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Some aspects of Sociolinguistic Variation in Tlemcen Speech community:

Urban Dialect of Tlemcen Town and Rural Dialect of Beni Semiel

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English as a Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements of the 'Master' Degree in Language Studies.

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Dedications

I dedicate this work to my dearest parents for their support and to whom I am deeply indebted.

To my dear sisters, brothers and my uncle who helped me a lot in keeping my spirits up.

I dedicate this work to all friends for being supportive.

Abstract

The present research work is an attempt to analyse the sociolinguistic situation of Tlemcen which is an Algerian Town and Beni semiel one of its outskirts a village in Tlemcen province in northwestern Algeria. The main purpose of this research work is to try to describe some linguistic features characterizing the speech community of Beni Semiel and Tlemcen. The research work consists of three chapters. The first one provides definitions of key concepts related to the research work. The second chapter draws an overall picture of the sociolinguistic situation of Algeria in general then of Tlemcen and Beni semiel. The third chapter provides a description of the linguistic aspects of the areas under investigation. It also illustrates the linguistic features of each area and how they differ from each other and also in the same area in relation to age, gender, and level of education and language attitude in language variation. Data were collected through using a questionnaire and observation. The results were analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. The findings have revealed that the population mobility and the social factors, such as gender, age, level of education and language attitudes have affected language use in Tlemcen and Beni Semiel.

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

T.T: Tlemcen town

B.S: Beni Semiel

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

CA: Classical Arabic

{ }: suffix boundary

( ): are used to represent the linguistic variable

/ /: are used for CA articulation

List of phonetic symbols

Phoneme	Example	Gloss
b	Bi:d	eggs
t	Tamra	date
d	Da:r	house
k	Kətab	book
g	Gal	tell
ʔ	ʔna	me
f	Fi:l	elephant
s	Səma	sky
z	Zahəra	flower
ʃ	ʃaməs	sun
ʒ	ʒa:r	neighbour
ʤ	ʤamaʕ	mosque
χ	χədwa	tommorow
ɣ	ɣəra ʒ	Go out
ħ	ħajə ʈ	wall
ʕ	ʕajnæjən	eyes
h	Hija	she
m	Mat	died
n	naʕsan	sleepy
r	Remla	sand
l	Li:m	lemon
w	Warda	flower
j	Jəd	hand
ṣ	ṣabu:n	soap
ɖ	ɖəjaf	guest
ʈ	Tariq	street
q	Qəbar	tomb

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Language makes the human being different from the other creatures humans use language to communicate and to fulfill their needs. In fact, the use of the language differs from one person to another and from place to place, even in the same region, each person uses the language differently according to his age, level of education, and economics status. Sociolinguistics recently made great progress in investigating linguistic variations and the differences between these varieties and their influence on each other. Yet, sociolinguistics focuses on the urban contexts influenced by the non-urban ones and most of Arab sociolinguist researchers study the differences between the urban dialect and the rural dialect. The present research work attempts to unveil the difference between urban dialect of Tlemcen town and rural outskirts of Beni Semiel which is situated far away from the town. So, this research endeavours to inquire the difference of the two varieties which share different features. Therefore, the following questions can be raised:

1. What are the underlying linguistic characteristics that distinguish the two varieties from the other?

2. Why are these varieties still different though they coexist within the same geographical area of Tlemcen?

So hypotheses are listed as follows:

1-Each variety has its own linguistic features, including phonological, morphological, and lexical levels.

2-The co-existence of these linguistic differences may be due to the preservation of the linguistic behaviour expressing tribe belonging, and to the loyalty to the variety which denotes rurality.

This research work is divided into three chapters. The first one is almost devoted to the discussion of key concepts that are related to the area of research. The second

chapter tries to describe the speech community in question from geographical, social and linguistic dimensions. The third chapter is practical where the obtained results are interpreted. It also unveils the nature of such differences between the two varieties. It presents the sample of informants and its categorization into age and gender classes. It also introduces the research methods for collecting data which will be analysed quantitatively and qualitatively, according to age and gender. Finally, the interpretation of the results reveals the factors leading to language variation in Tlemcen.

Chapter One

Chapter One: Literature Review

1. Introduction

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1. Introduction

Language is the basic means of communication. People use language to interact with each others. This basic means distinct from one society to another. Sociolinguists studies the wide variety of dialects across a given region, to the analysis of the different social variables influencing the speaker's language. This chapter introduces some key concepts concerning dialect use in rural and urban regions. In addition, it tries to differentiate between the two regions. it includes other terms as well as.

1.2. Sociolinguistics and Dialectology

1.2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. In fact, sociolinguistics focuses on how language is used by the speakers in the social context. Moreover, it focuses on the linguistics variation of the speaker and speech community. As Chambers (2002:03) pointes out:

> Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants that occurs.

In the same stream of thought, Paoletti (2011:1) explains that:

> 'Sociolinguistics' and 'language and Society' are terms that are often used interchangeably to refer to an interdisciplinary field of research in which linguistics and sociology, and other human sciences, join together to study verbal and other human conducts

From these definitions, it is obvious that sociolinguistics is a discipline that links sociology with linguistics. In addition, sociolinguistics shows how groups in a given society are separated by a number of social variables, like age, level of education, religion and so on.

1.2.2 Dialectology

While sociolinguistics attempts to study speech variation in relation to given social context, dialectology is the study of the way words and grammatical forms vary in certain language. Accordingly, Chambers and Trudgill (2004:187-188) say:

> 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 centres.

Dialectologists deal with linguistic variation from the perspective of dialect and they are interested in the linguistic variation on the level of dialects and it geographical and social spread. Dialectology passed through two important events: traditional dialectology and modern (urban) dialectology. Traditional dialectology concentrated on the relationship between language and geography. However, modern dialectology focuses on the relationship between language and social features, and it has gone beyond the rural area. The shift of interest from traditional to modern dialectology gives birth to sociolinguistics which links between dialectology and social sciences.

1.2.2.1. Language

Language is the ability to acquire and use complex system and certain languages contain a number of linguistic items as Hudson (1996:32) states: "A variety called a language contains more items than one called a dialect". According to Wardhaugh (2006:17): "language is used to refer either to a single linguistic norm or group of related norm."

1.2.2.2. Dialect

Each language contains certain categories. That is to say, a speaker of certain language uses it differently according to their age, and places of living etc. Hudson (ibid) adds that language is larger than dialect. That is to say, language has more items than dialect. So, if Arabic is taken as a language, different dialects of it are found, such as: Tlemcen dialect, Oran dialect etc. In this vein, Wardhaugh (2006) explains that: "[...] and dialect is used to refer to one of the norms" ibid.

1.2.2.2.1. Urban Dialect

People over the world use language differently to suit different situations. In fact, people who live in the urban area use different linguistic items, phonological features and also the sentence order. In fact, urban dialectology is a missing side in dialectology, the focus has been on rural dialectology most of the time in which they called varieties in the rural area "dialect" (Chambers et al .2004:89). In this respect, Samarai (1997:7) stated that: the urban language is a language that passed many years of her existence to be a mirror of high and proper literature and as motivated thinking, which means in the linguistic logic to contain different meanings which express different needs of people in different periods. [1]

1.2.2.2.2. Rural Dialect

People who live in rural areas live in different way than urban areas. They interested in agriculture and farming, they differ also in the way of speaking in which they use their own vocabulary, sound, and words structure. Dialectologists have been interested in the language varieties used in the rural areas, and they call it dialects. In this respect, Jonthan claims that: Bedouin dialect features' are more conservative than rural dialect features.

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[1] This is the meaning translation of the following original quotation:
"اللغة الحضارية هي تلك اللغة التي سلخت من عمرها أحقابا طويلة فكانت مرآة لأدب قويم عال وفكر ثاقب متفاعل وهذا يعني في المنطق اللغوي أن تشمل على ألفاظ كثيرة شاملة للمدلولات كثيرة تعبر عن حاجات مختلفة عرضت للناس في مختلف العصور "

In fact, the term "bedu" in the Arabic language refers to one who lives in dessert and the Arabic word "badawiyin" is a generic name for a desert-dweller and the English word 'Bedouin' its foreign equivalent . There are Bedouin in many countries.

1.2.2.3. Language varieties

Language may vary from one place to another, from a social group to another and also from one situation to another. All these form of language may range from the most formal and stadandard to informal. In fact, making a distinction between language and dialect is important in linguistics and also in sociolinguistics which try to differentiate between the two. For example, investigate the differences between the Arabic language and Algiers dialect. In this respect, Wolfram noted that: "If structure is the heart of language, then variation defines its soul. As Sapir (1921:147) puts it, "Everyone knows that language is variable". Furthermore, variation allows us to differentiate individuals, groups, communities, states and nations. Dialect is soul language of language because each one use language in simplify way according to his age and level of education and even his profession.

2.2.2.3.1. Regional variation

Regional dialect is the language spoken in a particular area; language differs from one place to another. The interest in the regional variation in language emerges in the nineteen century. For instance, the project of Atlas linguistique de la France or (AlF) is an early example which began by Julle Gilliéron and the data collection of the field worker. Regional dialects are studied by dialectologists. The diversity appears when people separated from each other geographically. Wardhaugh (2006:45) pointed out in the same context: "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".

1.2.2.3.2. Social variation

   Language does not differ only from an area to another; but boundaries can be also of the social factors. In this respect, Romaine (2000:2) stated that "social dialects say who we are and regional dialects where we come". Social dialect are conditioned by the existence of some social factors such as educational level, professions, religion, and cultural backgrounds; by these factors people use the same language of the group who is belonging to are use.(Hudson 1996:42). Moreover, people choose their own dialect in order to display their belonging to a certain group or ethnic identity.

1.3. Speech Community

   Morgan (2003:1) claims that the term of speech community does not focus on groups that speak the same language. However, the term takes as fact that language represents, and constitutes meaningful participation in a society and culture. Speech community is defined in Webster's new world college dictionary as it "is all the people speaking a particular language or dialect, whether in single geographical area or dispersed throughout various regions". According to Wardhaugh (2006) speech community is difficult to define. He adds "It is really quite easy to demonstrate that a speech community is not coterminous with a language". That is to say, Arabic language spoken in many areas in the world with different varieties in isolated communities. In the same stream Labov (1972:120,121) claims that:

> The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.

   In the study of language the term speech is defined by Yule (2006) as a form of social identity and it is used consciously or unconsciously, to indicate membership of different speech community. All the efforts for defining the speech community share: "the concern for a definition of speech community as a real group of people

who share something about the way in which they use language". (Duranti, 1997:72). For Romaine (1994) speech community is a group of people who share the same norms rather than sharing the same linguistic items. That is to say, boundaries between communities are the social. In the same vein, Morgan (2016:1) claims that:

> Speech communities are groups that share values and attitudes about language use, varieties and practices. These communities develop through prolonged interaction among those who operate within these shared and recognized beliefs and value systems regarding forms and styles of communication.

1.4. Gender and Age Effectiveness

Gender is one of the social factors that affect the language. In fact the involvement of gender in data analysis is important for the development of the sociolinguistics field of research as Holmes et al. (2003: 01) states: "Language and gender is vibrant area of research and theory development within the larger study of language and society". Women and men do not use language in the same way; women use standard language more than men they also used more French in their speech in contrary to men. In addition to genre, age plays crucial role in the language use; language change during generation diachronically. Age is used to as criterion in qualitative and quantitative data analysis. In this respect, Ulrich et al (2006:2335) pointed out that: "in community study of variation, increasing age has been found positively correlate with increasing conservatism in speech".

1.5. Speech Accommodation Theory

In order to communicate effectively it is very important to share necessity and find identification between the speakers. So speakers shift styles in response to the audience .that is to say speakers adjust their speech to gain or express solidarity. This approach known as speech accommodation theory and it means the adjustment of speech when people interact; the vocal patterns and the gestures, are accommodate to others. The speech accommodation theory was developed to prove

the value of social psychological concepts to understanding the dynamics of speech. It sought to explain the motivations underlying certain shifts in people's speech styles during social encounters and some of the social consequences arising from them.

1.6. The Arabic Language

Arabic is one of the great languages in the world. It has a rich vocabulary, script and style which make it unique. It belongs to Semitic languages of the afro-Asiatic group of the world languages. In fact, the origin of Arabic goes back to pre –Islamic Arabia, where the tribes spoke local Arabic dialects. It is considered as one of the mostly spoken languages; around 300 million people speak Arabic around the world. There are three forms of Arabic; classical Arabic, modern Arabic and colloquial Arabic.

1.6.1. Classical Arabic (CA)

Classical Arabic is a language that did not change. It is known as Quran Arabic, and because Arabic is considered by most Muslims to be scared. It is the form of the Arabic used in literary texts from Umayyad and Abbasid times. It is based on the medieval dialects of Arab tribe. It is also the source of both modern Arabic and others colloquial. In this respect, Watson (2002) Pointes out that the spread of Islam over the world was not only a religious and hence cultural conquest, but also a linguistic conquest. Dialects as well as are a grammatical structured language most of it comes from Quran and poetry.

1.6.2. Modern Standard Arabic

Modern Standard Arabic is the direct descendant used today throughout the Arab World in writing and in formal speaking. In fact, the Modern Standard Arabic is based on classical or Quran Arabic. MSA is learned at schools as second language because children acquire the Arabic dialects as a mother tongue. Modern Standard Arabic is the official language throughout the Arab world, and in its written form it is relatively consistent across national boundaries.

1.6.3. Colloquial Arabic

Each Arab Country has its own dialect that differs from the standard form grammatically, phonologically, and also in vocabulary. Hence, in the Arab World, there are two major groups; Eastern dialects and Maghrebi dialects. Eastern Arabic includes the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and Yemen) along with Syria Lebanon on other hand, Maghrebi dialect which is the variety spoken in the Maghreb such as (Algeria, Morocco). According to Bishop (1998) Arab colloquial dialects are generally spoken languages and Arabs use them in their daily life and interaction. However, when they encounter situation more formal, they use Modern Arabic Language. It means also the language which is spoken regularly and which Arab speaker learn as a first language.

1.7. Conclusion:

This chapter aims to give a clear picture about the field of sociolinguistics in specific and dialectology in general. It is also concerned about language variations which differ according to each region and each region has its characteristics which distinguish dialect from one region to another . It is mentioned also the difference between the dialect in the rural areas and urban areas. This chapter has reviewed some basic concepts relevant to this to apply them in our study of Tlemcen town and Beni Semiel varieties.

Chapter Two

Chapter Two: The Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria

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2.1. Introduction

One of the concerns of sociolinguistics is to study the wide range of dialects across a given region. However, the study of the dialects of the Arab World was not exhaustive. Yet, sociolinguistic works were conducted by foreign scholars such as Marçais. In recent years, Arab sociolinguists are interested more in dialects studies especially Arabic and its various dialects such as the Algerian sociolinguist Salah khennour who studied language variation in Algeria. The linguistic situation in Algeria is a complex one because it is a multilingual country due to historical, political, and cultural factors. The following chapter is devoted to give a glimpse to the linguistic profile of Algeria and then it sheds light on two Algerian dialects Tlemcenian dialect (urban) and Beni Semiel dialect (rural).

2.2. The Algerian Linguistic Profile

Algeria is a multilingual country since Algerians speak, Tamazight, and Arabic dialect and French. The presence of these three languages is due to historical, political, and cultural factors. In fact, Algeria attracted the interest of many invaders such, the Spanish, the Ottoman, the French settlement. Each one left great impact on the language. Language in Algeria passed at least through three periods. Berbers were the native people of Algeria; Berbers presented in Algeria before the Arab conquest in 17th century after a brief resistance Islam thought spread with the context of an Arabic cultural hegemony. In fact, Berbers lived in North Africa around 4000years. when the Arab came as conquerors Arabic became the national and the official language of Algeria, and in some region Berber still used where Arab conquerors could not accessed; the major Berbers varieties spoke by the Kabylian who live in the mountain, Chaouia, and also Mazabi in the south.

In this respect, Aziz (6:2015) reported that "The Berber language is the third most commonly spoken language, spoken by approximately 15%of the 39million Algerian population". Algeria was a spot of conquerors such as the Spanish and

the Ottoman, in addition to the French conquest as Belhassena reported that "By the end of the 15th century, Spanish invaded Algeria and after a considerable period of time, the Ottoman Empire put Algeria under protectorate to protect Islam for a period of about 300 years." (qtd in. Belhassena 2014:70). She also states that the Ottoman rules ended by the French conquest in 1830 where the French influence the Algerian society culturally and linguistically (ibid). In other words, the French colonial tried to eliminate the Arab Language by force to introduce French culture later. Although the great impact of French, Arabic nowadays is the official language beside French language as the first foreign language and Tamazight as official and national language. In fact, the Arabic language likes the others languages consists a set of varieties classified geographically as follow:

> (1) Levantine, spoken in Lebanon, Syria and Palestine, (2) Iraqi, spoken in Iraq, (3) Arabian Peninsula dialects, spoken in Saudi Arabia and Gulf territories, (4) Egyptian, (5) Maghrebi dialects spoken in Northern Africa such as Algerian dialect or Algerian Arabic (AA). (qtd. in Mbata 2012:38)

Algeria as part of El Maghreb use three forms of Arabic in order to fulfill a certain situation; Classical Arabic; the language of Quran, Modern Standard Arabic which used in formal situation such as the educational system and Colloquial Arabic which IS used in different parts of Algeria. In order to distinguish between the Modern Standard Arabic, and Dialectal Arabic it is worth mentioning diglossia. Wardhaugh (2006:89) describes diglossia as follows: "a diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set".

That is to say, in Algeria, as Aziz (2015:3) maintains "is a direct linguistic progeny of an older version of literary Arabic called *"fusha al- torāh,"*, or commonly known as Classical Arabic". It used in formal situation as in schools, media, and so on. While dialectal Arabic is used in speakers daily life and it lack

prestige. It worth mentioning that in the Algerian repertoire there is plenty of French words. Algeria is includes a variety of dialects each region has its own way of speaking. Our concern in this chapter is to introduce two regions in Algeria and differentiate between the two dialects in each region; the first one is Tlemcen which is an urban area and it has its own vocabulary and phonology and word structures. In the other hand, there is Beni Samail a small village and an urban area where people living in use a different language variety.

2.3. Sociolinguistic Situation in Tlemcen

Language varieties in Tlemcen can be classified into two main groups' rural dialect and urban dialect; the former is the languages variety which is spoken in the Bedouin area such as Beni Semiel village, and later is the dialect spoken in the urban area such as Tlemcen town. Hence in this research we will try to make a distinction between the two language varieties.

2.3.1. Sociolinguistic Situation in Tlemcen Town.

The language variety under investigation in this research work is spoken in the area called Tlemcen town. It is an urban dialect which shares a number of linguistic features makes it different than the other rural dialect.

2.3.2. History of Tlemcen:

Tlemcen is a town located in northwestern Algeria. A region knows by its fertile ground and olive plantations and its cultural elements of Islamic, Arabic, Berbers and Andalucían influences. It known as Pomaria by the Romans where it was as a found   military centre in the fourth century CE then it was Arabized in 780 .Later, it became the domain of the zenata Berbers who called it 'Tlemcen' which means the sources, others said that Tlemcen divided into two words 'Tlem' which means 'group' and 'san' which means 'two'. That is to say, it is a group of two things; the land and the sea or mountain and the dessert. (qtd in Benhellim 2015:19).

2.3.3. Geography and Population:

Tlemcen is located in northwestern of Algeria, near the border with Morocco. It is located 700 Km far from of Algiers, it is limited by the Mediterranean Sea in the north. In the south limited by Naama and it limited by Sidi bel Abbess in the east. For the inhabitants of Tlemcen; Tlemcenians are divided into three groups; Berbers, Arabs and Turkish. Benhellim (2015:25) reports that many scholars like John Junter and George Aron Barton argued that the native people of North Africa are the Berbers, then the roman and the Arabs and also the Turkish. Hence, zenata considered as one of the most important tribes which colonize Tlemcen. In fact, this research work aims to investigate the main characteristics of Tlemcen tow in specific in comparative with the other rural on of Beni samail. First of all Tlemcen town located in the centre of Tlemcen and considered as the heart of Tlemcen and people there have their own tradition, attitude and way of speaking.

2.3.4. Dialect of Tlemcen Town

Each dialect has features specific to it, and differs from the other dialects in grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Dendane (2013:1) notes that: "Tlemcen speech, variety of Arabic, has long distinguished itself from other Algerian Arabic dialects by number a linguistic features". In this respect, Dendane states that:

> The Arabic variety of Tlemcen was regarded as one of the old 'urban' pre-Hilali forms of speech (Marçais 1977, Versteegh 1997, Miller 2007) brought by the first waves of Arab Muslim conquerors (al fātiḥīn) into the Northern part of Africa during the 7 th and 8 th centuries.(ibid:4)

In other words, dialect of Tlemcen is one of the urban dialects brought by the Muslims conquerors before the coming of Banu Hilel in 11 th century. The majority of urban dialects in the world are known by reduction of their sounds. In fact in Tlemcen the /q/ replaced by the glottal stop for example the world   In

other words, dialect of Tlemcen is one of the urban dialects brought by the Muslims conquerors before the coming of Banu Hilel in 11 th century. The majority of urban dialects in the world are known by the reduction of their sounds. In fact, in Tlemcen the /q/ replaced by the glottal stop /ʔ/. for example the world /qalb/ "the heart" pronounced as /ʔalb/. Others that said Tlemcen dialect is the dialect of Andalus which is spoken also in some towns in Morocco such as Fas. Whereas, Tlemcen received different of the Andalucían immigrants families and people before their coming pronounce the /q/ as it is and the change of the phonological feature appears specially after the coming of the Turkish who preferred to get married with the Andalucían people rather the others. As it is mentioned before Tlemcen dialect distinguished itself from the others dialect by a number of linguistic features.

2.3.3.4.1 The phonological Features

2.3.3.4.1.1 The Glottal Stop

   It is the most obvious features that characterize Tlemcen speech community as an urban community. Whereas the uvular plosive /q/ realized as /ʔ/ in which the uvular articulation need much energy to realize Tlemcenian people replaced by the glottal stop which produced. In this respect, Marçais (1902:17) stated that: "At least, it must be noted that a number of Tlemcenians seems to have an impossibility of pronouncing the q by their mouths, it sounds as that of Cairo Damascus, as aloud hamaza..."[1]The following examples illustrate more this point:

SA   **TS**

/qalb/   / ʔalb/ 'the heart'

---

[1] This is the translation meaning of the following original quotation: "en fin il faut noter par que nombre de tlemceniens semblent attent de l'impossibilité de prononcer le ق q ; leur bouche il se traduit comme dans celles des cairotes et des Damasquins".

/qɪʈʈ/   /ʔaʈʈ/   'the cat'

 /qal /   /ʔal/   'to tell'

In this respect, Dendane adds that : "Indeed, Tlemcen speech has become so deeply characterized by the use of the glottal stop that its users are instantly identified anywhere in Algeria as 'coming from Tlemcen". (ibid: 6)

2.3.3.4.1.1 Absence of the Interdentals

The interdentals constitute a set of speech sounds which are produced by pressing the tongue to upper teeth. However, in Tlemcen speech community these sounds have disappeared and substituted by others, that to say, the alveolar [t] replace the dental /Ɵ/and the alveolar [d] replace the dental /ð/.

In the same stream, Marçais argues that:

> Tlemcen speech like the Tripoli, the majority of Moroccan dialects and,(...)also   the   Egyptian   and   the   Syrian ,confuse   between them.(…)the Ɵ and t are confused in Tlemcen speech pronounced as a unique sound t_s ; the t_s is not a pure dental ,it is in way ,a double letter identical to ts pronounced in single emission of voice[2]. (ibid: 13)

Examples:

1-The t replaces the Ɵ:

/Ɵaldʒ/⎯⎯⎯⟶ /təldʒ/   "snow"

/Ɵu: m/⎯⎯⟶   /tu:m/ "garlic"

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[2] This a meaning translation for the following original quotation:"[…]le tlemceniens comme les tripolitain la plupart de dialectes marocains […], aussi le Egyptien le syrien, les confondent.[…]le ث etت se sont confondus en Tlemcenien en un son unique ts ; le ts n'est pas une dentale pure ; c'est en quelque sorte une lettre double équivalente a ts prononcé en une seule émission de voix"

2-The /d/ replaces /ð/:

/ðiraʕə/ ⟶ /dəraʕə/ "arm"

/ðubaba/ ⟶ /dəbana/ "fly"

2.3.1.4.1.4. The Variable (g)

   Tlemcen speech community characterized by the realization of the CA phoneme [ʒ] as a back velar [g] in a number of lexical items as:

/ʔaʒiz/ ⟶ nəʕgaz 'I feel lazy'

2.3.1.4.2. Morphological Variables

2.3.1.4.2.1 Variant (u)

   Tlemcen speech community characterized by the use the suffix "u" it is used both as object pronoun as /ʔutlu/ 'I said to him', and a possessive like in /bitu/ 'his room'.

2.3.1.4.2.1.2 Variation in Duality

   Tlemcenian use [jen] when they refer to two things for example they use the word /saʔtæjen/ when they mean two hours. However, when they refer to the dual part of the human body they realize it as:

/ʕajnæjən/ ⟶ /ʕini: n/ 'eyes'

/udunajən/ ⟶ / wədənin/ 'ears'

2.3.1.4.2.1.3. Variation in the Plural:

   Words in Tlemcenian speech is changed in the plural form by the use of the long {ər} such in/ tsa: wər/ the plural of /su: ra/ 'picture'.

2.3.1.4.2.3 Lexical Variables:

Each geographical region has its own vocabulary and words use which makes it different from the other region. Tlemcen town has a rich vocabulary because of the conquerors the settle it in different periods. Here are some examples:

CA	TA	GLOSS
/anta/	/ntina/	You
/taʕa:la/	/adʒi/	Come here
/ʒami:ʕ/	/kaməl/	All
/Elbuku:l /	/ləbəʔu:la/	Greens

Table 2.1: lexical variation in T.T

2.3.2. Sociolinguistic Situation in Beni Semiel

This research works also investigate a language variety spoken in a rural area called Beni Semiel which has its own linguistic features makes it different from the other urban dialect.

2.3.2.1. History of Beni Semiel

Tlemcen was direction of many migrations from Andalus. At the first time they set in the town, later on they set in the country side and they establish their own towns and villages. One of these Andalus tribes and which set Tlemcen countryside   and it still exist till now is

Beni Semiel   Beni Semiel (Beni Somayïl) and it is one the Madar Arabic tribe which exist in the Amaoui period which exist in the Andalus before migration to the west of Algeria and the settlement the east of Tlemcen. Others said that in the starting of the 11th century, there was a second wave of Arabization when Bedouin tribes moved into new territories, especially in North Africa, Banu Hilel are one of these tribes who come to Beni Smail Mountains and live there.

2.3.2.2. Geography and Population:

Beni semiel is village in Tlemcen province in northwestern Algeria. They live there about 4704 inhabitants. It is limited by Oueled Mimoun and Ain Talout from the east, El oued el Akhdar from the west and El Gour from the south.

2.3.2.3. The Dialect of Beni Smail

Each region has its specific dialect which differs from the others in term of vocabulary, phonological, morphological level…etc. Beni smail dialect is considered as rural dialect brought up by Banu Hilel, after the Arab coming; live in Beni Semiel Mountains in a Bedouin area which influence their way of speaking. Beni smail dialects like the others Bedouin dialects characterized by the use of voiced /g/ as a variation of the sound /q/and the preservation of the interdentals, in addition to the existence of other features.

2.3.2.3.1. Phonological Features

2.3.2.3.1.1. The Voiced /g/

Generally the rural varieties characterized by the use of the /g/sound instead of the "qaf" .In other word, uvular plosive /q/ realized as [g] in which the uvular articulation produced with much energy here the nature of the rural area normally influence the use of such sound.

Examples:

/qalbi: / ⟶ / galbi: / 'heart'

/qamar/ ⟶ /gəmar/ 'moon'

/qasama/ ⟶ /gəsam/ 'to devide'

2.3.2.3.1.2. The Preservation of Interdentals

In Beni Semiel dialect the interdentals /Ө/ and /ð/ are used in addition to the /ɖ̣/, for instance:

1-   The interdental /ð/:

/ðiʔb/ ⟶ / ði: b/ 'wolf'

2-   The interdental /Ө/:

/huna: k/ ⟶ / Өəma:k/ 'there'

3-   The interdental /ɖ̣/:

/bajɗ̣/ ⟶ /bi:ɖ̣/ 'the eggs'

2.3.2.3.1.3. The Variable (dʒ)

Beni Semiel dialect characterized by the realization of the CA phoneme [ʒ] as [dʒ] such:

/ʒibəs/ ⟶ dʒəbəs 'plaster'

2.3.2.3.2.1. Morphological Variables

2.3.2.3.2.1.1. Variants (h)

Beni Semiel speech community characterized by the use the suffix /h/ .it is used both as object pronoun as /gutlh/ 'I told him', and a possessive like in /bitah/ 'his room' and sometimes the use of the suffix /taʕəh/ such as /kətab taʕəh/ 'his book'.

2.3.2.3.2.1.2. Variation in Duality

In Beni Semiel dialect they use /i: n/ to refer to two things for example /saʕti: n/ 'two hours', and sometimes they use /zu:ʒ səwayʕ/.

2.3.2.3.2.1.3. Variation in the Plural

Words in B.S speech is changed in the plural form by the use of the long {i:} such in/ tsa: wi:r/ the plural of /su:ra/ 'picture'.

2.3.2.3.3. Lexical Variables:

B.S as the other region has rich vocabulary it gained from all the conquerors settled the place in different periods. The origins of the words are from the Classical Arabic for example / gədi/, /qədi /from 'awqid' which means 'turn on', /səkar/ from /istiqəra:r/ 'settlement'.

CA	B.S	Gloss
/ʔaʃəʕil/	/gədi/	Turn on
/riʒəl/	/kraʕ/	Foot
/uskut/	/səkar/	Shut up

Table 2.2: Lexical Variation in B.S

2.4. Conclusion

This chapter sheds light on sociolinguistic situation in Algeria and especially in Tlemcen which characterized with mixtures of two dialect urban Tlemcen town and rural B.S and it introduces briefly the history, the geography and the population of the two regions. The chapter shows also the different phonological, morphological and lexical features of each region.

Chapter Three

Chapter Three: Methodology, Data Collection

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3.6 Conclusion

3.1. Introduction

Everyone use language differently to communicate and to interact with the others and this usage differs also from a place to place. Yet, Arabic language as the other languages has many varieties which differ from one region to another such Cairo Arabic, Lebanese Arabic, and Algerian Arabic. In fact, in the same country we may find different language varieties. Algeria, for instance, dialect differs from one town to anther each having its own features. People in Tlemcen who live different regions speak in different way. Furthermore, the ones who live in the town speak different than the ones who live in the countryside.

This research work presents two different dialects, the rural dialect of Tlemcen and the urban dialect of Beni Semiel and it tries to show the different specific features; the morphological, phonological, and lexical levels. In doing so; the data were collected from the native speakers of each dialect. In the previous chapter, it is mentioned some linguistic features that characterize Tlemcen town dialect and Beni samail dialect .This chapter investigates why these two dialects distinct at this degree. In this chapter, it has been based on quantitative data analysis, in addition to the qualitative methods which enable as to make the difference between these two varieties.

3.2. Research methodology

Language as an important subject attract the attention of many scholars who studied it from many perspectives; while linguistics focus on the scientific study of language, sociolinguists concerned with use of language in the society, especially how people speak and how they change their speech in the different situation and in each speech community marked by the use of different way of speaking. Language spoken in one region differs from the language people speak in another region such variation known as regional variation in the second half of the 19 th century Variationist started investigating it. later, sociolinguist discover that social factors have crucial influence in the variation; people of the same region may use different

languages, the late 1960's includes the work of Labov in New York city. In studying variation, specialist use different systematic techniques to gather data.

In this research, Labovian methods or the Variationist Model of Language Change is used. It involved quantification analysis of sociolinguistics findings and represent the result in a form of graphs. In this vein Milroys (2003:1) 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, large or small. This tradition of research is sometimes called Variationist.

Linguistic variable (lexical, morphological, or phonological) of Tlemcen town and Beni Semiel studied quantitatively to discover the difference between the two dialects and speech accommodation in which Tlemcenian younger speak in a different way when they interact with Beni Semiel speakers; Tlemcenian male use in their speech the voiced velar [g] instead of the glottal stop[ʔ] to avoid stereotypes. The existence of such differences and the appearance of such behaviour come from the observation of the phenomenon and reach this fact relevant the data that has been collected.

3.2.1 The basic methods of data collection

In analyzing the difference between the two language variations a number hypothesis are formed. Participants are observed and requested to answer the questionnaire. In this research, some sociolinguistics methods used in this research to collect data are defined.

3.2.1.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is important in collecting data. It provides the researcher with various data. Seliger and Shohamy (1989: 172) claim that the questionnaire is a written form of gathering information which includes a question to which the

subject is expected to answer. Such device is used to analyse the differences that exist between the two dialects. In fact, in early studies, dialectologist use written questionnaire to collect data. In this research, the questionnaire is used to study the phonological, morphological, lexical features of the two varieties; Tlemcen town speech community where are marked by the use of the glottal stop[ʔ], the absence of the interdentals in the other side Beni Semiel speech community where they are marked by use of the /g/ sound and the interdentals.

All the members of both of the communities are involved in the questionnaire. It is written in English and then it is translated into Arabic because the majority of the respondents do not speak English. More than 60 questionnaires were distributed to men and women of different ages from a different backgrounds and professions. Some of the questionnaires were handed back, and questions were anonymous.

3.2.1.2 Observation

For further information when informants refuse to record their speech, and to avoid observers paradox another instruments is used and it is known as observation. So whenever it had been the opportunity to observe note were taken. This instrument is very helpful because people are observed when they speak naturally in the family or friend conversation in the street or bus. In this respect, Milroys and Gordon (2003:71) observe that "Participant observation can be an enormously fruitful method for sociolinguistic analysis".

3.2.2 Selection of the Informants

The aim of this research is to describe and analyse the linguistic features characterizing both Tlemcen town and Beni semiel communities, in order to show the difference between the two varieties and also to know the causes behind such it. The participants involved in this research are from Tlemcen town and Beni semiel the data is collect in the university, secondary school, and also from participants in the street or at home. The research is based on a sample population of about 60 informants from a different ages and educational level and professions.

3.3 Data Analysis:

In this research the study is both quantitative and qualitative, the data collect by means of questionnaire are analysed quantitatively and the data collect by observation are analysed qualitatively. Tlemcen consists of many region each one has specific language variety; Tlemcen town and Beni semiel are taken as sample to study urban dialect and rural dialect.

3.3. Linguistic Variables

3.3.1 Phonological Variable

In phonological variation we will examine the variable (q) realized as [g], [ʔ] and[q] and the variable (dʒ) realized as [dʒ] or [g]. The interdentals /ð/and /Ɵ/ and the variants are interpreted according to the gender.

3.3.1.1. The Glottal Stop vs. the Voiced /g/

The most important traits of sedentary dialect in Tlemcen speech community is the glottal stop. Yet, 90% of the informants who lives in Tlemcen town use the glottal stop and the rest used the /g/ because of the speech accommodation. In the other hand, 100% of the informants of B.S use the /g/.

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/qali/	Said to me	T.T	/Gali/	10	2	33,33% 6,6%
			/ʔali/	5	13	16,66% 43.33%
		B.S	/Gali/	15	15	50% 50%
			/ʔali/	0	0	0%

Table 3.1: The variants [ʔ] and [g] in correlation with gender.

	/g/	/ʔ/
Males	10	5
Females	2	13
Result	40%	60%

Table 3.2: The variants [ʔ] and [g]in correlation with age with percentages in T.T.

	/g/	/ʔ/
Males	15	0
Females	15	0
Result	100%	00%

Table 3.3: The variants [ʔ] and [g]in correlation with age with percentages in B.S
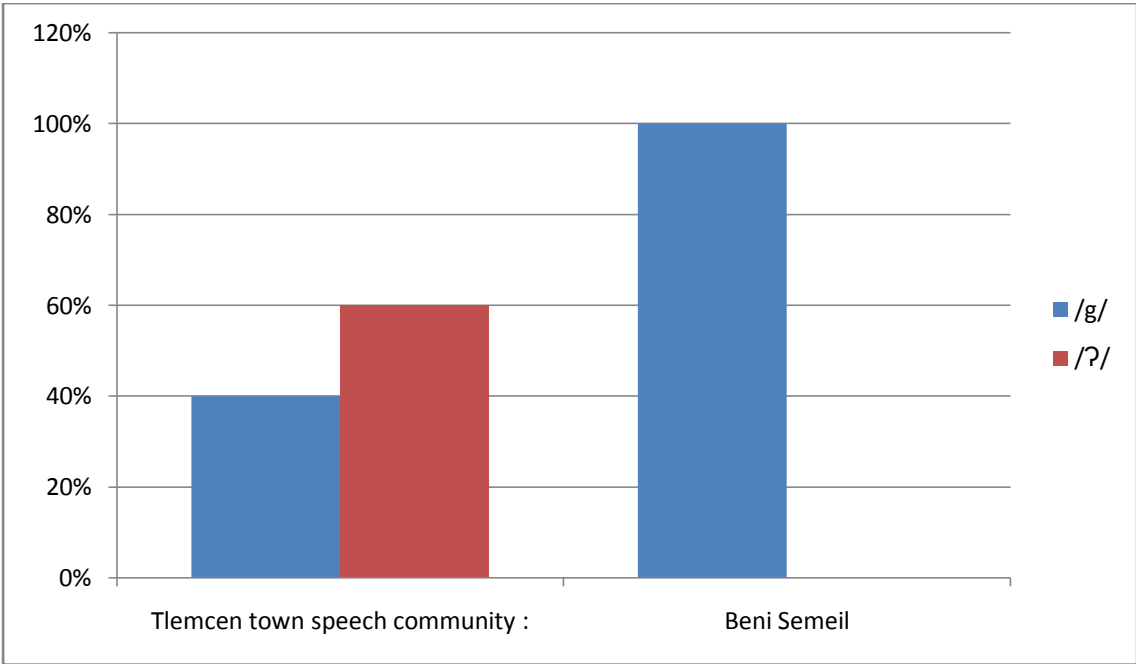
Figures 3.1: The variants [ʔ] and [g] in correlation with gender.

In this research, we find that in Tlemcen town speech community women use the glottal stop [ʔ] more than men do because of the speech accommodation and to avoid stereotypes. As Dendane (2013:1) explains:

> As a result of the massive long-term migration of rural people towards the city and the contact of two types of Arabic dialectal forms, the recent decades have witnessed drastic changes in the dialect of Tlemcen. There is indeed much evidence that native speakers, particularly among younger males, tend to avoid the use of the glottal stop.

The results show that the variant [ʔ] is used more by females than [g] in Tlemcen town speech community. The total number of the variant [ʔ] realized by18 preson 13 are women, which means 60% and the total number of the use of the variant [g] used by 12 which means 40%. However, in Beni Semiel speech community all the speakers use voiced velar[g].

3.3.1.2 The Interdentals /ð/and /Ɵ/

Among the variables that we focus in this research is the interdentals /ð/and /Ɵ/.In fact, in Tlemcen town speech there is an avoidance of the use the interdentals and replaced by /t /and/ d /but this is not the case in B.S speech where there is a preservation of such variables.

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/ɵalәʒ/	Snow	T.T	/tәlʒ/	20	20	50% 50%
			/ɵәlʒ/	0	0	00%
		B.S	/tәlʒ/	6	9	15% 22.5%
			/ɵәlʒ/	14	11	35% 27.5%

Table 3.4: The variants [t] and [ɵ]in correlation with age with percentages in B.S and T.T.

	/t/	/ɵ/
Males	15%	35%
Females	22.5%	27.5%
Result	37.5%	62.5%

Table 3.5: The variants [t] and [ɵ]in correlation with age with percentages in
B.S.

	/t/	/ɵ/
Males	50%	0
Females	50%	0
Result	100%	00%

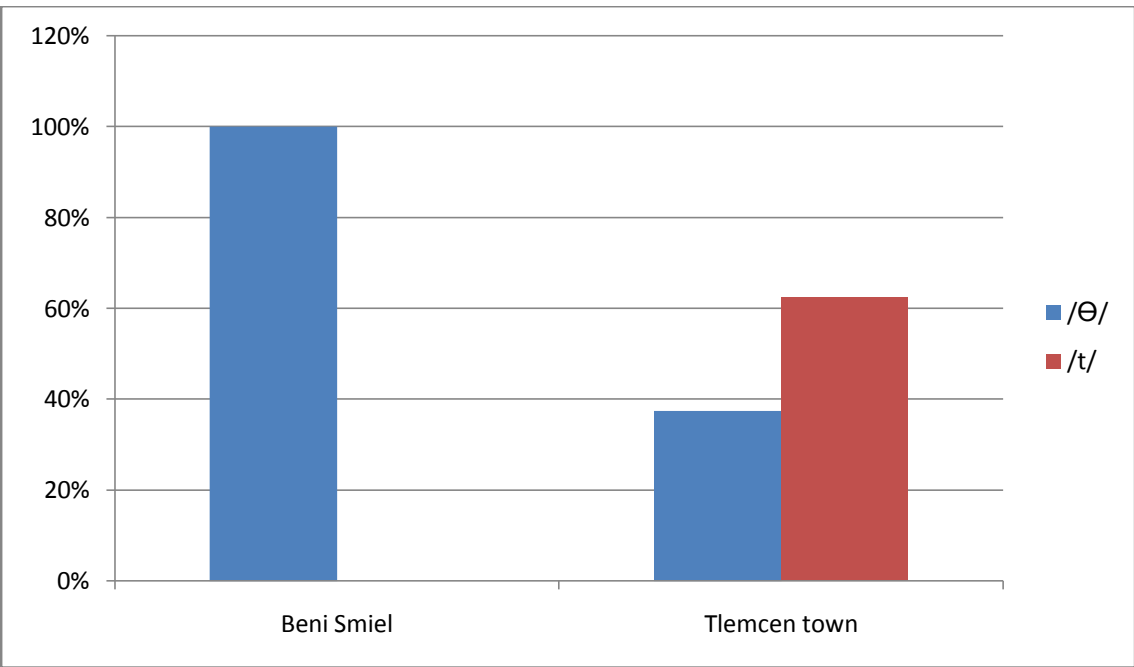Table 3.6: The variants [t] and [ɵ]in correlation with age with percentages in
T.T

Figure 3.2: The use of /ɵ/and /t/ in correlation with age in T.T and B.S.

In this research we find that all members of Tlemcen speech community use [t] instead of [ɵ] in addition to the avoidance of the other interdentals. In the other hand, Beni Semiel women avoid the use of the [ɵ]. These results are put in the following figure where we explain the use of the variants [t] and [ɵ] in correlation with age in Beni Semiel and Tlemcen town speech community. That is to say, [t] is the realization of the classical Arabic phoneme[ɵ]. In fact, the[t] is characteristic features of Tlemcen town speech community. In our observation we notice also that Beni Semiel speakers realized the [t] as for example the Arabic word /təlʒ/ realized as /ɵəlʒ/. However, in B.S speech community the new generation mostly the educated one tries to replace the [t] by the[ɵ]. In both communities males and females use dialect in a different way. For instance, the girls in B.S speech community realized the /Ɵ/ as /t/ in most of their words such as in /Ɵu: m/ which realized as /tu: m/. However, in Tlemcen speech community all the speakers use the feature /t/ in their speech.

3.3.1.3 The Variable /dʒ/ vs. /g/

In Tlemcen town speech the phoneme /ʒ/ is realized as /g/ for example /ʔaʒiz/ 'I feel lazy' and the data collection also shows that T.T speakers used the /dʒ/ instead of the /g/ by the younger. However, the old generation still use the /g /in their speech. The following table shows the use according to the age:

	Age 05-15	Age 16-25	Age 26-59	Age 60-85	Overall %
/g/	5	8	10	13	60%
/dʒ/	10	7	5	2	40%

Table 3.7: The variants [dʒ] and [g]in correlation with age in T.T.
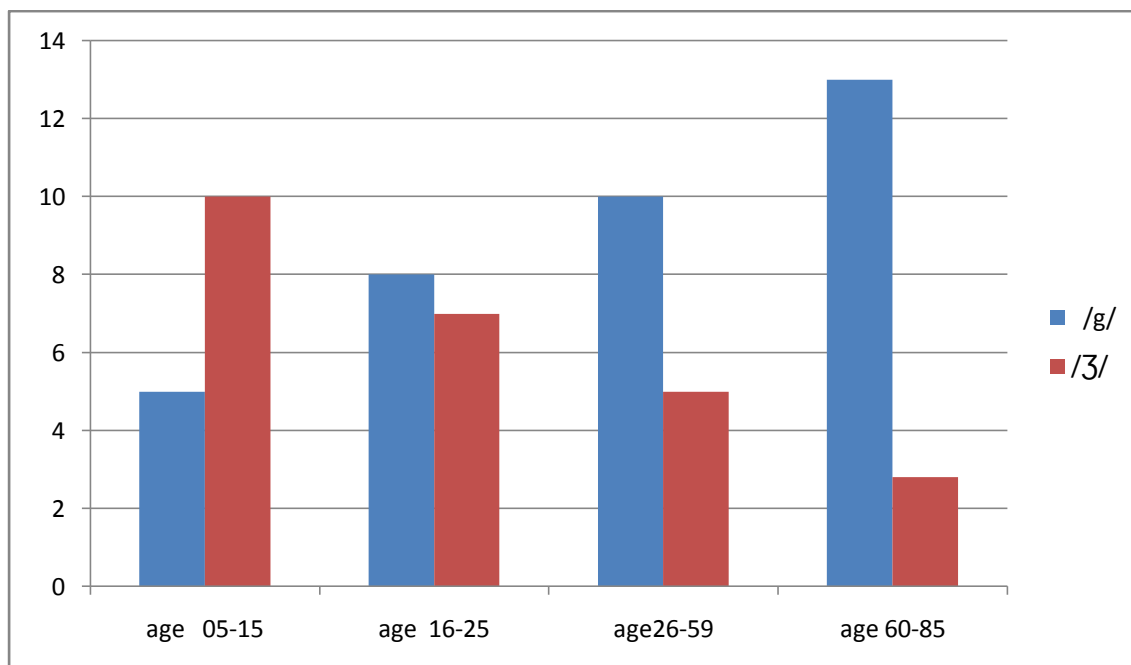
Figure 3.3: The variants [dʒ] and [g]in correlation with age in T.T.

The result obtained from the analysis of data shows that age has a crucial role in the use of the variants [dʒ] and [g] in the same community and most of the younger use the variants [dʒ] instead the[g].

	Age 05-15	Age 16-25	Age 26-59	Age 60-85	Overall %
/g/	2	00	00	03	8.33 %
/ʒ/	13	15	15	12	91.66 %

Table 3.8: The variants [ʒ] and [g]in correlation with age in B.S.
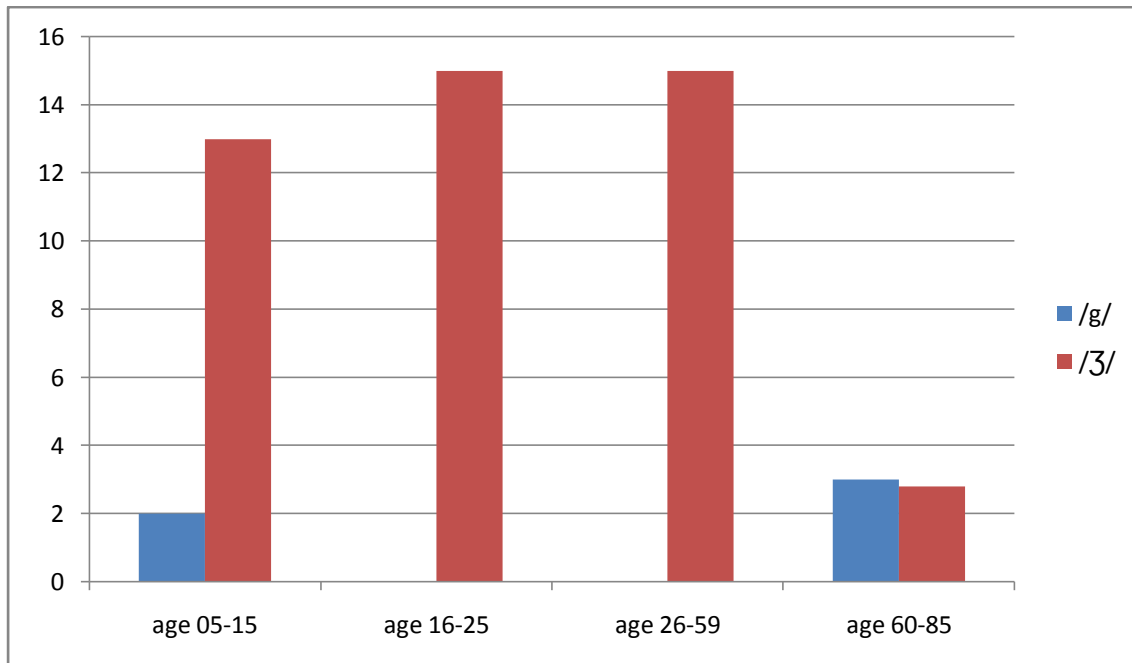
Figure 3.4: The variants [dʒ] and [g]in correlation with age in B.S.

From the data collected, it is observed that the majority of Beni Semiel speakers use variants [Dʒ]. That is to say, 91.66 % speaker use the variant [g] in their speech in comparative of 8, 33% use [Dʒ].

3.3.2. Morphological Variables

3.3.2.1. Variants {ah} vs. {u}

The masculine pronoun {hu} realized as {u} in Tlemcen town speech community. However, speakers of Beni Semiel realized {hu} as {h} these linguistic variations are illustrated in the table below

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/haku hu/	His right	T.T	/hakah/	14	8	46.66% 26.66%
			/haku/	1	7	3.33% 23.33%
		B.S	/hakah/	15	15	50% 50%
			/haku/	00	00	00%

Table 3.9: The inflectional morphemes {u},{ h} in correlation with gender in B.S

	/hakah/	/haku/
Males	46.66%	3.33%
Females	20.66%	23.33%
Result	67.32%	26.66%

Table 3.10: The inflectional morphemes {u}, {h} in correlation with age in T.T

	/hakah/	/haku/
Males	50%	0
Females	50%	0
Result	100%	00%

3.11: The inflectional morphemes {u}, {h} in correlation with age in B.S
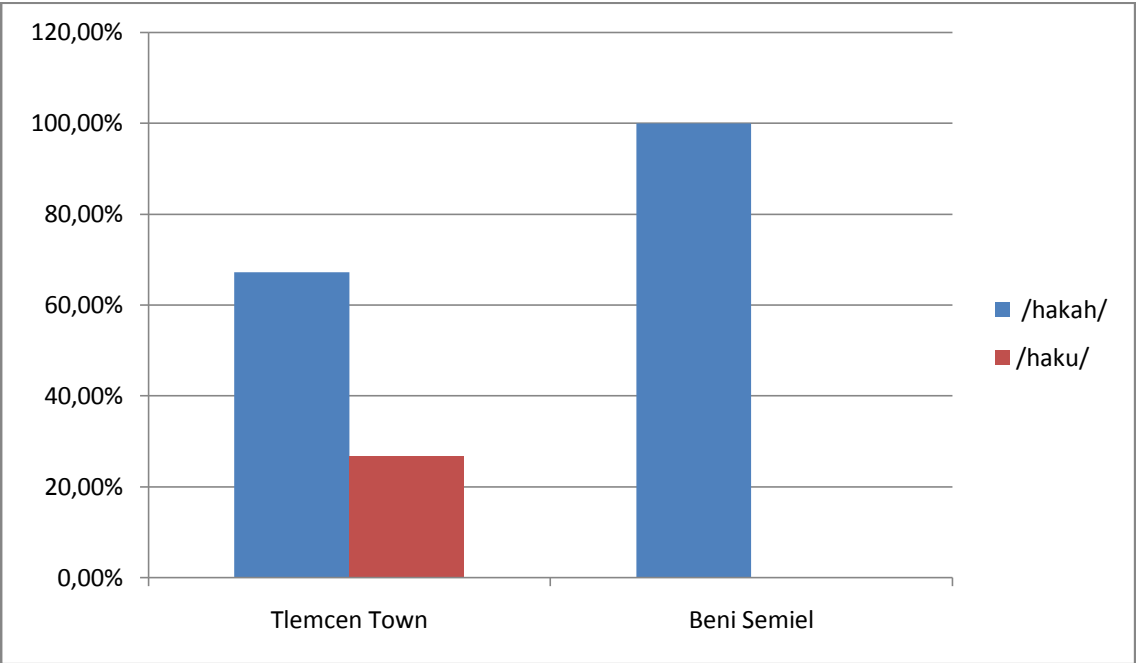
Figure 3.5: The inflectional morphemes {u}, {h} in correlation with gender in T.T and B.S.

These objects pronoun differs in use by men and women in Tlemcen town speech community where women use the object pronoun more than men do. Gender

affect the way of speaking in Tlemcen town where 23.33.66% of women use {u} in contrast of 3.33% of men who use the suffix {u}. However, in Beni Semiel use the suffix {h}.

3.3.2.2. Variation in the Plural

Plural form marked in Tlemcen town speech community by using /ər/ for example /tsa:wər/ 'pictures'. However, Beni Semiel speakers the plural form by the use of the long {i :} such in/ tsa: wi: r/ the plural of /su:ra/ 'picture'. The results show scores as the following tables indicate:

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/suwar/	pictures	T.T	/tsa:wi:r/	9	8	30% 26.66%
			/tsa:wər/	6	7	20% 23.33%
		B.S	/tsa:wi:r/	14	**12**	46.66% 40%
			/tsa:wər/	**1**	**3**	3.33% 10%

Table 3.12: The suffixes {ər} and {i:r} in correlation

	/tsa:wi:r/	/tsa:wər/
Males	30%	20%
Females	26.66%	23.33%
Result	56.66%	43.33%

Table 3.13: The suffixes {ər} and {i:r} in correlation with gender in T.T.

	tsa:wi:r/	/tsa:wər/
Males	46.66%	3.33%
Females	40%	10%
Result	86.66%	13.33%

Table 3.14: The suffixes {ər} and {i:r} in correlation with gender in B.S.
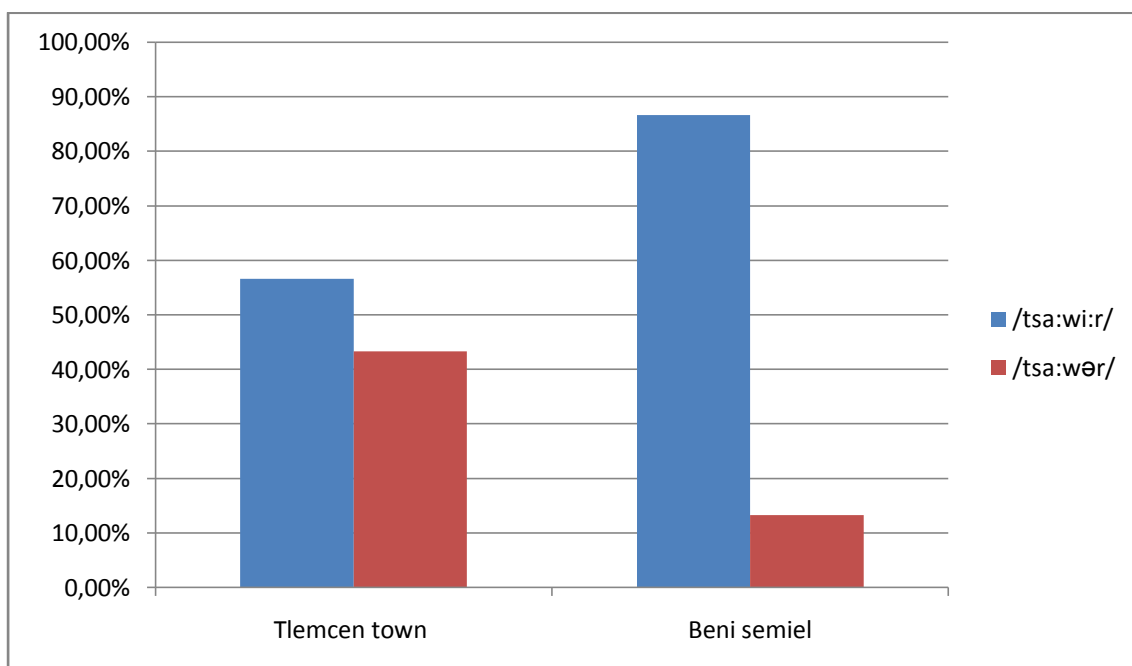
Figure 3.6: The suffixes{ər} and {i:r} in correlation with gender in T.T and B.S

Gender affect the way of speaking in Tlemcen town speech community where 10% of women use {ər} in contrast of 46.66% of men who use the suffix {i:r}. However, in Beni Semiel 13.33% use the suffix {ər}

3.3.2.3. Variation in Duality

In the previous chapter it is mentioned the retention of the dual maker {a: jen}, like the classical form with the insertion of a long /a: /. For example: / sa: ʕatajen: jen/: "two hours". However, In Beni Semiel dialect they use /i: n/ to refer to two things for example /saʕti: n/ 'two hours'. And sometimes they use /zu:ʒ səwayʕ/.

Informants have been asked about the use of the {jen} and {i: n} and it obtained the following results:

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/sa:ʕatajen/	Two hours	T.T	/ sa:ʕti:n/	12	5	40% 16.66%
			/ sa:ʕata:jen/	3	10	30% 33.33%
		B.S	/ sa:ʕti:n/	15	14	50% 46.66%
			/ sa:ʕata:jen/	00	1	0% 3.33%

Table 3.15: The suffixes {jen} and {i:n} in correlation with gender in T.T and B.S

	/ sa:ʕti:n/	/sa:ʕata:jen/
Males	40%	30%
Females	16.66%	33.33%
Result	56.66%	63.33

Table 3.16: The suffixes {jen} and {i: n} in correlation with gender in T.T

	/sa:ʕti:n/	/sa:ʕata:jen/
Males	50%	0%
Females	46.66%	3.33%
Result	96.66%	3.33%

Table 3.17: The suffixes {jen} and {i: n} in correlation with gender in B.S.
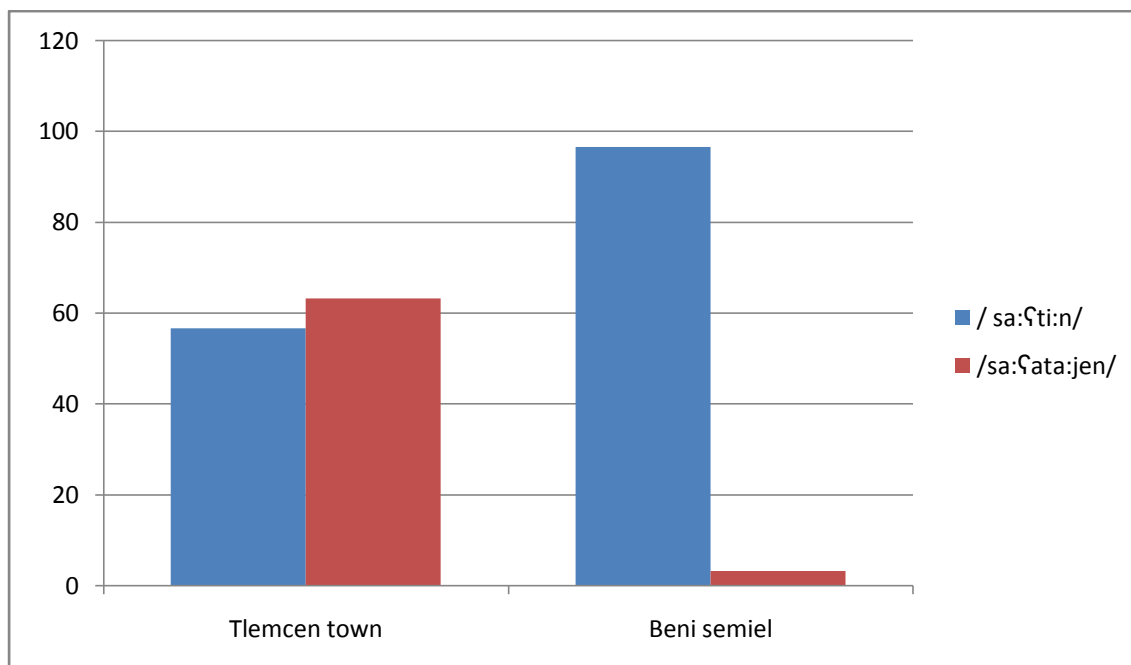
Figures 3.7: The suffixes {jen} and {i: n} in correlation with gender in T.T and B.S

The results shows that 3.33% of women in use the suffixes {jen} in comparative with me B.S who does not use it at all and they use the suffixes {i: n} in their speech. However, 46.66% of Tlemcenian man use of the suffixes {jen} in comparative of women who use {jen} 50% in their speech.

3.3.3 Lexical Variables

3.3.3.1 The Use of the CA Pronoun /ʔanta/ 'you' as [nta], [ntina]:

The lexical item [ntina] is one of the lexical items that characterize Tlemcen speech community, in addition to other words are mentioned in the first chapter. However, in Beni Semiel used [nta] to address to a man. Informants have been asked about the use of the pronoun [ntina] and [nta] when addressing a man and women and it is obtained the following results:

Word	Gloss	Realization		Males	females	Percentage
/ʔanta/	You	T.T	/ntina/	9	10	30% 33.33%
			/nta /	6	5	20% 16.66%
		B.S	/ntina/	00	00	00%
			/nta /	15	15	50% 50%

Table 3.18: The personal pronouns [ntina] and [nta] in relation with gender in T.T
and B.S.

	/nta/	/ntina/
Males	20%	30%
Females	16.66%	33.33%
Result	36.66%	63.33%

Table 3.19: The personal pronouns [ntina] and [nta] in relation with gender in T.T.

	/nta/	/ntina/
Males	50%	00%
Females	50%	00%
Result	100%	00%

Table 3.20: The use of the personal pronouns [ntina] and [nta] in relation with
gender in B.S.
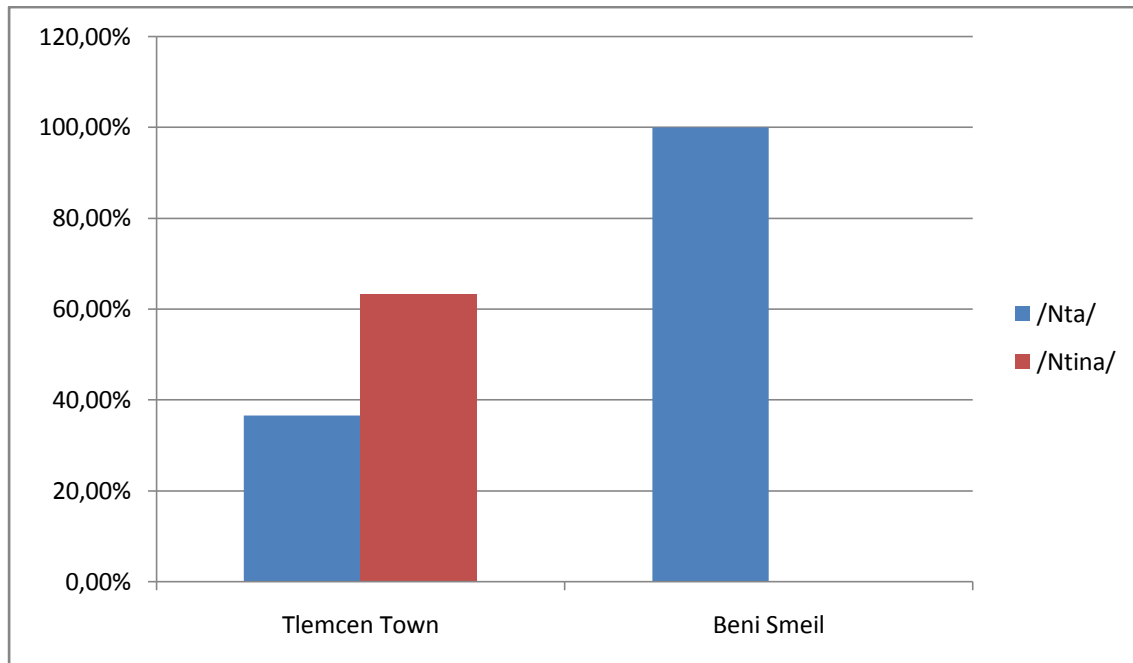
Figures 3.8: The personal pronouns [ntina] and [nta] in relation with gender in B.S and T.T.

Gender affect the use the personal pronouns [ntina] in Tlemcen town where 33.33% used /ntina/ in contrast with men who use30% use [nta]. However, 100% of Beni Semiel speakers use [nta].

3.4.   Data Analysis and Interpretation: Factors Leading to Language Variation in Tlemcen

Language as a system of communication differs from one place to another, each place has its own variation which affected by many factors; level of education age gender and also the professions these factors (economic, social...) may leads to a linguistic variation which makes each language is different than the other. Moreover, Tlemcen as large town includes many regions; an urban one like Tlemcen town and rural one like Beni Semiel. In this research tried to make the differences of each variation by introducing the features of both of them. This chapter introduced the main factors that make B.S different the rural dialect of Tlemcen town.

3.4.1. Education

   Education is important for the development of any country. So, in urban areas people give deal to it, likewise the urban area. So, in Tlemcen town speech community most of the words are close to the CA. For example the word /ha howa ða: / 'this is it' released by Tlemcenian speakers as /ha huwada/. In the other hand, B.S as an isolated area its people are not interested about education till the latest decades. So B.S speakers preserve in the use of the interdentals unlike the Tlemcenian who talk at ease and avoid such sounds.

3.4.2Gender and Age

   Gender and age play an important role in linguistic change and variation in both communities. In fact, In Tlemcen town community women use the glottal stop mere than men who try to avoid it when they talk to the strangers and women speaks French more than men which is prestigious way of speaking. However, B.S women speak rural dialect more than man because they stay at home and do not communicate with others of the urban areas. In addition, age also affect the way of speaking for instance in B.S community younger adopt their speech and they avoid the interdentals like in /θaləʒ/ 'snow' they realized it as /taləʒ/ instead of /θəlʒ/.

3.4. Language Attitudes among Tlemcenian Speakers

   This chapter introduces the phonological, morphological and lexical variables of Tlemcen town speech community in comparison with Beni semiel speech community and in relation to social variables such as age and gender in addition to the level of education. This study shed light on the reasons behind this differences between the two dialects, where different linguistics features in the same speech community and even in the same family each member use his own way of speaking and the variation that he think it is appropriate and think positively which know as language attitudes for examples younger in B.S avoid certain sound that appears in their community and they have a negative attitudes about it the same thing in Tlemcen town community where men avoid using the glottal stop which they

considered it concern just females . Generally, both communities use a different linguistics features and some of it used by both communities.

3.5. Conclusion

This chapter is devoted to the statistical analysis and the interpretation of the obtained result about the different linguistic features of T.T and B.S speech communities. It also introduces the methods used and it also included the main factors that lead to such differences and it paves the way to both communities' attitudes towards their language.

General conclusion

General conclusion

Sociolinguistics studies language variation and it focuses on how the language varies from one person to another and also among speakers of the same groups. The aims of this research are to study language variation in two regions. One it is urban and the second one rural. It tries to make the difference between the linguistic features of each one. This research investigates the influence of the social variables such as age, gender and the level of education on linguistic variable, morphological, phonological, and lexical variables of Tlemcen town and Beni Semiel speech communities and they are analysed and interpreted quantitatively and qualitatively. This research work describes the linguistic features characterizing T.T and B.S. The research work finding are summarized as follow; it introduces the linguistic situation in Algeria in general which considered as a complex situation where many languages and varieties exist and it investigates Tlemcen linguistic situation in particular which includes many varieties. This investigation leads to answer the question stated earlier in this research work. Area belonging is behind the lexical differences between the T.T and B.S speech communities that is to say that each community forms their lexical repertoire from different ethnic groups in addition to other social and economic factors that affects the morphological and phonological level of each speech community.

Findings demonstrate that in the same speech community some differences occur. Hence, women in T.T speech community use dialect differently than men do. Phonological adjustment T.T variety are witnessed is that men accommodate their speech when they interact with other from rural area. In the other hand, women in B.S speak differently than men who move to T.T and interact with people there. They stigmatize some phonemes and some lexemes which are related to Bedouin lifestyle. It was found that social, economic, cultural, and educational factors affect language and lead to language variation and change. Even each individual uses language in different way according to his feeling toward a language which also consider of one of the reason of the language variation and language change. The exodus of Bedouin to the urban areas as well as, the interaction of Tlemcenian with

them may cause a language change; this speech accommodation leading by the men and the youngest of Tlemcenian may lead to the death of some phonemes and bedouinize others. It will be an interesting topic of research worthy to discuss in the future.

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Appendices

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is provided to gather information about the difference between rural dialect and urban dialect and their characterstics in **Tlemcen speech community and Beni Semiel speech community** .You are kindly requested to answer the following questions:

Place of Birth:……………………..

Place of living :……………………

Gender :   Male   ☐   Female   ☐

Age :……………………….

Part1: Phonological Variables

A-Variable (q):

Realization of /q/ as [q] or [g] [ʔ]

1-Put a cross in the realisation you use:

Arabic	Dialectal realisations			Glossary
/qalali:/	[qælli]	[ʔælli]	[gælli]	He told me

B-Variable (dj):

 Realization of / dʒ/ as [ʒ] or [g]

1-Put a cross in the realisation you use.

Arabic	Dialectal realisations		Glossary
/ʔaʕdʒizu/	[naʕdʒəz]	[naʕgəz]	I feel lazy

Part 2 : Morphological variables :

A-Variants {h}, {u}:

1- How do you say these two words in your dialect ? Put a x on 1- or 2-

Arabic	Dialectal realisations		Glossary
/baituhu/	1-[bith]	2-[bitu]	his room

Arabic	Dialectal realisations		Glossary
/ ħaquhu /	1-[ħaqh]	2-[ħaqqu]	his right

B-Variation in Duality:

How do you say these two words ?Circle your answer .

a-"two hours" 1-[saʕtæjen]   2-[saʕti:n]

b-"two days" 1-[ju:majen]   2-[ju:mi:n]

C- Variation in plural:

1-The plural of [sura] 'picture' in your dialect is…………….

a-[tsawr]   b- [tsawi:r]

2- The plural of [mafati:ħ] 'keys' in your dialect is………………

a-[mfataħ]   b-[mfati:ħ]

Part 3 : Lexical Variables:

1-Put an x in the box .To address a woman'you', how do you say?

[nti]   ☐   [ntina]   ☐   both   ☐

 b. To address a man'you', how do you say?

[nta]   ☐   [ntina]   ☐   both   ☐

2-what do you say to caller if you want him to enter 'come here' ?

[ʔaji]   ☐   [arwaħ]   ☐

Thank you for your collaboration.