true to say that sociolinguistics gas arose out of dialectology. Besides, dialectology or traditional dialectology has focused on the relationship between varieties and geography as elicited in the speech of predominantly non-mobile elder natural moles.

Whereas, sociolinguistics concentrated on urban varieties of language as used in interactions among and within groups determined by social factors. In fact, regional and social variation go hand in hand to explain the way language and dialects diverse and change overtime. In addition, there are other linguistic phenomena that appear when varieties come in contact like diglossia, bilingualism and code switching to name just a few. Hence, sociolinguists have claimed that people use different linguistic varieties or styles in different situations. This chapter is devoted to introduce an overview of dialectology, its emergence besides its development into sociolinguistics. It is also devoted to explain and define the main concepts that are related to both disciplines.

1. Dialectology

Dialectology is the scientific study of variation in the lexical and structural components of language. It is usually associated with the study of geographical distribution of linguistic items, especially in rural areas. Besides, it is often associated with more traditional approaches to studying language variation, the so-called the study

of lexical variation among norms: non-mobile, elder and rural males. Traditional studies in dialectology started as a branch of research in the 19th century in Western Europe by George Wenker who is considered to be the pioneer and the founder of the linguistic geography.

Dialectology has generally aimed at producing and drawing maps for the distribution of dialects, dictionaries and atlases via imaginary lines called "isoglosses", and this is, therefore, to separate the different features used in different regional areas. However, the latter has given a way to production of the linguistic atlas of countries all over the world as dialectology has become the topic of interest. To illustrate, the linguistic atlas of USA and Canada in 1930 in addition to the English dialects' dictionary that has been made by Joseph Wright in 1950s. In this context, Wardhaugh points out that "dialect geography is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistic features so as to show their geographical provenance" (2006, p. 45).

2. Sociolinguistics

In the latter half of the 20th century researchers have started to abandon their interests and focus on the traditional dialects; instead, they have started looking more at urban areas taking into account the various social dimensions. So, this shift in interest from rural to urban, and from the focus on geographical distributions of different varieties to the investigation of social factors, including gender, age, occupation, education, social class, race, identity and economic level, have consequently led to the emergence of sociolinguistics.

The development of sociolinguistics is bound up with the activities of its pioneer and founder William Labov. He is an American linguistic who has started by investigating language use in Martha's Vineyard and in Newyork City. His seminal investigations were based on principles and methods, which have become standard in sociolinguistics. This work has effected the scholars with interest in social variation.

From these studies, it is obvious that sociolinguistics is an orientation to the study of language that focuses on the interpretation between language and social life. It highlights the Communicative competence of speakers, the choices open to them and the ways in which they tailor language to different functions in social context. In fact, sociolinguistics as a field of research deals with linguistics variations inherent in a language as speakers of different backgrounds use language not just to communicate but also to express their social identity. "Sociolinguistics", according to Chambers, "is the study of the social uses of language and most of the productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variations that occur" (2002, p.5).

In the same regards of thought, Holmes says; "the sociolinguist's aim is to move towards a theory which provides a motivated in a community and if the choices people make when they use language" (1992, p. 17). Besides, both traditional dialectology and sociolinguistics study are interested on linguistic variations and each of the disciplines completes the other.

In this regards, it is claimed by Hombers and Trudgill (2004) that;

> For all their differences, dialectology and sociolinguistics converge at the deepest point. Both are dialectologies, so to speak, they share their essential subject matter. Both fix the attention on language in communities. Prototypically, one has been

centrally concerned with rural communities and the other with urban center(p. 187, 188).

Additionally, within this research, another field of study in sociolinguistics with the same interests has emerged, the former is the so-called "variationist sociolinguistics" which has slight difference of aims and additions which will be discussed later in this research paper.

1.3. Varieties of Language

Varieties in a language refers to the various forms that happen to appear in a language which are triggered by many different social factors. When the language changes regional individually, social and in any situation the changes will be resulted and appear in the ways of speaking and each of these ways of speaking would be called Varieties of a language. In other words, each language has many Varieties and in a way it is seen as a sum of off all its Varieties that refer to any system of linguistic expression where the use is governed by situational variables.

Hence, varieties of language is "anybody of speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analysed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently huge repertory of elements and their arrangement or processes which broad enough semantic scope to function in all formal contexts of communication," defined by Ferguson (1971, p.89). Language varieties can be classified on the basis of three factors as follows:

➢ The focus is on language variations based on its users, for example dialects and accents.

➢ The focus is on language variation based on its use, for example register and jargon.

➢ The focus is on variations based on social relationships among speakers.

1.3.1. Dialects

Dialect is a type of language variation, which has a low status in the speech community. A dialect differs from other dialects I terms of grammar, pronunciation and Vocabulary. In these concerns, according to Trudgill, the term dialect "refers strictly speaking to differences in vocabulary and grammar as well as pronunciation" (2000, p.5). That is, every language is a collection of many dialects which are related to variations and they can be divided into two kinds; regional and social.

To begin with, regional dialect, on one hand, is related to different regions that have different linguistic features. It is spoken in a particular geographical area for many years. For Wardhaugh, dialect geography "is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistic features so as to show their geographical provenance, " (2006, p.45).

Algeria, as a multilingual society, has different Algerian dialects that vary as you move from one region into another. Illustrate, the dialect of Maghnia is very different from others in Algeria like Costantinian, Oranian or Basharian dialects, to name just a few. These regional differences can be noticed by anyone. If we look at the Algerian word that stands for the English word "what ", for example, we found that it differently pronunced like washa /Wə'ʃə/, shawala /ʃəwələ/ in Oran or washnu / wæʃnʊ/ in Tipaza. Though these linguistic variations which are related to the geographical boundaries, any person can make a judgement from where the speaker is from, that is, dialects can identify the geographical affiliation of any person.

Social dialects, on the other hand, are concerned with social background such as the speaker's age, level of education, occupation, or the social class. In fact, these forms of social differentiation influence the way language is used and therefore generate new forms of language that would be called dialects. Accordingly, "social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a set of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religious and ethnicity", as it is claimed by Wardhaugh (2006, p.49).

In Algeria, and specifically in Maghnia's speech community, the Maghnia dialect is deemed as les prestigious for the educated women. This leads them to change their choices of the words that have the highest status. This social phenomenon gives birth to new dialects, which have social characteristics.

To conclude, it can be said that the way speakers use the language conveys not just the geographical identification, but it reveals information about their identity and social backgrounds namely their gender, age, education, ethnicity and social class as well.

1.3.2. Accent

Each region has its specific dialect, which differs from the others in terms of vocabulary, phonological and morphological level. Broadly stated, when we take the phonological level of a given dialect we are actually talking about accent. An accent is "a way of speaking typical of a particular group of people and especially of the motives or residents of a region" (Meriem. Webster Dictionary). To illustrate, in Maghnia speech community, speakers are distinguished by the accent of Morocco especially Oujda, and this is due to the geographical location of Maghnia. So accent generally shows where we come from and gives our listeners clues about our origins.

1.3.3. Register

Language variation is also noticed among speakers from the same social groups, living in the same territory because of the contextual variation. A Register is a variety of language that talk takes in any given context. It is a function of the other components of speech situation. In other words, Register is the variation of language according to its use. It means where the language is used as lot means of communication for certain purposes.

These purposes may depend or have a relation with audience, topic, or location. No one uses the same register all the time or in all situations and circumstances. According to Yule (2006), a Register is defined as "a conventional way of using language that is appropriate I a spec context, which may be identified as situational, like in church, or occupational, among lawyers or doctors, or topical, like talking about language" (p.210, 211).

In Algeria, the Register used in official domains differs from the one employed in daily life. A formal setting may conditions particular lexical items, characterised by vocabulary that is more complex and prestigeous, for instance, by using Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), or French. Whereas, the informal setting may be reflected in casual register that indicates dialectal Arabic. Numerous registers could be identified with no clear boundaries between them. This latter type of variation is also being referred to as stylistic variation.

1.4. Dialect Contact

The word "Contact" is a term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a situation of geographical continuity or close social proximity between languages or dialects.

Dialects in contact become a promisingly research direction only after Trudgill's earliest research (1986). The contact between different group of people is often said to be the ultimate consequence of social mobility among region is or social group. Such contact can occur at the individual or community level as a result of migration. To be clear, varieties that are said to be mutual intelligible due to many factors such as migration from one region to another, closely related varieties may come into contact.

In this sense, there are where different background speakers live will inevitably undergo changes at the linguistic level. For instance, in Maghnia's speech community, the Maghnia dialect has experience variation at the level of its lexicons due to the phenomenon "dialect in contact".

1.5. Lexical Variation

Lexical variation is the use of a linguistic element instead of another with no changes in the meaning. It refers to the choice of different words, phrase, and collocations on speech by people in different context that refers to factors like social class, sex, age, and geography and education level. In this respect, Roger says; "lexical variation concerns all differences that arise from the use of words through speech in two varieties or the use of words under a set of conditions in reference to a standard variety" (p.5).

Moreover, lexical variation plays a crucial role in the study of regional variation. Hence, it has proved that actually lexis constitutes the core of language. The term lexis refers to the sum of words and phrases of a particular language. These words, which carry along meaning or function and grammatical features, are the instruments that are used to access the background knowledge, express ides, and learn about new concepts.

Lexical variation in Maghnia is the result of many overlapping linguistic phenomena including dialect in contact, diglossia and bilingualism. Because of these, all the structural aspects of the language used in Maghnia especially the lexical patterns tend to change.

1.6. The Impact of Social Parameters on Variable Change

During the last few decades, sociolinguistics has emerged as an independent field of research and study. It has been discovered to explain the linguistic variation that occurs among different speakers in different social communities. The 1960's, this field has attracted a lot of interest from linguistits when it was developed by Labov. Chambers (2003) says; "though linguistic variation may be obvious, no linguist has analysed it systematically until the inception of sociolinguistics in 1960's" (p.13).

During the 1960's, Labov's work has led to the development of sociolinguistics to a new discipline called variationist sociolinguistics. Moreover, social class, age, and gender are the fundamental parameters that effect language use and play central roles in variationist sociolinguistics. These will be discussed as follows :

1.6.1. Variation and Social Class

Variationist sociolinguistics has had a long-standing interest in the relationship between language and social class. Trudgill (1995) defines social class as "a term used to refer to any hierarchical ordering of groups within a society" (p.23). He adds that; "different social groups use different linguistic varieties" (1995, p.22). In fact, social class has been determined in using different criteria and scales to stratify people into groups, and such stratification is reflected on the linguistic behaviour of speech communities.

For instance, in 1966, William Labov classified groups into four strata including lower class, working class, lower middle class, and under middle class, which have been established on the basis of three criteria: education, occupation, and income. Another example of linguistic variation in Norwich, Trudgill (1994) has used six scales namely occupation, education, income, type of housing, locality, and father's occupation to distinguish between five social classes. However, in Algeria, because of diglossia characteristics, people can be classified according to their level of education or occupation.

Many studies by different sociolonguists try to describe the speech characteristics of social class. In this sense, there are many linguistic markers, which are associated with different social classes. For instance, Labov's work in 1996 shows that the presence or the absence of the sound /r/ in words like "car" and "hard" is related to the speaker's social class.

1.6.2. Variation and Age

Age plays an important role as a factor that influence people's linguistic choices. This has led sociolinguistics variationist sociolinguists to study the linguistic characteristics that are associated with speakers from different ages and generations to investigate the relationship between the use of a particular variety of language and age of speakers.

In this regards, Ubrick et.al. state that; "in community study of variation, increasing age has been found positively correlate with increasing conservatism in speech" (2006, p.235). It seems that youngsters speak different that old people. This is due to various factors, including the innovation and creativity that young people bring

to language and this can be explicated in the phenomenon of age grading, which explains speech appropriate to age.

According to Wolfram and Fasold (1974) :

> Age related findings in lexical variation could either be interpreted as age-grading or as evidence of language change. Age grading is when the differences found between younger and older signers reflect changes people make over their lifetime as they pass through different age groups (p.73).

That I to say, each generation of speakers changes its linguistic behavior at a particular stage in life, sometimes into adulthood and this is because language is dynamic and not static which is clarified by using apparent time method. Besides, Sankoff notes that; "speakers might be changing various aspects of their language over the course of their lives" (Carmen Fought, 2004, p.121).

As a good reference to this research, Romaine (2000) reports that a study carried out in Tunisia distinguishes the linguistic differences between older women and middle age women, younger women. Remarkably, the diphthongs /əw/ and /əj/ are pronunced by older women ; in contrast, the alternations between diphthongs and monophtongs occur in the second generation. However, the use of the monophthongs characterises the speech of younger women. Thus, Romaine confirms that; "age, of course, makes a difference too" (2000, p.155). Therefore, age is one of the dimensions on which the individual's identity is built.

1.6.2. Variation and Gender

Gender is another pattern of social differentiation that has a relationship with language variation. Through the previous centuries, gender tries to come in with new forms especially women who always tend to use new style that are changeable from one time into another. This made the sociolinguists to prove that men and women do not

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speak the same. Both Labov, in his study in Newyork, and Trudgill, in his study of Norwich in England, have found that; "within each social class group, and across each stylistic context studies, their female informants have tended to use more prestige or high status language features and their male informants have tended to use more vernacular language features" (Rajend Masthie et.al., 2004, p.218).

The field of language and gender is one of the most dynamic and interesting in sociolinguistics which attempts to study the relationship between Gender and language use. The birth of gender studies can be traced back to the early 1970's when Lokoff has issued an article entitled "Language and Women's Place" in 1972. In this work, he has given a start to gender studies on a sociolinguistic basis and sociolinguists have expressed their interest in the study of men and women's language besides their differences in speech.

Therefore, Lokoff, in this regard, has proposed that women tended to insert certain devices to regulate their speech so as to be more standard, for instance, the use of tag questions, various kinds of hedges (e.g I mean, you know), rising into notion on declaratives, and convenientional politeness (Eckert, McConnell, & Ginet, 2003, p.158).

However, in the Arabic speaking communities, men prefer to use variants associated with classical Arabic, as for women, they use the variants associated with local colloquial variety of Arabic. Indeed, Bashir (1986) has conducted studies on social dialect survey in many Arab countries namely Cairo, Iraq, Damascus and Hama (Syria). He discovered that even if women have been well educated, they are likely to use local variants, whereas men use the classical Arabic variants more.

This can be because as Meyerhoff (2006) argues that:

> Even if a cairene woman is quite well educated in Classical Arabic, her opportunities for participating fully in public life are nonetheless considerablely more restricted than a man's. Many of the jobs which involve active use of C.A are dominanted by men (p.219).

1.7. Lexical Borrowing

One of the most easily observed results of linguistic contact and communication is vocabulary or Lexical Borrowing that is the adoption of individual words or large sets of vocabulary items from other languages or dialects. It is one of the most common processes in language development. In other words, Lexical borrowing is the process by which a word from one language is adopted and used in another language. The word taken from a language to be used in another language is called a borrowed or loaned word.

In linguistic, borrowing usually refers to lexical borrowing that is the most widespread and rapid among the phenomenon caused by language contact, but structural phonological, morphological and structural patterns may be borrowed too. For instance, Nagy (2011) has discovered that sizable number of Italian loan words were borrowed into Faetar and Cellese immigrant speech communities I Toronto City and Canada. Lexical borrowing is also seen as code switching since one than two varieties are used in the same speech.

1.7. Women's Code Switching

In sociolinguistics, code switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties in the context of a single conversation. In other words, code switching is the use of more than one linguistic variety in a manner consistent with the syntax and phonology of each variety. In this regard, studied have

proved that women use of code switching more than men do. In a Moroccan research conducted in women in this context, Saddiqi (2013) has stated that; "both men and women do use code switching in their everybody conversation in Marroco, but code switching is more associated with women than men" (p.258).

The features of speech that women use are part of the motivation of their use of code switching. Women as a social group interest about prestige. They manipulate with codes whenever it is needed to express themselves and obtain their purpose in a highly prestigious way. In Algeria, French language has replaced SA and being used in most prestigious domains including education because it is considered as a symbol of modernity and prestige.
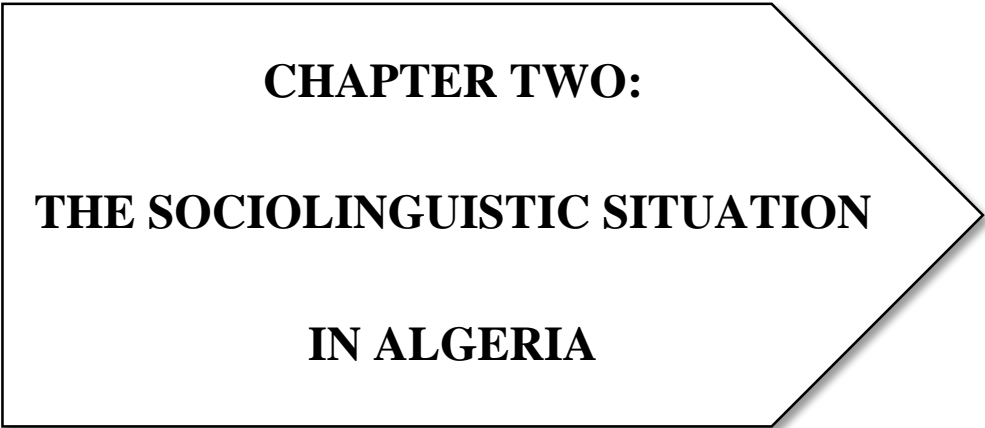
This has led women code switch between Algeria Arabic and French. Moreover, they pay attention to pronouncing words correctly in the second language. For example, saying "la tarte" instead of /ttɑ:ttə/. In this sense, Sadddiqi (2003) explains this idea as follows:

> French is an urban ordinate second language, which is closely linked to education. It has, over years, become very useful in the private sector. French is also necessary for obtaining employment and is, thus, positively perceived as a symbol of 'modernity', 'enlightenment', and 'openness' to the Western world (p.11).

Women tend to code switch from one code to another to appear as best communicators, to show their womanhood and achieve their communicative goals. This gives themselves confidence. In addition, code switching has been part of women's linguistic repertoire and a powerful strategy that helps in showing their identity and social positions. This feature is not particular to any specific group of women or society. Women in Maghnia will be tested in order to identify their speech features.

1.9. Conclusion

This chapter has covered sociolinguistics as a broad field. It has reviewed the various kinds of varieties that characterise speakers' speech with some examples according to Algeria, in generanl, and Maghnia, in particular. These varieties may also vary according to social class, age, gender have been discussed in this chapter as well. Hence, since this research study is devoted to investigate women's language, this chapter has presented the main features found in their speech. Breifly, what has been discussed in this research will be further illustrated in the following parts.

CHAPTER TWO:

THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION

IN ALGERIA

CHAPTER TWO: THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION IN ALGERIA

2.0. Introduction

The sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria is really complex because it is a multilingual country due to historical, potential, and cultural factors. The following chapter tackles the language varieties found and used in Algeria. In doing so, it introduces the historical background of Maghnia namely its geography and population. It sheds light on lexical features of Maghnia' language.

2.1. The Algerian Language Variation

The sociolinguistic Situation of Algeria is mainly characterised by the presence of three languages named Arabic with its varieties; including classical Arabic, Algerian Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic, Berber, and French. Each Language has a specific status in the Algerian society. Many invaders like the French settlement, the Spanish and Turkish one, influence this Situation. All of these have left a great impact on its linguistic Situation.

2.1.1. Arabic

The Arabic language is a semitic language. It is in fact the result of Islamic Arabic expansion in Algeria. Because Muslims believe that God has delivered his word in Arabic to the prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. It is the native tongue of more than 200 million people around the world and the official language of more than 20 countries in a region stretching from Western Asian to the North of Africa.

As declared in the Algeria constitution, Arabic is the national and official language of the country. It has three distinct forms: Classical Arabic (CA), Modern

Standard Arabic (MSA), and Algerian Arabic (AA). This displays an example of the so-called linguistic phenomenon "diglossia".

Diglossia, according to Fishmsn, refers to:

> All kinds of language varieties that show functional distribution in a speech community. Diglossia, therefore, describes a number of sociolinguistics Situations, from stylistic differences within one language or the use of separate dialects (Freguson's Standard with dialects' distinction) to the use to related or unrelated separat language (1967, p.29).

2.1.1.1. Classical Arabic

Classical Arabic (CA) possesses a prestigious status because it is the variety, which has been chosen by God to be the language of the holy book "Qur'an". It is the social variety of the community that is used and maintained due to oral and written recitation of the Qur'an. Moreover, it is the language of pre-Islamic poetry that has stemmed from the Arabic variety spoken by the Quraish tribe in Mecca. Fleish (1964) justifies, "classical Arabic has a prestige, an immense prestige which is multiplied by two, because it is double: the prestige of a great language of culture..., and the prestige of a religious language ".

The former is the translation of the following source text: "l'arabe classiques... à pour lui le prestige, un immense prestige, aux se multiple encore par deux, car it est double: prestige de grande langue du culture..., et prestige du langue religieuse". However, only a few who have a fluent understanding of classical Arabic because of its high level of lexical and syntactic features.

2.1.1.2. Modern Arabic

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) can be considered as a modern and simple version of CA: "It has been mentioned in the Algerian constitution since 1963. In fact,

MSA differs from CA at different levels and mainly at the lexical level. This makes it easy and effective enough to meet the needs of Modern life.

In Algeria, MSA is not acquired as a mother tongue, but rather, it is learnt as a second language in which is considered as high style and called "Alfus'ha". This variety is used in formal setting and official domains such as government, institution, education and media...etc. Actually, it is the official language of Algeria.

2.1.1.3. Algerian Arabic

Algerian Arabic (AA) is the mother tongue of the majority of the Algerian people that is used in daily conversations. According to Philip (2005), though the Algerian dialect is a variant of Arabic, its lexical inventory differs from MSA. In fact, MSA is regarded as the central source of phonetic, phonological and semantic features in the Algerian Arabic. It exists in many forms depending on the region. For example, Telemcen dialect, Setif dialect, Adrar dialect and Tipaza dialect ..etc. These dialects can be categorised at least into four main regional varieties: the eastern variety, the western variety, the central variety and finally the northern one.

Algerian Arabic is an informal and non-codified language that is also called "Ed-daridja" or "El-ammia". More precisely, it consists of a sort of a mixture of various language that have previously existed in the Algerian community throughout history such as Spanish, Berber, and French. However, AA involves a great deal of French vocabulary which has been adopted phonologically and morphologically into its linguistic system, repertoire. For example, the use of the Algerian word "Flixili" which stands for the English expression "top up the phone balance"," pomada" for " ointment" or "Formadj" for "cheese".

In this respect, Grand Guillaune (1983) argues, "the mother tongue of the people of the Maghreb is either an Arabic or a berber dialect. Nowadays, the amount of borrowed French words and expressions significantly pervades Algerian" (p.56).

2.1.2. French

Algeria from 1830 to 1962 was occupied by France. This event has led to eradicate Arabic and cultivate the French culture and language as well as it has become part of Algerian daily speech. According to Lotffi (2014), French has gained its place in the Algerian society during the world war one and the involvement of the Algerian troops as part of "les troups indigène" of the French army (p.41).

Indeed, in 1938, French was announced as the official language of Algerian and Arabic as a foreign language in attempt to francizes the colony. After the independence, despite the process of arabisation that has been witnessed by the Algerian, French remained as one of the languages of education. Actually, all educated people are in total master of French; in particular in cities, because if us considered a prestigious and valuable language within the Algerian community. It is predominantly used by the administrations, government, universities, and media to name just a few.

Additionally, much of the French vocabulary exist in the Algerian vocabulary exist in the Algerian spoken Arabic as an example "c'est beaucoup" that stands for " this is too much", "ça va!" for " fine!", or "préparer" for " to prepare".

Every year, Many Algerians immigrate to France in looking for jobs. Migration of France is regarded as a means I favour of the diffusion of the French language besides the intermarriage that led to maintain the French language. All these factors will contribute to the survival of the French language besides Arabic, and make it a second

language. Simply, French is "recognised covertly as the second official language in Algeria" (Mouhadjer, 2002, p.989).

2.1.3. Berber

Berber is the spoken variety of early indigenous people of North Africa. They call themselves the Amazigh. Berber have unique culture and language separate from the Arab neighbour, their history goes back to thousands of years before Islam arrived in North Africa.

The berbers have a region known now as the Maghreb, they call it Tamazazgha. This area covers more than 7 million square kilometres, including several parts of Algeria. In fact, dialects of Berber are spoken by nearly 33% of population of Algeria. The most of important of the language area is that the "Great Kabyle".

After the independence, due to the arabisation process, the Amazigh had to study and learn Arabic I schools which their languages and cultures were pushed out of public Thus, this led to an increase in tension and conflicts in Algeria until 2001.

After only one year, Algeria made some concessions to their Amazigh population. Indeed, Algeria has made Tamazigh a national alongside Arabic and become official language in 2016 qualifying Algeria as a multilingual country.

2.2. A General Background about Maghnia

Maghnia is the speech community that is intended to be the subject matter to be investigated in this research paper. In this respect, it of a pivotal importance to provide a general background about it before tackling the lexical features of its dialects.

To begin with, Maghnia is a town situated in North Western Algerian with a population of 85.000 inhabitants. Besides, this area is located near to the Moroccan

borders for instance, Ouijda, a Moroccan town, is only 28 km away from Mahhnia. That is where the trade between Maghnia and other Moroccan regions like Ouijda, Ahfir, Beni Damar, and Fes has existed until nowadays in spite of the closure of the Moroccan borders since 1994.

Moreover, the contact that exists between Maghnia and Moroccan regions through trade or, in other words, through illegal trade may lead the community of Maghnia to borrow some Moroccan words and expressions to include them in their everyday speech.

More significantly, the history of Maghnia is very rich since it witnesses the arrival of many people like indigenous inhabitants, invaders, including Quartzite, Basalt, the Greek, the Phoenicians, the Roman, and the Berbers who were living in mountains and who formed one-fifth total population. Additionally, during the French period, Maghnia was colonised by the general Beadle.

Concerning the dialect of Maghnia, it is the result of the contact with the Arabs, Berbers, and Moroccans. It has been made up of their varieties alongside with the French language.

2.3. Lexical variation in Maghnia

Differences in lexis are one aspect of dialect variation, which is noticeable in all types of speech communities. These Difference help to know where come from region, social, and class. Our concern in this research work is to study the lexical variation that exist between women according to different social factors.

Actually, the dialect of Maghnia has taken from French and Berber. Due Arabisation process and Modernization, it has changed. In the light of the first tentative

investigation in the speech of Maghnia's women particularly, one may notice, at the very beginning of research, that there is a remarkable variation in the vocabulary can be divided into four lexical features.

2.3.1. The Moroccan Borrowed in Maghnia

A number of Moroccan Borrowings have been selected in order to see which category of women use these words during their daily like interaction. The following table provides some examples of the Morrocan borrowed words, which are transcribed using the international phonetic symbols for Arabic found in the appendix list, which one likely to be used by many Maghnaoui inhabitants.

Table 2.1: Examples of some Moroccan Borrowed words in Maghnia Dialect.

Moroccan Borrowed Words	English Gloss
/sæfi/	Enough
/haww'æd/	Come down
/ ʕatri'jja/	Spices
/ʕemmari'jja/	Rounded table for holding the bride
/tekʃitə/	Traditional clothe
/lɣard/	Hiting
/Xringo/	A type of loaf characterised by holes.

2.3.2. Arabic Borrowed words

Table 2.2: Examples of some Arabic Borrowed words in Maghnia Dialect.

Arabic Borrowed Words	Maghnia's Dialect	Gloss
/aˤta/	/ˤtini/	Give me
/ħadʒar/	/ ħadʒra/	Stone
/ba:dindʒan/	/dəndʒal/	Eggplant
/haraba/	/hrəb/	Escape
/nazala/	/nzəl/	Come down
/dˤaraba/	/' dˤrəb/	Hit
/wasala/	/wsəl/	Reach/Arrive
/tasa:laħu/	/'tsa:laħu/	They reconciled

2.3.3. Lexical Terms from Berber Origin

Table 2.3: Examples of Words in Maghnia Dialect Origined in Berder.

MA Words from Berber origin	Gloss
/laba:s/	Fine!
/zzalət/	Poverty
/sifət/	Send
/dri:z/	The noise
/ħə'nnə/	Grand mother
/ta'ma:rə/	Misery
/za'mi:ta/	The famous food made by barley flour
/jadʒbur/	Finds
/bəɣrir/	A type of loaf full of holes

/tajtaj/	Overtly
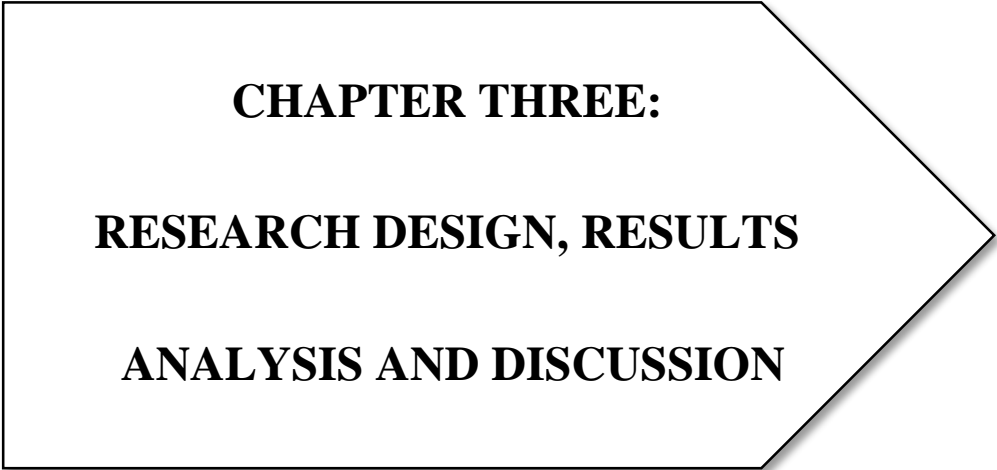
2.3.4. French Words

Table 2.4: French Words used in Maghnia Dialect.

French Words in Maghnia Dialect	Gloss
C'est bon	Enough
Les épices	Spices
Caftan	Traditional clothe
Sandale	Sandal

1.4. Conclusion

To sum up, the foregoing chapter has been an attempt to overview the language varieties of Algeria in general and Maghnia in particular. In doing so, a brief overview about Maghnia including mainly the history of its varieties and geography has been presented. Finally, this chapter has provided some illustrations of lexical variation in Maghnia Arabic.

CHAPTER THREE:

RESEARCH DESIGN, RESULTS

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN, RESULTS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.0.Introduction

language is varies due to the factors like age, groups, situations, region and educations. Thus, variation may occur at different levels namely pronunciation of words, the use of different lexical choices, or usage of different structures. It has also been found among sociolinguists that there are social phenomena like immigration that effect the speech varieties in general and the individual's speech in particular. In all, speech varieties are not homogeneous, but rather heterogeneous. That is, each one is used according to specific factors, with its own specificities.

The present research focuses on women's speech at the lexical. The previous chapter have introduced women's speech in Maghnia to show how these features differ from one women to another and why by linking geese features to the social variables mainly to age, level of education and occupation.

In the present chapter, both quantitative and qualitative methods are adopted to collect the necessary data as to examine the lexical variation of women in Maghnia, as well as examining code switching between women along with analysing the data according to the level of education.

3.1. Part one: Research Methodology Choice and Design

The labovian method has been adopted in many sociolinguistic studies including Arabic language studies since 1960s with pioneering work of William Labov that is entitled "English in New York City". In his study, he has studies speech variation

quantitatively. He has proved that language can vary in the same social context and between individuals, and more accurately within themselves. This variation has a strong relation with social factors such as age, gender, ethnic group and occupation, which is often referred to as social variation in sociolinguistics. The main concern of this part is to present the major research methodology and the data collection tools that are adopted to accomplish this study.

3.1.1. Research Methodology Choice

Since this study is a sociolinguistic investigation, the Methodology adopted is that of Labov, the so called "labovian approach'. That is, women lexical variables have been studied in relation to the social factors using the quantitative method. In this regard, Milroys (2003) says; "the quantitative paradigm of sociolinguistic research pioneered by William Labov, with the goal of providing a resource for investigators who are setting up a research project, larger or small. The tradition of research is sometimes called variationist" (01).

The lexical variable of Maghnia among women is to be studied quantitatively to ensure to what extent sociolinguistics factors may give an explanation to the use of different lexical choices. Moreover, the current research looks at the reason beyond women's code switching in Maghnia.

3.1.2. Research Instruments

The main concern of this research is to verify and reach specific objectives. In this respect, the main question that may be risen at this level is how to gain reliable data, which constitute the subject matter of inquiry? As an answer to this question, multiple

approaches of gathering data have been trailed in identifying the lexical variables of women speech in Maghnia. The major techniques that labov has used in his study have been audio recording, note taking, and questionnaire.

3.1.2.1. Audio-recording Technique

In language variation studies, recoding is one of the most important data collection technique since it is based mainly on catching the natural speech. In the current work, this technique has been used without showing the recorder to the informants for the sake of getting a natural speech and avoiding manipulation in speech as the person being recorded may do if they know that they are recorded and systematically observed, and that's is so-called " the observer's paradox". This method, in this study, is used in two different informal situations: at the hairdresser and at a Bridal Wear Shop.

3.1.2.2. Note-taking Technique

The notes have been taken in order to select the different lexical features of Maghnia's dialect. Therefore, this tool has assisted in filling the gaps of the missing speech gathered by the recorder. Consequently, this method has helped writing the different lexical variations of the same word that are used by and among women.

3.1.2.3. Questionnaire Technique

The Questionnaire is one of the most common tools for gathering data in any scientific research. It is considered as a research Instrument for most of the time collecting quantitative data besides the qualitative one where the informants are asked to give their feedback, opinions, attitudes or belief about a certain research topic.

Indeed, the Questionnaire has been the primary tool implemented by traditional dialectologists during the 19th century by namely George Wenker and Jules Gilliéron n this work, the Questionnaires are written in a language that women at different ages, educational level, and occupation can understand. It is divided into three parts.

The first part tries to take some background information about the respondents that are part of this research like age, occupation, education and whether age woman was born in Maghnia or just moved to it. The second part is concerned with studying the lexical variation of Maghia varieties according to women where guided and direct questions have been given. The third part of the questionnaire is devoted to ask questions in orders to know women's attitudes towards the French language in Maghnia.

3.1.3. Sampling and Stratification

The Questionnaires used in sociolinguistic studies have been conducted with a sample population of 80 participants between the age of 20 and 80 falling in two categories as follows: Adults 20+ and Seniors (60+). The informants have been stratified by age group. The table below reveals the sample population undertaken by means of three groups of women as follows:

Table 3.5: Sampling and Stratification

Groups of Age	Number of Women
20-39	20
40-59	20
60-80	40

3.2. Part Two: The Analysis of the Questionnaire

In the quest of finding answers to the already raised research questions and verify the truth or falsity of the proposed research hypotheses, it is opted to first present the results accompanying them with clear and detailed analysis.

3.2.1. Part one of the Questionnaire

It deals with a general background information about the respondents. The answers to this part is as follows:

Q1. How old are you?

Table 3.6: Women's Age Categories

Groups of Age	Number of Women	Percentage
20-39	20	25%
40-59	20	25%
60-80	40	50%

Q2. What is your occupation?

Table 3.7: Professional and Non-profession Women

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.Women with a Profession		
Hairdresser	19	23.75%
Tailor	23	28.75%

Teacher	18	22.5%
2.Women with no profession	20	25%

Q3. Level of education

Table 3.8: Women's Level of education

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary school level	7	8.75%
Middle school level	12	15%
High school level	28	35%
University school level	33	41.25%

Q4. Have you:

Table 3.9: Women who Born or Moved to Live in Maghnia

	Frequency	Percentage
Born and lived in Maghnia	61	76.25%
Moved to live Maghnia	19	23.75%

3.2.2. Part two of the Questionnaire: Lexical variables in Maghnia

Variation in terms of lexis is the most noticeable feature among the varieties of language and in the same speech community. As a result of the recordings and the notes taken, it has been found that women's lexical variation includes a mixture of loan words from language varieties used in Maghnia's speech community namely Arabic language,

Moroccan dialect and the French language borrowing. Then, these words are examined according to some factors as shown in the table below:

Table 3.10: Women Lexical Variation According to Age

Women Lexical Variation		
Adults (20+)	**Seniors (60+)**	**Gloss**
/saji/ or C'est bon	/ sæfi/	Enough
/winta/	/fuqaʃ/	When
/ʕti:ni/	/haraj/	Give me
Les épices	/ʕatrija/	Spices
Sandale	/n'ʕa:la/	Sandale
/dan'dʒal/	/brani'jja/	Eggplant
/hrəb/	/frət/	Escape
/ddrərb/	/lɣard/	Hit
/w'səl/	/xlat/	Reach/Arrive
/'tsa:lħU	/ /trrundʒəw/	They reconciled

According to this table, the results show that adult women, aged 20 to 59 years old, use many Arabic and French borrowing words in their everyday speech. However, the senior women prefer to use the Moroccan Borrowing. These results are shown the following figure that illustrates the use of the previous Lexical variables related to the variable of age

Figure 3.1: Women's Use of Lexical Variables in Relation to Age.
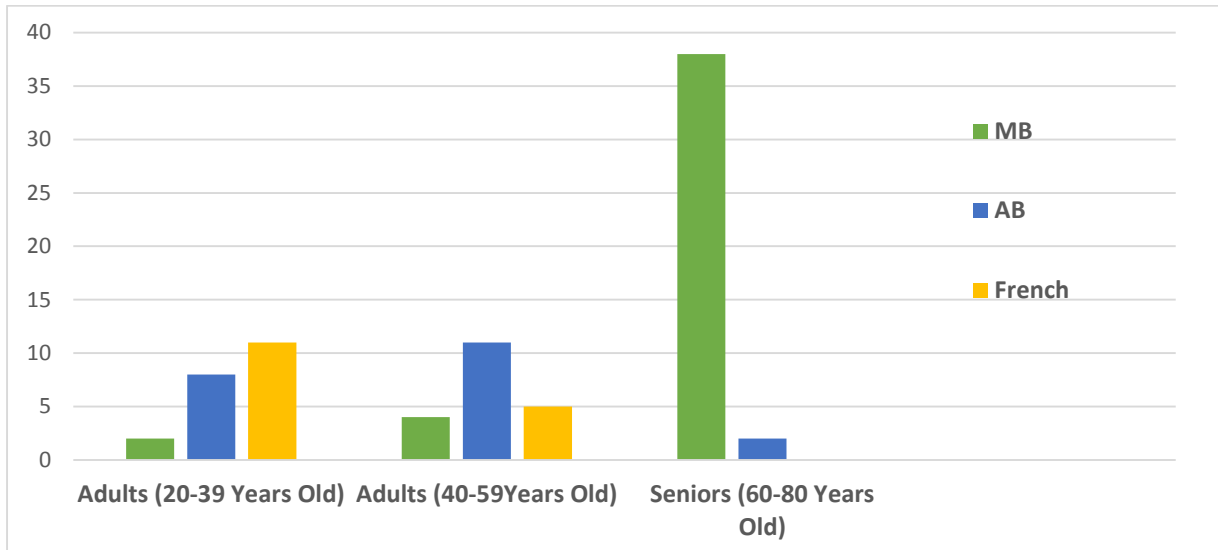
The lexical variation has also a relation to the place of birth and occupation as it is illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.11: Association between Lexical Variation, and Occupation and Place as Two Social Factors.

	Born and raised in Maghnia	**Moved to Maghnia**
Occupied women	French -MB	French –MB-AB
Unoccupied women	MB	AB-MB-French

From the table above, it is shown that there are four observations that are analysed as following:

- Working women, who grew up in Maghnia, use MB and French in their speech.

- Working women, coming to Maghnia from other regions, use more than two varieties, French, MB and AB, in their speech.

- Household women, who grew up in Maghnia, use only MB in their speech.

- Household women, coming from another region to Maghnia, use more than two variety in their speech that are AB, MB and French.

This remarkable presence of multilingualism and rich background of lexical terms among women, who have a job and come from a different region to Maghnia, make it certain that an individual's speech is the product of all what he or she is surrounded by.

3.2.3. Part three of the Questionnaire: Women's Attitudes towards French Language

When speaking about French most of the time we refer to the level of education of the speaker is referred to. To study the use of French among women, we have picked up 20 educated women and 20 uneducated ones were selected. They have been asked two main questions as follows:

a. Do you use French words and expressions in your daily life?

b. If yes, why do you use it? because:

* I like it.

* I find it the easiest.

* I find it the most prestigious and modern

The latter aims to know the reason of using Women's code switching in their speech. The following table shows the results of the first question according to the educational level as a social factor.

Table 3.12: The Percentage of Using French among Educated and Uneducated Women in

Maghnia.

	Educated women	**Percentage**	**Uneducated women**	**Percentage**
Yes	18	45%	4	10%
No	2	5%	16	40%

The table above shows the number of women who use French words and expressions in correlation with the level of education. We observe that 45% of educated women use French and only 10% of uneducated women use French. Thus, 55%, who represents 22 women, show a positive attitude towards the French language as displayed in the following figure:

**Figure 3.2: Educated and Uneducated Women's Attitudes towards the Use French in their Speech**
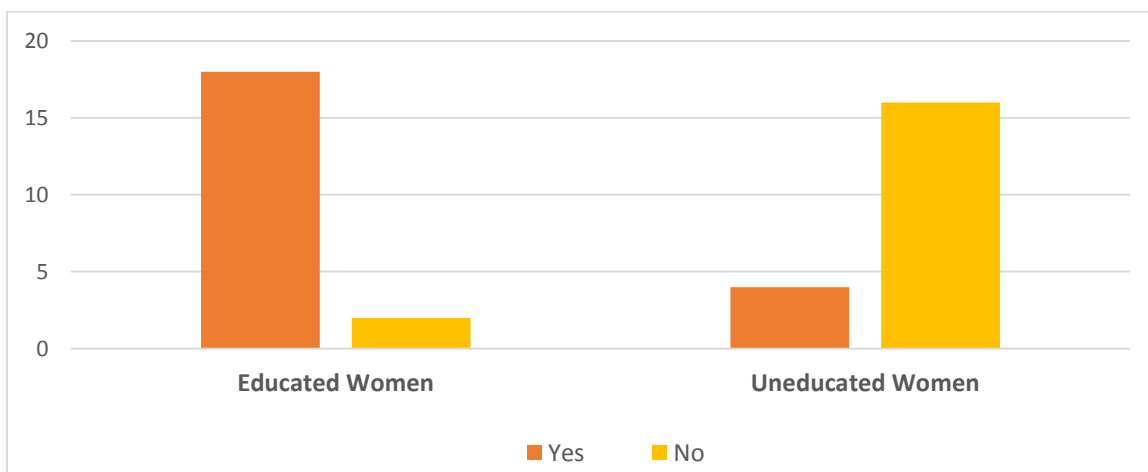
According to the above table and figure, it can be inferred that educated women are more likely to use French in their speech habits.

Table 3.13: Women's Reasons behind the Use of French in their Speech.

	Women	Percentage
I like it.	4	18.18%
I find it the easiest.	1	4.54%
I find it the most prestigious and modern	17	77.27%
Total	22	100%

Figure 3.3: Percentage of Women's Reasons behind the Use of French in their Speech.
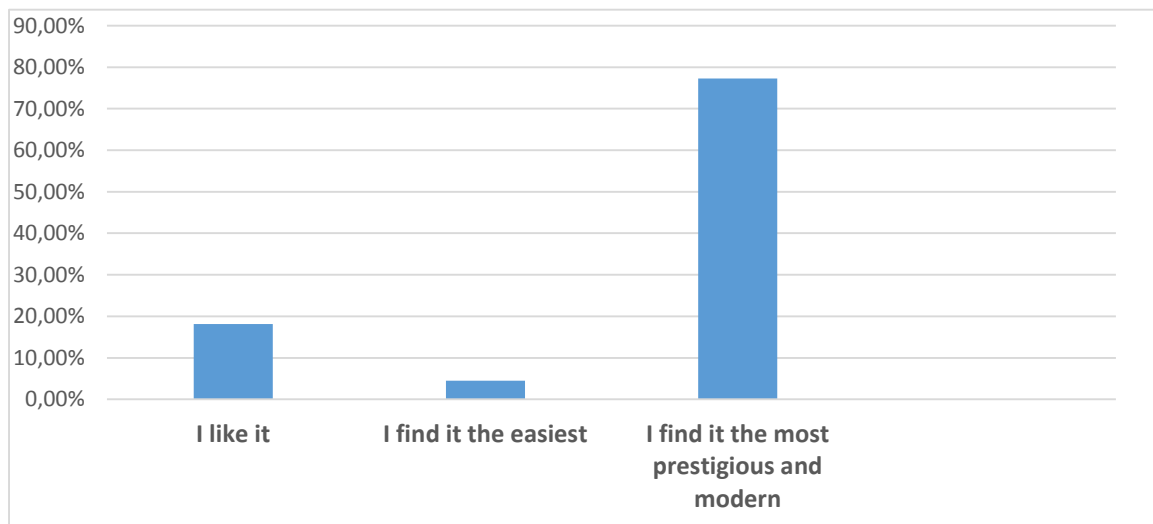
From the above table and figure, it is clearly shown that 77.27% of women use French for the reason that it is more prestigious and modern. Hence, they clarify their choice claiming that they consider French the language of civilisation and literature. In contrast, about 18.18% of women use French because they like it. They justify their choice stating that they like French because it shows their educational level. Whereas, two women, who represents 4.54%, state that they find it the easiest.

3.3. Part Three: Interpretation of the Results

This part is devoted to the discussion of the analysed results compiled from the three research instruments: audio-recording, note taking and questionnaire tools as followings:

3.3.1. Women Lexical Variation in Relation to Age

Language and age play an important role in language choice and linguistic change in Maghnia's Community. In fact, in Maghnia speech community, old women use Moroccan Borrowing in their speech. This is due several reasons, including, first, during the pre-independence period, many women immigrated to the neighbouring Morocco's Towns. The made them use and then acquire and therefore bring words and expressions from the Moroccan dialects when using them in their everyday conversation.

Secondly, in the past, when there has been no borders set between Algeria and Morocco, there have been exogenous marriage between the residents of Maghnia and people of the nearby Moroccan cities. This makes women in Maghnia share words, expressions, traditions, and cooking with Moroccans.

Whereas, the youth are more likely to adopt Arabic words because they try to exhibit more lexical innovation and be different from others. It is mentioned that French still plays a considerable role in youth language since it is used as a means of communication like in the net, television and mobiles.

3.3.2. Women's Lexical Variation in Case of Dialect Contact

In Algeria, each region has its own variety, which can influence one another while interacting in this respect, women in Maghnia's speech community are said to pronounce one word differently. This phenomenon is due to dialect contact that is been the result of internal migration and occupation. For instance, when women migrate to new speech community within the Algerian territory, they will certainly employ more than one variety there. Additionally, working women use more than one variety during their work. This is due to their interaction with different people, which lead to dialect contact.

3.3.3. Code Switching among Women

French language has always been a crucial part of Algerian society because of the historical contact between the two languages. In Maghnia's speech community, the use of French is low and limited among women in comparison to other cities. This fact is that the majority of women who use French are only educated women. This leads to a natural linguistic behaviour called code switching. The reason behind this phenomenon is that women see French as highly prestigious. Besides, there are some women who code switch to and stand out and show themselves as they be seen as well educated or to show that they are bilinguals. In Algeria, being bilingual means you are an educated person.

Conclusion

This chapter has been devoted to deal with research methodology along with the analysis and the discussion of the findings. It first introduced the research tools used to collect the data, along with the population and the sample, which this study is carried.

Bedsides, it has intended to elucidate the major factors that affect the women speech in

Maghnia and show the reasons that lead them to code switch.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

GENERAL CONCLUSION

People of different regions and social groups have their own unique language. The way they talk and the language items they use can tell many things about their backgrounds mainly their social positions, occupation, origin, and level of education. Women as a social group have their own language characteristics.

Language is changeable as it is affected, in one way or another, by different social factors like age, occupation, gender, and education.
The present research has examined language variation among Maghnia's women to reveal and elucidate the reasons behind the existence of women lexical variation in the speech community of Maghnia. An audio-recording tool along with taking notes have been used as research tools to gather data concerning the lexical items used by women. Besides, the study has also relied on a questionnaire to obtain both quantitative and qualitative data that allows to incorporate the findings of this study.

The research work consists of three chapters. The first chapter is about the theoretical background of the study that provides the key concepts of the study. The second chapter presents the language varieties of Algeria and a historical background of Maghnia which sheds light on lexical features of Maghnia dialect in hope to describe the women's lexical variation. The third chapter is devoted to the practical part that contains the research methodology and the data analysis and interpretation.

Moreover, the main results obtained from this study showed that women in Maghnia play a great role in the diffusion of lexical variation and thus changing the language, code switching. The existence of several factors allow them to change and alternate in their daily speech. Regarding the hypotheses, they are confirmed according

to the results obtained from the questionnaire, which show the role of age, occupation and internal migration besides the educational level in the distribution of lexical variables among women in Maghnia speech community. Further, the findings indicate that the reasons behind women's code switching in Maghnia is to be seen as more prestigious and stand out their social status.

Finally, the present research has some limitations. The first limitation is that of time constraints. It was insufficient to complete it. Secondly, concerning the questionnaire, the women have been asked orally as some of them can not read properly especially when it has come to French. The study has left other questions in other to open the door for further research, as follows:

- Are the factors effecting on women's lexical variation as the same as for men? Or there are othere factors?

- Concerning Moroccan Borrowings, are there any Algerian Borrowings in the Moroccan speech varieties?

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APPENDICES

Questionnaire

Instructions: tick the right answer.

Section one : Background Information about the Respondents

1. How old are you?.............

2. What is your occupation?........

3. What is your level of education?.......

4. Have you been:

- living in Maghnia since birth.

- You moved from another region to live in Maghnia.

Section Two: Lexical variables based on common words between Morroco and Maghnia.

5. What would you say when you want someone to stop doing something?

☐ /sæfi/

☐ /saji/

☐ Both

6. What would you say when you ask about time?

☐ /ˈFuqəʃ/

☐ / wintæ/

☐ Both

7. What would you say when you want to ask someone to give you something?

☐ /ʕtini/

☐ /hæraj/

☐ Both

8. How do you say the word (caftan)?

☐ /təkʃi:tˤa/

☐ Caftan (in French)

☐ Both

9. How do you say the word "spices"?

☐ /ʕtriˈja/

☐ Les épices (French)

☐ Both

10. How do you say the word "come here"?

☐ /arwah.ˈlahna/

☐ /arwah.hna/

☐ Both

11. How do you say the word "sandal"?

☐ /nʕfa:la/

☐ Sandale (French)

☐ Both

12. How do you say the word "stone"?

☐ /Samma/

☐ /haʒra/

☐ Both

13. How do you say the phrase "I see him "?

☐ /qʃaʃtah/

☐ /ʃuʃtah/

☐ Both

14. How do you say the word "eggplant"?

☐ /branija/

☐ /danʒal/

☐ Both

15. How do you say the phrase "It's hot"?

☐ /thhaʒ/

☐ /lħumma:n/

☐ Both

16. How do you say the word "stop"?

☐ /raˈjja/

☐ /habas/

☐ Both

17. How do you say the word "escape"?

☐ /fratˈ/

☐ /hrab/

☐ Both

18. What do you say when you order to come down?

☐ /haˈwad/

☐ /nzall/

☐ Both

19. What do you say when you order a seat?

☐ /rajah/

☐ /ʒaˈmaʕ/

☐ Both

20. How do you say the word "hit"?

☐ /lɣard/

☐ /ˈdarb/

☐ Both

21. How do you say the word "reach"?

☐ /xlat/

☐ /wsall/

☐ Both

22. How do you say the phrase "they reconciled"?

☐ /tˈrunʒaːw/

☐ /tsaːlhu]/

☐ Both

Section 3 : The use of Frech

23. Do you use French words and expressions in your daily life?

☐ Yes

☐ No

24. If yes, why?

☐ Because I like it

☐ Because I find it the easiest

☐ Because I find it the most precious and Modern.

:الملخص

يدخل هذا البحث ضمن نطاق اختلاف اللغة، هدفه وصف ودراسة التغيير اللغوي في لغة النساء، والأسباب المؤدية إلى تغيير اللغة أو بتعبير أدق إلى تغيير اللهجة على مستوى المفردات بين النساء في مجتمع مغنية. بما أن التغيير اللغوي ناتج عن عوامل مختلفة فالهدف من البحث هو تقديم بعض المفاتيح المتعلقة بذلك، إضافة الى وصف الوضع اللغوي في الجزائر، ومن جهة أخرى تحاول الدراسة تسليط الضوء على الدوافع التي تؤدي بالنساء لاستخدام مفردات تختلف عن بعضهم البعض والتي قد تساهم في التغيير اللغوي.

Abstract:

Cette étude s'inscrit dans le domaine de variation de la langue ayant pour but de décrire et d'examiner la variation lexical dans la langue des femmes y compris les raisons qui influent sur le changement de la langue au plus précisément sur le changement du dialect au niveau de vocabulaire chez les femmes de la communauté de Maghnia.comme la variation et le changement sont conçus comme le résultat de diverses factors, l'étude vise a présenter les concepts qui leur sont liés, de plus, elle tente de décrire la situation linguistique en Algérie.D'autre part,L'étude essay de faire la lumiére sur les motifs qui poussent les femmes à utiliser un vocabulaire différent et qui peuvent contribuer au changement de langue

Abstract

The present study lies within the scope of language variation. Its aim is to describe and examine lexical variation in language of women including the reasons that influence language change or more precisely dialect change at the level of vocabulary among women in the community of Maghnia. As variation and change are conceived as the result of various factors, the study aims to present the concepts related to them,

moreover, it attempts to describe the linguistic situation in Algeria. On the other hand, the study tries to shed light on the reasons that push women to use a different vocabulary and which can contribute to language change.