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Placenames as Loci of Contact Induced-Change in Algeria: Evidence from Tiaret Speech Community

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the Requirement for the Degree of Master in Linguistics

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Our nephew "Assef"

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Abstract

The examines a promising area of research in the sociolinguistic fieldwork, which is Placenames as Loci of contact-induced change in Tiaret Speech Community (TSC). The ultimate objective is to investigate the etymologies of toponyms in TSC mainly scrutinizing the reasons behind them. The methodology adopted was based, first on observation that extended for more than four months. Second, an interview, as a qualitative research tool, was conducted with 65 informants. The construction morphology theory (CMT) as an adequate approach to help us analysing the morpho-phonological changes of the toponyms. Our findings indicate that most placenames borrowed from one of the various co-existing language varieties in Algeria. Last but not least, the study opens the door for further research language variation and change in the toponymy of other cities/ street/districts in Tiaret and its suburbs.

Keywords: Placenames, Loci of contact, induced-change, Tiaret Speech Community, Etymologies, Toponyms, loan-words, Construction Morphology, Morpho-phonological alterations.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA: Algerian Dialectal Arabic

CA: Classical Arabic

CM: Code Mixing

CM: Construction Morphology

CS: Code Switching

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

TSC: Tiaret Speech Community

Key to Phonemic Transcriptions

English letters	Arabic letters	Sounds	Examples
T	ط	/t/	غارطوفة
H	ح	/h/	دحموني
J	ج	/ʒ/	ريجو
ʒ	ع	/ʒ/	مشرع الصفا
X	خ	/x/	تاخمرت
S	ص	/s/	سبعين (صب العين)
D	ظ	/d/	ناظور
TH	ذ	/j/	عين الذهب
Z	ز	/z/	زماله عرق
CH	ش	/ʃ/	رشايقة
G	ق	/g/	قصر الشلالة
V	ف	/v/	فولاني
F	ف	/f/	فيدا
K	ك	/k/	كرمس
T	ت	/t/	توسنية

General Introduction

General Introduction

From a purely linguistic point of view, this study falls within the discipline of sociolinguistics and focuses mainly on an increasingly interesting issue that is toponymy which has been discussed in historical linguistics, contact linguistics, and language variation and change. This study attempts to examine the origins and the meaning of all toponyms and with the changes these names have undergone, in form, in spelling, and pronunciation.

This thesis is entitled Placenames as Loci of Contact Induced-Change in Algeria: Evidence from Tiaret Speech Community. Indeed, the item Placenames (toponyms) is used to refer to the etymology of such choice of naming.

What motivates us in doing such examination is that we would dare, though we belong to different speech community Tissemsilt Speech Community, to look at the meaning of a given name as well as at the history of the area because it helps us to reveal the story behind the name as it is said “Every name has a story to tell”.

The bulk of this study focuses on the basic aims and objectives that follow:

- To investigate the etymologies of toponyms in TSC.
- To scrutinise the reasons behind those etymological names.
- To analyse their morpho-phonological changes (alterations).

The current thesis is alienated into three chapters, puts forward the organisational framework of our study as follow:

The first chapter gives a clear image about the overall sociolinguistic situation of Algeria as a whole with a particular reference to our context of study ”TSC”, where several coexisted languages and its varieties are involved. Then, the second one attempts to shed the light on the various key concepts related to the examination of that issue. Moreover, the last one refers to

General Introduction

the research methodology, tools and procedures of our study which is totally based on observation and interview. Also, it deals with the interpretation and analysis of our obtained data from a statistical perspective.

As far as the nature of this study is concerned, the following research questions are to be formulated:

- Can be toponyms considered as borrowed words (loan-words) from other languages that are existed in TSC?
- What are the major reasons behind those geographical names in TSC?

To answer these research questions, the following hypotheses should be put forward:

- It is certain that most of those toponyms are borrowed from several co-existed languages.
- It is assumed that there are natural, historical and cultural elements that lead to such choice of naming.

The obtained data have been collected by using interview as an adequate research tool in order to discover the several causes behind the Placenames in TSC .Unfortunately; this study faced some obstacles as: normally we have done an interview with 82 participants but only 65 collaborated with us. Furthermore, the time was insufficient to gather more toponyms with their meaning. In addition to that, our participants had some sort of hesitation especially when they could not provide us with any clue about that place and its history; 17 of them did not collaborate with us because of the lack of information.

CHAPTER ONE:

THE ASPECTS OF THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION IN ALGERIA

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Algeria's Profile

1.3 Algeria through History

1.3.1 Berber

1.3.2 Arabs

1.3.3 Turkish and Spanish

1.3.4 French

1.4 The Current Sociolinguistics Situation in Algeria

1.4.1 Arabic

1.4.2 Berber

1.4.3 French

1.4.4 Turkish and Spanish

1.4.5 English

1.5 Language contact in Algeria

1.5.1 Code

1.5.2 Borrowing

1.5.3 Diglossia

1.6 Etymology and History (The Context of the Current Study)

1.7 Conclusion

1.1 Introduction

This chapter sheds light on the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria by introducing the historical background of both Algeria and the willaya of Tiaret briefly. As it is known Algeria is considered as a multi-diglossic country in which several phenomena are existing such as diglossia, Borrowing, Code switching and Code mixing and Bilingualism, as well as the co-existence of many languages (French, English, Spanish, Turkish) and many language varieties (ADA, MSA, CA, Berber). This research work took place in Tiaret speech community as being its case study. Moreover this study takes into account the etymology, location and the historical development of Tiaret speech community.

1.2 Algeria's Profile

Algeria is an Arabo-Islamic country. It has a democratic system of rule which its first amendment of its constitution is "People's Democratic Republic of Algeria". It is the largest country in Africa after the division of Sudan in 2011 with a total area 2,381,741 km². It is situated in northern central part of the African continent. It is bordered by Mediterranean Sea to the north and Mali, Niger, and Mauritania to the south, then on the West by Morocco and Western Sahara as well as Tunisia and Libya on the East. In fact, it is really crowded in the North, which its total population is 18, 41 km² during 2020. It is divided into 58 cities and 'Algiers' is its capital.

1.3 Algeria through History

The name Djezâir was given or coined by the so called Kheireddine or Barbarossa, the Turkish captain of Ottoman Mediterranean fleet in 1517, and the name L'Algerie was coined by Scheinder in 1839. (Elimam, 2004, p.80).

Because of its great strategic and geographic position, Algeria had been a centre of interest of many invaders as Berrabah & Benabed said (2021):

Algeria is the gateway between Africa and Europe across the Mediterranean, it has been at the crossroads of many civilizations and military invasions, including the Phoenicians(1250BC-105BC), Romans (106BC-430CE), vandals(430-mid of 7th CE), Arabs(Mid of 7th CE), Ottomans(1514-1830) and the French(1830-1962) respectively.(p.137)

1.3.1 Berber

At that time Algeria was particularly invaded by the so called Carthaginians, Berber were the first native inhabitants of the Maghreb, they were called the Numidians who spoke the Berber language varieties such as Kabyle, Shawia, Rifi and Mozabi, all of these are still exist in few areas in Algeria.

1.3.2 Arabs

This invaders has a different aim which is a religious one (Spreading Islam) not like other conquests. The conquest started in the Middle of 7th century. It was in 670 that Uqbah Ibn Nafi was sent as commander to take control over the Berber kingdom which the Arabs called Bilad El Maghreb” Lands Of The West” (cited in Taleb Ibrahim,1997, p.30). The Arabs left a big trace which is the announcement of Algeria as an Arabian and Arabophone.

1.3.3 Turkish and Spanish

At that time Algeria was under the control of the Ottoman Empire which ruled by Kheireddine. Its impact on the Algerian context was slight. Which some Turkish borrowed words are still exist now a days. In the 15th century, Spain captured Algeria mainly in Oran which left a long history or left some traces on it.

1.3.4 French

From a historical point of view, Algeria in that period was known as one of greatest navies over the Mediterranean Sea thanks to its powerful navy. There was a conflict between Day El Hussein (an Ottoman leader who governed Algeria) and the French cancel who refused to pay their debts so that event leads to what is called The Fly Whisk Incident. France took that

indirect reason to invade Algeria. On July 5th 1830, The French invaded Algeria in an easiest way because they had a military experience and more developed weapons due to their ceaseless wars in Europe, Asia and America. The French adopted every possible method to eradicate the Arabic language and even the identity or the whole system and make it as a French territory. But the Algerian resisted that conquest until they gained their independence on 5th July, 1962.

1.4 The Current Sociolinguistics Situation in Algeria

This part is devoted to talk about all the languages that exist in Algerian speech repertoire alongside with its varieties.

1.4.1 Arabic Language

From a historical point of view, Arabic is dated back to the seventh century when Oqba Ibn Nafi and Musa Ibn Nusayr (the leaders of the Islamic movements) guided troops to the northern part of the African continent in order to suppose Islam as religion and Arabic as a language .Therefore, it was emerged in the northwest of the Arabian peninsula, and it is considered as one of the number of the Semitic family of languages alongside with Hebrew and Arabic. Moreover, this language (Classical Arabic) has a high status (prestige) because of being the language of the Holy Quran (frozen language) and the language of Islam too. Also, it was the language of poetry during the Pre – Islamic era and the language of royal and princely courts during the Islamic history. (Cited in Meriem, 2011, p.40).

In the same line of thoughts , this language is consider as the spoken language of more than 280 million people as their mother tongue (First Language Acquisition) in 24 countries from Morocco and Mauritania in the west of Africa to Iraq in the eastern edge of the Arabian Peninsula .To be honest , in the Algerian speech community particularly , that dead language has lost its status and it was substituted by two new main varieties : MSA - ADA though they consider it as their national and official language variety spread because of the Arabisation

process “ this policy made as a reason of the overused of French language by the elderlies specifically” to become the national and official language variety of the Algerians, that is used in official domains: government , institution,...According to President BOUMEDIENE (1968): “Without recovering that essential and important element which is the national language , our efforts will be vain , our personality incomplete and our entity a body without soul “. (cited in Bouhania,1998,p.26).

ADA (Algerian Dialectal Arabic) it is known as “Dardjah”, spoken by the majority of the Algerian population as their mother tongue (FLA). Unlike to that of MSA because of lacking formality, standardization and written form. This language variety is used in informal contexts: street, among family members .etc. Obviously, it holds lots of Arabic vocabulary with great influence from Turkish, Spanish, English, Berber and many words of French origin because of its close contact with it.

1.4.2 Berber Language

Berber, this concept is originated from the Greek word “Barbaros”. It is used to indicate the speakers of other languages (foreigners) which are used during the Roman era particularly. In the Algerian context , this language has the status of being a national and official language besides Arabic on February 2002 .It is composed by multiple varieties as :Taqbailait (Kabylis) , Tashawit (chaouia of the Aures mountains) , Tamzabit (Mzabs) , Tamahaq (Ahaggar and Tassili) , Tachenwit (Tipaza and Cherchell) , Tchelhit (Bayedh) and Tarqui (Ouargla, Beshar , Ain safra).

1.4.3 French Language

In actual fact, Algeria got its independence from France in 1962 after a bloody war , however that colonial power left multi-traces or impacts on various levels ;the linguistic one particularly. As Berrabah & Benabed (2021) said: “Undeniably, no other colonial power has

had significant impacts on the socio-cultural, economical, linguistic and political levels as France in Algeria”. (p.167).

Being honest, due to the long process of acculturation imposed on the Algerians by the French colonization that lasted over more than a century and a quarter (1830-1962), it is impossible to eradicate it from the Algerian verbal repertoire. For better or for worse, French is an official language because of its high status (prestige) which is used in formal settings namely: education, business, government, administration, economics and even in TV channels and programs.

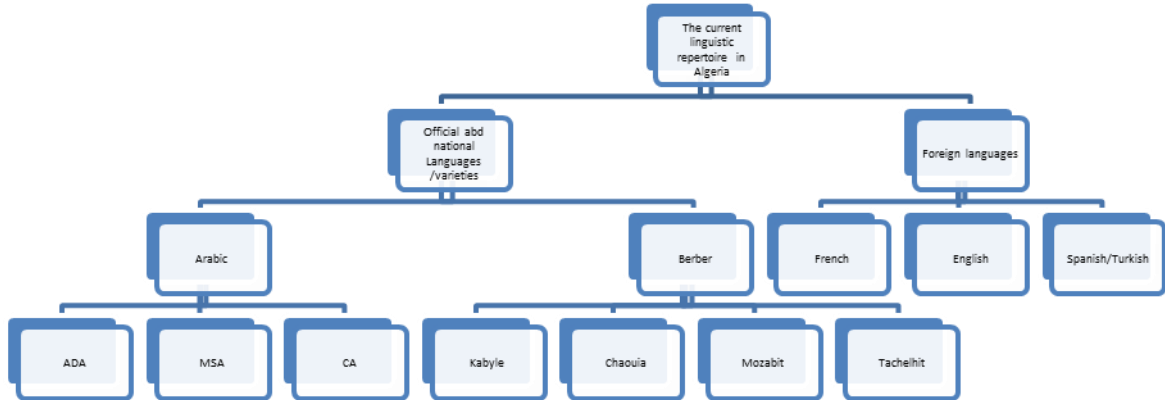
1.4.4 Turkish and Spanish Language

It is not deniable that Algeria was a part of the Ottoman Empire and was under its rules, however it did not leave any traces in their linguistic level as Mostari (2005, p.41) states;” Despite the long occupation by the Turks; their linguistic impact upon the population was almost nil”. Some words exist in the Algerian verbal repertoire; in the variety of Oran and the coastal area particularly.

1.4.5 English Language

As it is knowledgeable, English is an international language: the language of technology, business, media, sports, diplomacy as well as it is used as a “Lingua franca” in all over the world. Because of the needs, Algeria decided to add or integrate it to its educational system.

Figure 1.1 Verbal Repertoire in Algeria.



1.5 Language contact in Algeria

This part will have a quick glance about sociolinguistic phenomena that found in the Algeria context.

1.5.1 Code

It is a set of signals, symbols, and numbers used for particularly by two or more people by different means. As it has defined by Wardhaugh (1986): “Can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication”.

a- Code Switching

Code switching (language alternation) is a process in which an individual shifts back and forth between one language or language variety to another within the same conversation or interaction. As it is suggested by Nunan and Carter (2001) code switching is “a phenomenon of switching from one language to another in the same discourse” (p. 275).For

instance speaker starts his discourse by switching back and forth between Arabic and French. “Rani Ray7a 3and l’encadreur Mardi prochain”. (I’m going to meet the supervisor teacher the next Tuesday). In addition, it is the use of more than one linguistic variety in a manner consistent with the syntax and phonology of each variety. It occurs at either the syntax level or the utterance-construction level. It cannot occur between bound morphemes. According to Ritchie and Bhatia (2004), code switching is defined in the following way:

We use the term code switching (CS) to refer to the use of various linguistic units (phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event. In other words CS is inter-sentential and may be subject to discourse principals. It is motivated by social and psychological factors. (p. 337)

b- Code-Mixing

It is the process in which speakers shift back and forth (intra-sentential) from one language variety to another with such rapidity and density .It is used to fill in the gaps by using loan words and to keep the follow of speech. According to Appel and Muysken (1987):” code-mixing is an intra-sentential occurring in the mind-sentence”. Also, it refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences) from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. It is an intra-sentential which constrains by grammatical principals and motivated by socio-psychological motivations.

1.5.2Borrowing

It is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to the process of integration and adaptation of lexical words from the source language (the donor language) into the target language (the host language), it can be adapted either phonologically or morphologically or both. According to Yule (1996), borrowing is one of the most productive was of forming new words on English.

He defines borrowing as “the taking over the words from other languages, he also notes that borrowing has led to the emergence of another word formation process i.e. loan translation or calque.” In this process, there is direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language for instance the English word “superman” is a loan-translation of the German word ‘Übermensch’ (p. 65). It is used when there is no equivalent of such words. It defined as the lexical adaptation of structurally isolated or single words from other languages alongside with their semantic and phonological levels of course to be inserted in the host language as a part of its linguistic system.

1.5.3 Diglossia

The term diglossia is derived from the French word “diglossie” which used firstly by Mraçais in 1930 and introduced later by Ferguson into English in his book “word” by the late of 1950’s. It is a situation in which a community uses two distinct language varieties of the same language in different contexts. Ferguson (1959) stated that in many speech communities two or more varieties of the same language are used by some speakers under different conditions. (p. 232). According to Yule (1996)

is used to describe a situation in which two very different varieties of a language co-exist in a speech community, each with a distinct range of a social functions, there is normally a H “High” variety and L “Low” variety for conversation and other informal uses. (p. 246).

In view of that, diglossia is the co-existence of two different language varieties of the same language within a speech community. These varieties are symbolized by “H” and “L” varieties. The high variety is used in formal context as administrations, schools whereas the low “L” variety used in informal situations as daily life communication. etc. They are differentiated in some elements such as: function, prestige, literary heritage, acquisition, standardization, stability, grammar, lexicon, and phonology.

1.6 Etymology and History (The Context of the Current Study)

Tiaret is a Berber origin which means '*Lioness*'. It is located in the northwest of Algeria. It is far away from the capital city '*Algiers*' about 360m². It is bounded by Tissemsilt and Relizane from the North, Laghout and El Bayadh to the South, Mascara and Saida to the West and El Djelfa to the East. It is well known by the Breeding centre in the municipality which is known as Jumentry.

Its population is a composition of both Arabs and Berbers, which estimated 874.050 people with an intensity of about 44 inhabitants by km² during 2008. It is pointed as the fourteenth numbered (14) province. It has only one airport which is named after the martyr Abdelhafid Boussouf Airport at Bouchekif. It has forty two (42) municipalities which are grouped into fourteen major dairas by their own.

Also, the word '*Tihert*' means "station" in the local Berber dialect, and from ancient times Tiaret has been as station for traders and armies. Moreover, it is one of the states rich in tourist, historical elements (the Khalwat of Ibn Khaldoun at Frenda) and natural ones as forests (Ghertoufa, Sidi Bakhti) dams and valleys (Oued Lilli) all of these places support what we called tourism.

1.7 Conclusion

As a conclusion, the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria is known as a complex one “multi-diglossic” country because of the numerous conquests that it witnessed. We can observe this phenomenon in the co-existence of many languages with its varieties.

In the following chapter, a focus is on the theoretical side that defines the crucial concepts that concerns with this study as well as identifying the etymologies of those Placenames.

CHAPTER TWO:

PLACENAMES AS LOCI OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC FIELDWORK

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Language Contact

2.2.1 Types of language contact

2.3 Etymology

2.4 Toponym

2.5 Linguistics

2.5.1 Morphology

2.5.2 Phonological Change.

2.6 Conclusion

2.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts to present and define some linguistic keys terms which are concerned with our study. We are going to have a clear image about the linguistic contact between languages that led to the shaping of the toponyms that related to our case of study which is Tiaret Speech Community.

2.2 Language Contact

Language contact is considered as a social and a linguistic phenomenon by which speakers of different languages (or different dialects of the same language) interact with one another, leading to transfer of linguistic features. It is a situation in which two speakers from different speech communities are in contact with each other. Mello (2014) defined contact linguistics as “an interdisciplinary area of investigation that draws from different linguistic subfields, such as second language acquisition, sociolinguistics and theoretical linguistics, among others, besides taking into account historical and cultural theories”. (p. 409). Weinreich “languages in contact”,1953 and Haugen “The Norwegian Language in America”,1953 were commonly regarded as the pioneers of language contact studies, Weinreich was the first to note that those who learn second languages see linguistic forms from their first and second language as equal.

According to Thomason (2001), contact is the reason behind any linguistic change that could never occur; if it were not for a specific “contact situation” (p. 62). This proves that the contact between any two languages is motive behind the linguistic alterations that languages can submit. Siemund (2008) stated that “languages can influence one another in a situation of contact” (p.3). He proved that language contact is effected by three major factors; the various linguistic levels such as the phonology, morphology, syntax, “the social parameters” of contact and the overall structure of the languages in contact.

2.2.1 Types of language contact

It has three types

a- Language Shift

Many scholars and students have tried to study and analyse language shift: Fishman (1966), Weinreich (1964), Clyne (2003) and others. Language shift is also known as language transfer or language interference. It refers to the application of rules of the first language in the second language. It can occur in three cases: between roles, or interrole, between moves within roles, or inter-move; and within moves, or intra-move. According to Fishman (1966), language shift meant that a community gives up entirely its language in favour of different one, and for Weinreich (1964), language shift is “the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another one”.

To sum up that language contact is not only the result of language shift, it is the result of social subordination, that is to say that language shift is composed of two main sections or groups; subordinate and hegemonic groups, the subordinate one learn the language of the dominant group. Degrees of shift differ according to the level of influence that the source language may have on the recipient one.

b- Language Maintenance

It is a process through which a community or speakers of a language maintain and promote the language by applying different methods. It is usually a response to language shift. It may include borrowing, code switching and structural convergence. Thomason (2001) noted that:

Language maintenance requires some knowledge of second language at that the level of speaker and certain degree of bilingualism at the level society for a rapid dissemination of

innovative forms in speech community. Speakers with higher or lower levels of bilingualism develop a number of communicative strategies a cover term which is language mixing. (p.53)

c-The creation of New Language

This situation of contact leads to contact languages such as pidgins and creoles languages (new languages that develop when speakers of different languages come into contact with each other and have a need to communicate.

Outcomes of language contact

Language has a various linguistic outcomes that vary according to the age, sex, race, degree and the period of contact, and the educational level ...etc. therefore the general

Consequences of language contact can be broadly categorized as creation of new languages,

Language shift acquisition and language maintenance.

2.3 Etymology

It came from a Greek origin “**étymon**” which means ‘the true sense of word’; it is also a branch of what is called linguistics. It deals with the investigation of word origin and history, and how it changed overtime in terms of meaning and form. It has some benefits which presented as follow:

- It helps be better wordsmith.
- It helps knowing the meaning of word elements that never seen before.
- Being familiar with word roots and their origins(when, where, and why these changes took place)
- It reaches vocabulary.

To illustrate this point, the word **English** is a combination of two elements: Angles (an ancient Germanic tribe) and ish (is a suffix which indicates the possession form” language of).

2.4 Toponymy

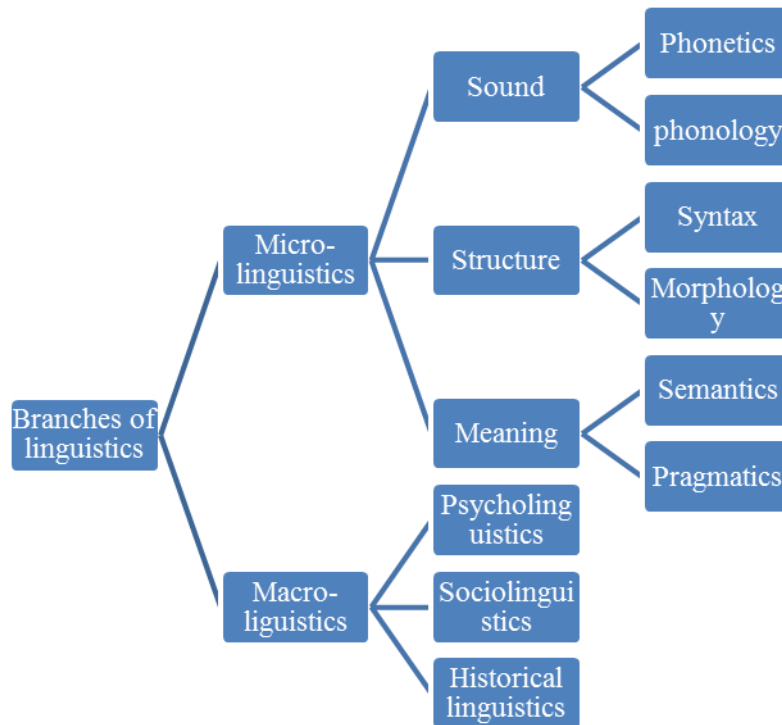
Place-names or toponyms is derived from the Greek word "Topos" which means (region) and "Onoma" means (to name). This study of names has existed for centuries, taken up by linguists and non-linguists alike. Centuries of corpora document accounts of names. It deals with the study of names of places alongside with their meaning, typology, use and origins. Then, Placenames are an apparatus for connecting with the world around us. They are unique set of data that expose multiple layers of a language and its speakers. Formal linguistic data intersects with historical linguistics and sociolinguistics to reveal cultural patterns of geographic region. "People give names to referents they consider worth naming". Besides, the surge of toponymic interest over the past two decades is not isolated to linguistics. Place-names are suited to belong to a multitude of disciplines due to the nature of their referent: places. Taylor (2016) identified "the fundamental challenge to the toponymist". Which is to satisfy the needs of onomastics. Archaeology, linguistics, lexicography, history, geography, national history. Moreover, it can be carried a physical meaning (Machraa Safa) or they coined to honour someone (Karjo).

2.5 Linguistics

As a matter of fact, Linguistics is the scientific and the systematic study of the structure and the evolution of the human language as LYONS (1968) said : "Linguistics is the scientific study of language means of controlled and empirically verifiable observations with reference to some general theory of language structure ". (p.56). This discipline had a great interest of many linguists as the so – called Chomsky (1928) in his book 'Syntactic structure, 1957' , and the father of linguistics Saussure ,(1857-1913), Course in General linguistics'. It has multiple branches, and each one of them has a specific role, as morphology, phonology, semantics (Which are the concerns of this study). Languages are always in a state

of flex which undergo constant changes that means all linguistic levels are affected whether in terms of morphology , phonology or semantics.

Figure 2.1 The Branches of Linguistics

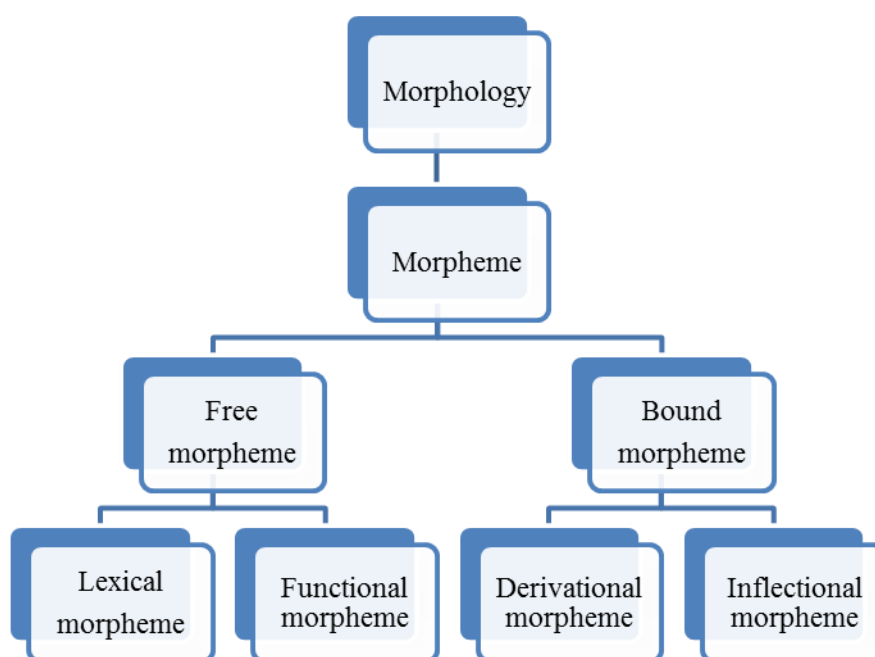


2.5.1 Morphology

It was first coined by the German linguist Schleicher (1859). It is derived from the Greek origin “morph” which means (form / shape). The term morphology deals with the study of the internal constituent structure of word (the syntax of morphemes) and the relation in form and meaning of a systematic nature according to Booij (2005): “Morphology refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form-meaning correspondences between words “. (p.22) or it is the study of morphemes, their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation.

Yule (2010) described it as:” the study of words, their formation and their relationship to other words in the same language”. In addition, it is considered as one of the linguistic levels which concerns with the word structure, whether it is a simple or complex, whether it contains a grammatical function or has a purely lexical status. More precisely, its smallest part is called morpheme, the minimal linguistic unit with a lexical or grammatical meaning. It can be free morpheme which means can stand by its own and having a meaning “Autonomous “or bound morpheme , this latter means, is totally different than the previous one that cannot have meaning until it joins or combined with an another morpheme that is to say it is “Heteronomous”.

Figure 2.2: The Components of Morphology



Derivational morpheme: creates new meaning or change it by adding affix.

Inflectional morpheme: indicates aspects of grammatical function of word

e.g. /s/ → the possession

- The plural form
- The present tense

Lexical morpheme: refers to the ones with richer vocabulary (noun, verbs, adjectives, adverbs)

Functional morpheme: deals with the relation between lexemes (preposition, conjunction...)

As it is said previously, language changes over time and this evolution of development leads to the creation of new words, however, how these new lexemes formed, the suitable answer of this question is found in the so-called word formation processes.

b-Morphological Processes

There are multiple of word-formation processes and the following ones are just some of them.

Compounding: is one of the morphological processes that overused in all languages over the world in which it is based on the combination of lexical items. As Yule said (1996): "joining of separate words to produce a single form". (p.65) It can be written as a one word (solid), or as a hyphenated one, or in a separated form (open).

Blending: is a process in which two words are combined together to create a new one. According to Al-Mussa (1405AH): Blending in Arabic involves the formation of a new word from two or more than two words to the effect that the new word takes some phonic features from them all, and denotes them all in meaning. (p.67 as cited in Mohammed, 2015, p.1910).

Clipping: It is known also as 'Truncation', this process used in the shortening of a polysyllabic word by removing some segments. It can be in three types:

-Back clipping: gym → gymnasium.

Fore clipping: phone→ telephone.

Middle clipping : flu→ influenza.

Back formation: it is given the name of ‘back-derivation’; it is extremely different than clipping. It is the removing of actual affixes from another word to create or form up a new one. **Yule** (1996) define it: “a word of one type is reduced to form another word of a different type”. (p.67)

Acronym: It is the composition of the first letters of word sequences which pronounced as a one word e.g. NATO, FIFA...

Eponymy: It comes from the Greek word “eponymos”, in 1833. It refers to names of common places that come from the name of people, animals, etc. It is a kind of neologism. Zapata (2007) said: “Eponymy is the process by which a number of words for places, inventions, activities, etc. Have been derived from (or based on) the proper names of persons somehow connected with such places, activities, etc.” (p.14)

Borrowing: is the morphological adaptation of words from one language (the donor) to another language (the host) with considering as if its own. As Yule defined: “The taking over of words from other languages”.

Affixation: is a linguistic process in which forming different words through adding prefixes, suffixes, or infixes (in the middle) to the words stem.

b-Construction Morphology

It is a recent morphological theory that developed by Booij, Which studies word structure and how complex words of a specific language are analysed as constructions (pairing of form and meaning).As Booij said: «Word formation patterns can be seen as

abstract schemas that generalize over sets of existing complex words with a systematic correlation between form and meaning». (p.1).

e.g. kindness → [[x]^Aness]n.

2.5.2 Phonological Change:

It is a linguistic alterations that occurred in the sound system; a change in pronunciation patterns.

Free variation: is a phonological process in which two sounds (phonemes) appear in the same environment without creating any semantic change. It can be at the phoneme level (allophone level) or at the word level.

Elision: or “deletion”, refers to the omission of sounds in word speech for the sake of making pronunciation easier.

2.6 Conclusion

To conclude all what we have said, the phenomenon of the linguistic contact of languages in Algeria occurs because of several reasons as conquest, wars, immigration.etc, which led to the creation of new phenomena: diaglossia, CS and CM. In the light of this idea, it also has a great impact on discipline of what linguists called Toponymy, and this later discusses in the next chapter.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY , finding interpretation and analysis

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Observation

3.2.2 Interview

3.2.3 Selection of the Participants

3.3.1 Participants' Personal Information

3.3.2 Etymology (Semantic Perspective of Toponyms)

3.4 Conclusion

3.1 Introduction

This current chapter is the link between the two previous chapters (the theoretical and the practical one). It tries to highlight the difference causes behind those toponyms (origins) alongside with their changes (whether semantic or phonological change) and their transcriptions in tables. To do so, the collected data are obtained by asking participants of such region, the elderly specifically. It will present the methodology and research tools that adopted in investigating and describing the target population. It is based on both quantitative and qualitative data analysis which helps to know the origin of those Placenames. It is going to have a clear image of the hierarchy of this study using tables, maps, graphs, discussions and interpretations.

3.2 Methodology

In a brief, for the sake of answering the research questions, this study includes 54 placenames or toponyms which are classified according to their word formation processes by asking 82 participants only 65 one who collaborated with us. It follows a synchronic (the current form) and a diachronic (the original form) approach. In addition, the research tools that are used both quantitative and qualitative method; observation (overt observation) and interview (semi-structured).

3.2.1 Observation

It is one of the scientific method that is used to answer a research question based purely on what the researcher observes. It can be found in hard sciences, medical, and social science fields.

Or it is a way of collecting data by watching people, events or noting physical characteristics in their natural settings. It can be overt (people know that they are being observed) and covert.

3.2.2 Interview

It is the commonly used method in the scientific research with a focus group directly. It is utilized in collecting data by asking informants some questions. It has three types:

- Structured: is used in market research.
- Semi-structured: used in qualitative research.
- Unstructured: used in historical studies (known as in-depth interview).

3.2.3 Selection of the Participants

It is a process by which a group of people(informants) are selected to take place in our experiment.

This study aims to collect an in-depth understand of a particular Placenames by focusing on its origins and all the changes that alter on them in order to identify the reasons behind such name. It takes TSC as a case of its study as well as its informants from it too. It is used a random sample population by asking them some questions.

3.3.1 Participants' Personal Information

This data is presented in graphs as follow:

Q1. Sex

Figure 3.1 Participants' Sex

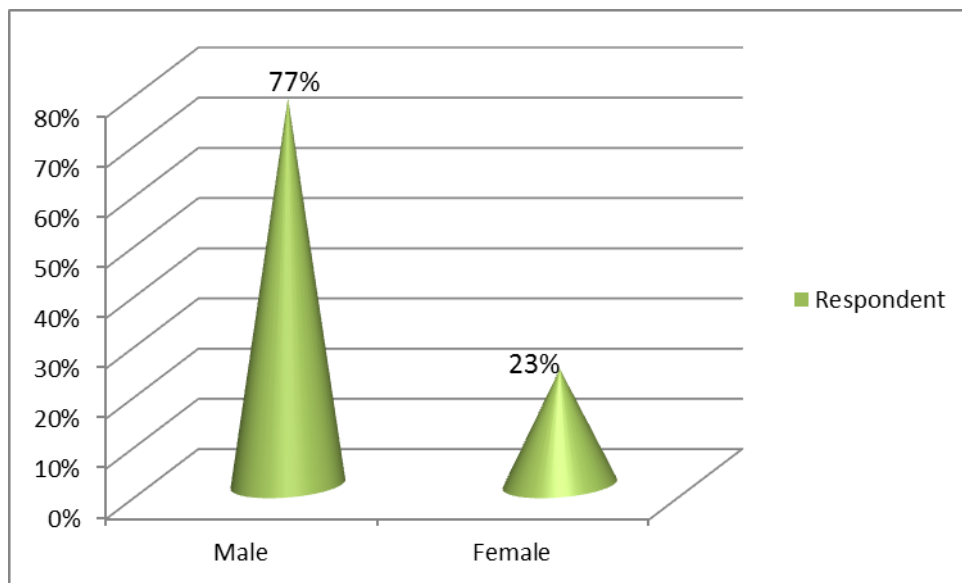
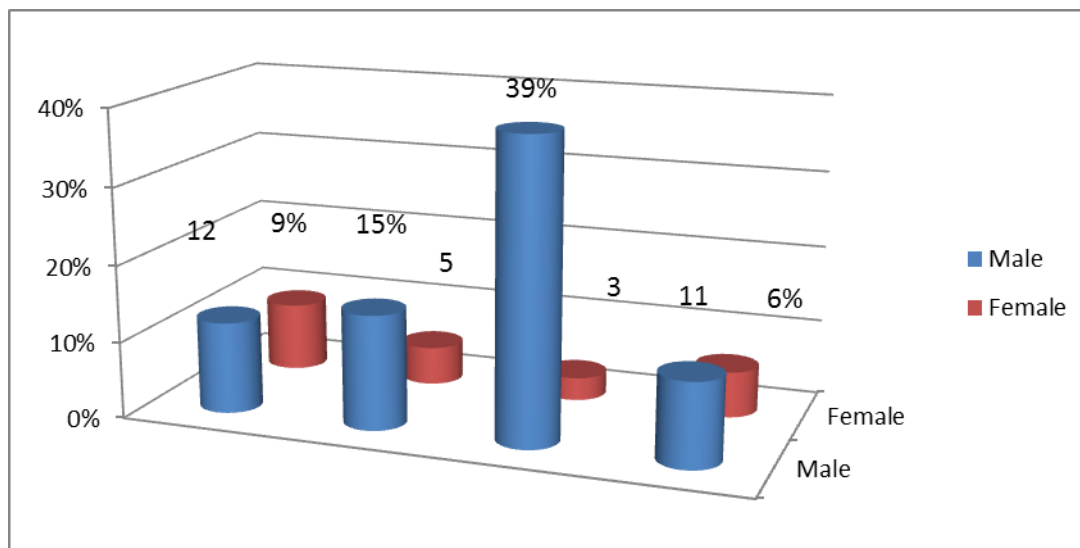


figure 3.1 displays participants's sex. As it is shown, there is a great difference in its percentages: 77% are males while 23% only are females.

Q2. Age range

figure 3.2 Participants' Age



In figure 3.2, the findings represent all the different age categories. Thus, 21% of the participants those are aged between (25-40); twelve are males and nine are females. Besides, 20% of them are aged between (41-55); fifteen are males and only five are females. Then, 42% of them are between (56-70); thirty nine are males and for females are only three. Moreover, 17% they are in between (71-85); eleven are males and six are females. We can observe that the major rate of the participants are aged between 55and 70 for males particularly, simply for the reason that they are belong to the old generation and they are in daily contact with elders not like the young one (technological generation).

3.3.2 Etymology (Semantic Perspective of Toponyms)

This section is dedicated for the etymology of toponym and the reason behind that naming. Some questions are given to the participants.

Figure 3.3: Participants' Reponses towards These Questions

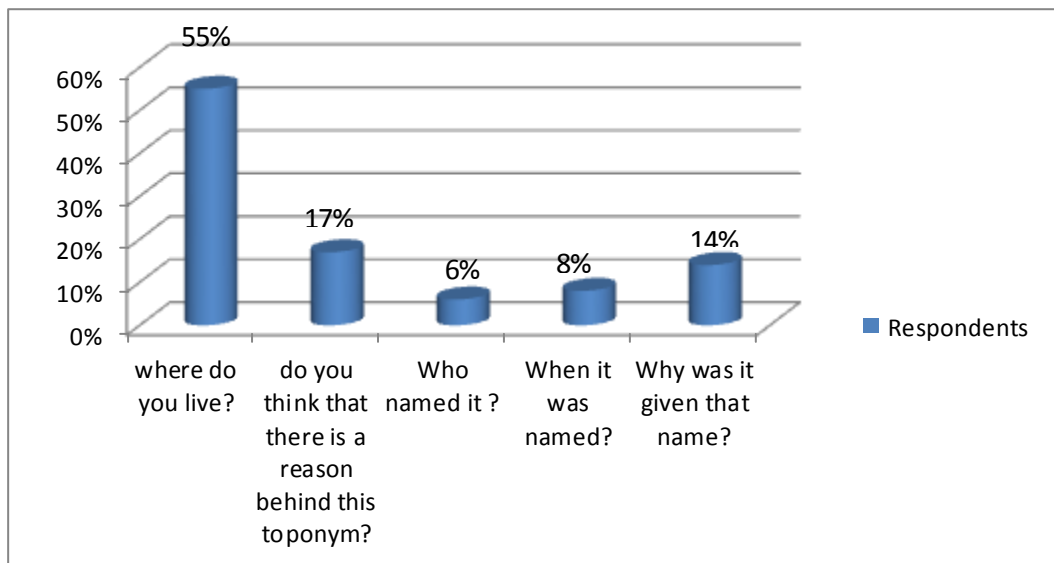
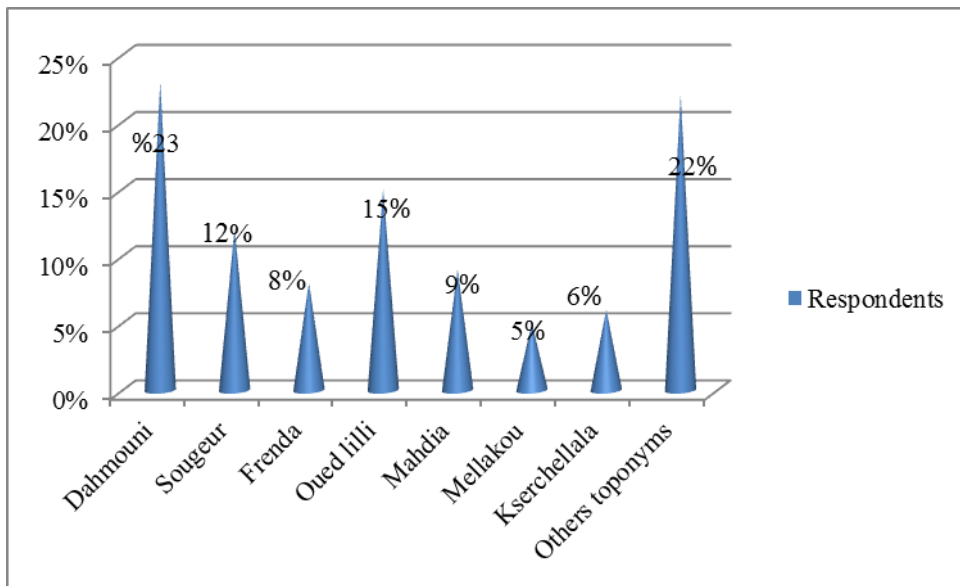


Figure 3.3 represents the participants' responses towards the given questions. We have noticed that the first question is the most acceptable by them with a rate of 55% because it is simple and without doing any efforts. While, the fifth one is the most complex only 14% of them who answered because it is not easy to identify the reason behind them. Also, the third and the fourth with a rate of 14% ones are somehow hard to be solved. Moreover, the second one seems somehow easy because it will reply only by yes or no, it is with a rate of 17%.

QQ1. Where do you live?

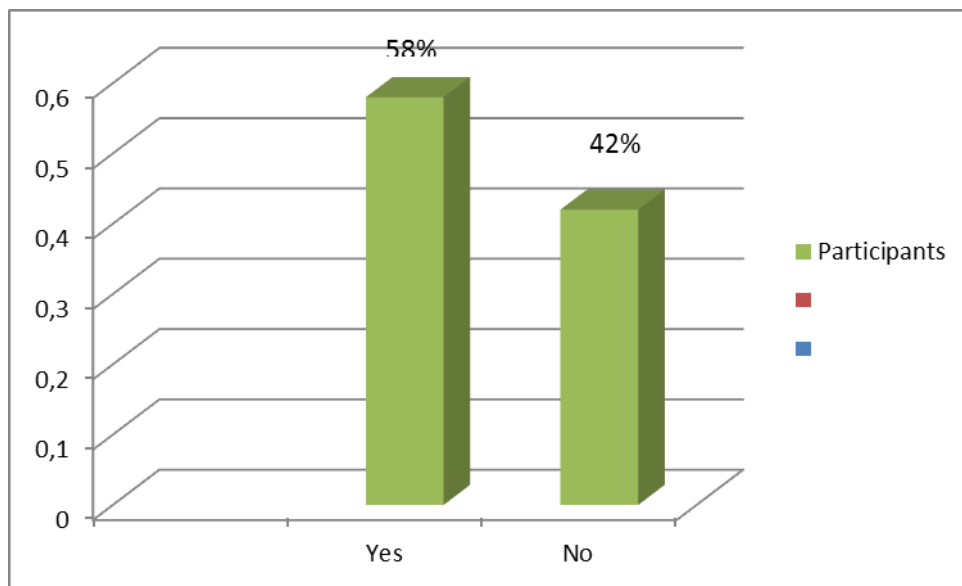
Figure 3.4: Participants' Hometowns



According to the findings that obtained from Figure 3.4, the majority of the participants with a rate of 23% are from Dahmouni. Then, 20%; 12% are from Sougeur and 8% are from Frenda. Besides, 15% are belonging to Oued Lilli. Moreover, 20%; 9% are from Mahdia, 5% are from Mellakou and 6% are from Kser Chelala. The last rate 22% is from the rest of municipalities of Tiaret.

QQ2. Do you think that there is a reason behind this toponym?

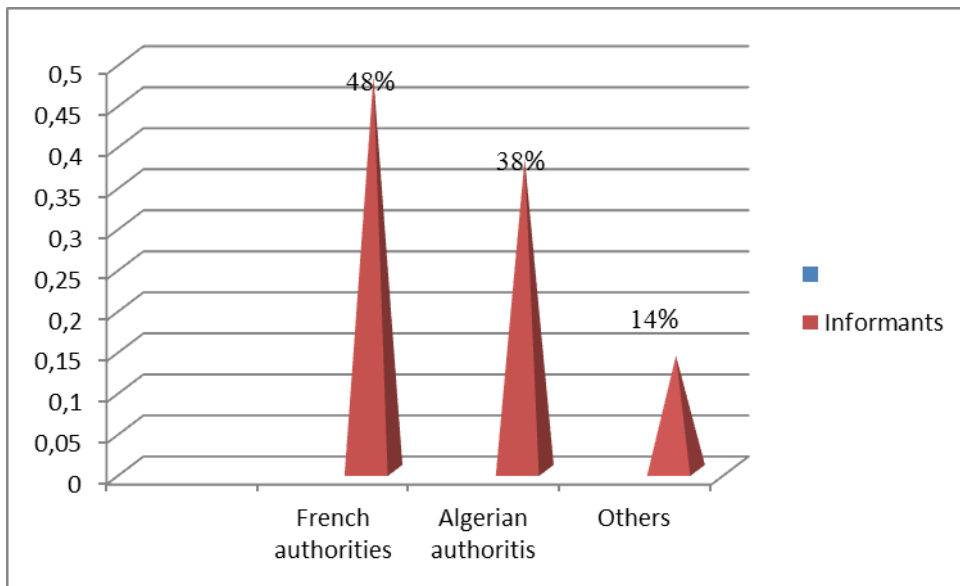
Figure 3.5: Informants' Point Of Views towards Etymologies



In the Figure above, the results explains that the majority of our participants answer with “Yes” with a rate of 58%; people are aware that there are reasons behind these naming. While, 42% reply with “No” which means that there is no causes for their names. In fact, our participants respond positively with “yes” but they lack information except a few of them (elders).

QQ3. Who named it?

Figure 3.6: The Source of Toponyms



As for the current one, our informants were asked about the source of those Placenames who proposed them). As it is illustrated in the Figure below: 48% of the informants reply that those toponyms are nominated by the French authority. Besides, 38% of them say that they are called by the Algerian authority. Then, the rest of them 14% tell us they are given by others.

QQ4. When was named?

Figure 3.7: Date of Naming.

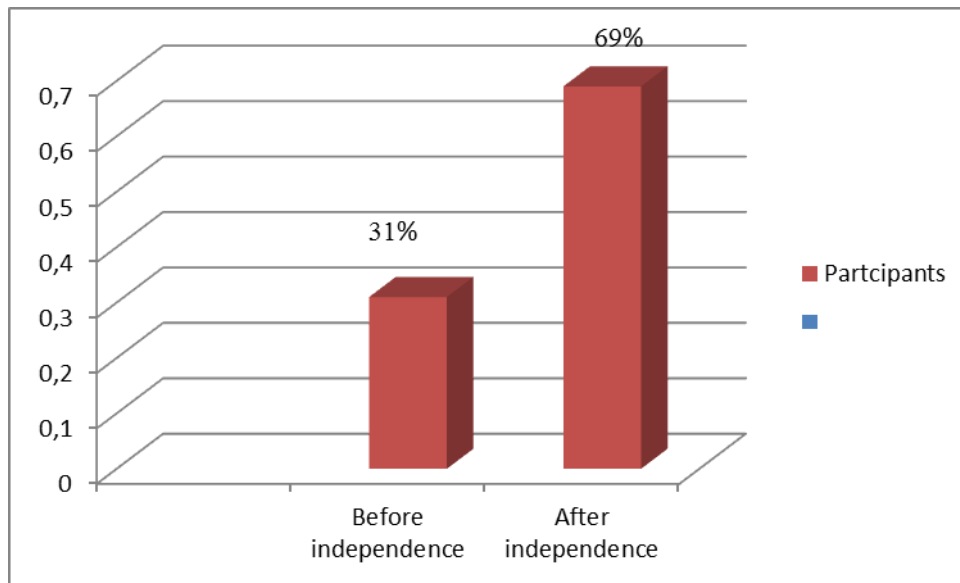


Figure 3.7 sheds light on the period when those toponyms were named. Thus, 31% of them are named before independence because Algeria was under the invasion of the French colonialism. Then, for the second with a rate of 69% of them are nominated after independence because Algeria when got its statehood, it renamed some of them.

QQ5. Why was given that name?

For this question, it is impossible to guide it with some variables because it is an open-ended question. It depends on the participant him/herself by taking some criteria into account as: cultural level, educational level, and the speech community which belongs to as well as the region where s/he live whether a rural or a rural area. Indeed, it is the most difficult one to be answered because the choice of naming is not often documented only speculated.

Table 3.1 Compounding Toponyms in Tiaret Speech Community

Placenames(Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Compounding	Etymology
<i>Aïn Dahab /ʒjn jhab/</i>	Fontaine	Arabic
<i>Aïn El Hadid /ʒjnlhdid/</i>	Martin Pris	Arabic
<i>Aïn Kermes</i>	/	Arabic
<i>Ksar Chellala /ksɛrʃɛlɛlɛ/</i>	/	Roman civilization
<i>Machraa Safa /mafrɛʒ'sfɛ/</i>	Prévost Panadol	Arabic
<i>Oued Lilli /wɛdlili/</i>	Diderot	French
<i>Zmalat EL Emir Abdelkader</i>	/	Berber

Table 1.1 shows compounding toponyms in TSC, such one of them has an event behind its naming. 'Aïn El Hadid' was named, in 1849, because of the existence of a source of water that was surrounded by an iron cylinder. However, during (1890-1962) was known as Martin Pris (a French officer). Aïn Dahab was known as (La fontaine) but elderly people called it /lwsɛx/ الوسخ because they cannot pronounce the word (l'eau séc) correctly. While the current form because of the enormous support of the independent state by gold during the invasion.

Then, Zmalat EL Emir Abdelkader: The word **Zmalat** is a Berber word which means (sleepover/مبيت) the place where EL Emir Abdelkader slept. Ksar Chellala, its construction came back to the Roman civilization, there was a wanderer who passed near to that region and when he asked: «where have you been?» he answered: "I was in **Ksar Chellala**. During the French era, was called Reibell (French general). Oued Lilli because of the existence of flowers (Lilli) in the bank of the river, and what about the name Diderot, is the name of a French writer and philosopher. Moreover, Machraa Safa is a combination of two items: Machraa (source of water) and Safa (a kind of rock). It was known as Lucien Anatole Prévost Paradol (a French journalist). The last one, Aïn Kermas was named in 1925, is well known by the fig tree (كرمة) that is why they call it Aïn Kermas.

Table3. 2 Blending Process

Placenames(Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Blending	Etymology
<i>Guertoufa</i> /gərtɒfə/ قرطوفة	غار طوفة <i>GuerToufa</i>	Berber
<i>Régina</i> /riʒinə/	<i>Rue de Gina</i>	French
<i>Rubigeau</i> /riʒiʒə/	<i>Rue de Bigeau</i>	French
<i>Seba3ine</i> /səb3in/	<i>Şab-Al-3ain</i>	Arabic
<i>Taslemt</i> /ta:sləmt/	<i>Nta-slamt</i>	Arabic
<i>Tousnina</i> /tɔ:s'ninə/	<i>Tous Nina</i>	French

Table 3.2 presents the blending process in Toponym with their origins, so the first name is ‘*Guertoufa*’ is a Berber one which means lioness ‘cave.’” *Taslemt*”, There were a place when any one was there they said to him/her you are saved. Then,” *Rubigeau*”, this one refers to the road where the general” *Bugeau*” caught EL Emir Abdelkader. Also,” *Régina* “belongs to a French woman who was lived there. There were two possibilities for the name “*Seba3ine*” :some said that were seventy knights(horse rider)came over there in order to pray but they did not find water , so, they decided to dig some springs and some others said that this toponym is about the spring that was there.

The last one” *Tousnina*”, some people said that this one comes from the story of a French woman and her dog. There was a French woman was lived in Algeria and when her dog passed away she left Algiers, after years when she turned back, she found the Algerians made a tomb over her dog’s grave without paying attention that that is not a grave of a religious man, and she asked them what are you doing in here they told her the whole story and she said: non c’est tous Nina, from that time the Algerians called that place “*Tousnina*”.

Table 2.3 Clipping Toponyms

Placenames (Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Clipping	Etymology
<i>Nadhor</i> /nəðɔr/	<i>Mira –nadhor</i>	Spanish
<i>Sougueur</i> /su:ger/	<i>Tassougart</i>	Berber

Table 3.3 sheds light on the clipping Placenames in TSC, so they are presented as follow:” *Sougueur*”, This name is a Berber one which means “The red soil”, it was known also as “*Trézel*”, it is the name of a French general (Camille, Alophonse Trézel).” *Nadhor*”, it is a Spanish word which means “control from a high place”.

Table 3.4 Back Formation Process in Toponyms

Placenames (Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Back formation	Etymology
<i>Takhmaret</i> /ta:ɣmɛrt/ تاخمارت	<i>Takhmaret</i>	Berber
<i>Rechaiga</i> /reʃeigə رشايقة	<i>Rechaiga</i>	Arabic
<i>Rahouia</i> /raħwɪə/ رحوية	<i>Rahouia</i>	Arabic
<i>Medrissa</i> /medrɪsə/	<i>Medrissa</i>	Arabic

The results that are shown in table 3.4 indicate back formation process in Tiaret toponyms which present as follow: First,” *Takhmaret*”: It is taken from a Berber word *Khmareth* /xma:rθ/ which means (switch grass/تين) with some soil used for building. Second, “*Rechaiga*”: is derived from the word (stitch/غرز), in that period, there was a dry and someone came there and he stitched his stick in a rock suddenly the water flew. Third, “*Rahouia*”: it takes this name because of the co-existence of the mills. Fourth,” *Medrissa*”: is an Arabic word which means the place where (Thapsia/درياس) grew.

Table 3.5 Acronyms in Placenames

Placenames (Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Acronym	Etymology
<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	Arabic
<i>EPLF</i>	<i>EPLF</i>	Arabic
<i>Fida</i> /fida/	<i>Fida</i>	Arabic
<i>Simetal</i> /simɛta:l/	<i>Snmetal</i>	French
<i>SOHO</i> /soho/	<i>SOHO</i>	Arabic
<i>SONATIBA</i> /sonatiba/	<i>SONATIBA</i>	Arabic
<i>Volani</i> /vɔlani/	<i>Volani</i>	German

Table 3.5 examines acronym process in those toponyms. First,” *Simetal*” is a name of a company that built that area (Société nationale de métal/NATIONAL COMPANY OF METAL).Second, “*Volani*” is the name of a German company that constructed those departments. Third,” *SOHO*” also it is a name of an Algerian company.Fourth,” *Fida*” There was an Algerian company which called (fond international de developement agricole / Global Fund of the Development of Agriculture).Fifth,” *E*”, refers to a company which known as EPTP “Entreprise de travaux public et bâtiment” that built those departments.Sixth, “*SONATIBA*” is a national company which is given the name of “Société national de travaux en bâtiment”.Seventh, “*EPLF*” “Enterprise de Promotion du ligements familial”, this place takes its name from the name of this company in 1994.

Table 3.6 Eponymy Process

Placenames (Toponymy)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Eponymy	Etymology
<i>Bozo /bɔzɔ/</i>	<i>Bozo</i>	French
<i>Chengar /ʃəŋga:r/</i>	<i>Chengar</i>	Berber
<i>City –Rousseau /rosɔ/</i>	<i>Rousseau</i>	Russian
<i>Frenda /frənda/</i>	<i>Frenda</i>	Berber
<i>Hamadia /həmədiə/</i>	<i>Beni-hamad</i>	Arabic
<i>Or Tarigou /tarigɔ /</i>	<i>Victor Hugo</i>	French
<i>Karjo /kærjɔ/</i>	<i>Karjo</i>	Arabic
<i>Karman /ka:rman/</i>	<i>Karman</i>	French
<i>Loho /lɔhɔ/</i>	<i>Loho</i>	Arabic
<i>Mahdia /məhdiə/</i>	<i>Burdeau</i>	French
<i>Medroussa /medrɔsə/</i>	<i>Medroussa</i>	Berber
<i>Meghila /myilə / مغيلة</i>	<i>Meghila</i>	Arabic
<i>Palat /pala/</i>	<i>Mellakou</i>	French
<i>Rex /reks/</i>	<i>Rex</i>	French
<i>Sidi Abderrahman /sidiʒbdərahmæn/</i>	<i>Sidi Abderrahman</i>	Arabic
<i>Sidi-Ali Mellal /sidiʒlimələl/</i>	<i>Sidi-Ali Mellal</i>	Arabic
<i>Sidi-Hosni /sidiħɔsni/</i>	<i>Colomnatha /kɔlɔnəʔə/</i>	/ Arabic
<i>Si-Hawas /siħawas/</i>	<i>Si- Hawas</i>	Arabic

<i>Za3rora /za3rɔrə/</i>	<i>Za3rora</i>	Arabic
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In table 3.6, there are multiple eponymous names such as: first, “*Hamadia*” this toponym took from the name of a group of people who governed that place in that time. And the previous one refers to the name of a famous French writer. Second, “*Karjo*”: refers to a very rich one in Tiaret. Third, *City –Rousseau* belongs to a Russian writer “Jean- Jacques Rousseau”, he is also a philosopher and political analyst who had a great impact on the French revolution by his ideas. Fourth, *Rex* there was a cinema here in Tiaret which called “Rex” , people named it because of it. Fifth, *Karman* that area was a farm under the control of the French colonial “ Karman” .Thus , he decided to build in it for the sake of moving people further from the military zone. Sixth, *Si-Hawas*: This one is about the name of one the leaders of the Algerian revolution who known as” the colonel Ahmed ben abdelrazakh. Seventh, *Bozo* refers to the name of a French General who is called Bozo. *Loho* is derived from the name of a group of people who known as “Ait Loho”. *Meghila* It refers also to the name of tribe that came from the state of Tlemcen in 1963.Then, *Za3rora* indicates the name of fruit because that area was well known by it.**Palat** There was a French officer and discover -who is called **Justin Marcel Palat** –who governed that area during (1862-1888). The name “*Sidi-Hosni*” is the name of a religious one. Sidi-Ali is the name of a religious one too, however (Mellal) means who bored a lot.There was a religious man in that place, so, they named it about him. And *Medroussa* is derived from a Berber name “Amedghasn/ (امدغاسن) which means (ضريح/ tomb).Then, *Frenda* is taken from a name of a tribe which known as ‘BeniYafren’, that was lived there. Or It is a Berber name which means (Hide here), and others said, it is an Arabic origin which is a type of flower. *Mahdia*: /bɔ:rdɔ/ is the name of a state that is found in France.the last one, *Chengar* is the name of river that found there.

Table 3.7 Borrowed Placenames

Placenames(Toponym).	Morpho-phonological change.	
	Borrowing	Etymology
<i>Avenir</i> /əvɒniy/	<i>Avenir</i>	French
<i>Plaça</i> /plæsə/	<i>Plaça</i>	Spanish
<i>Titanic</i> /titənik/	<i>Titanic</i>	French
<i>Victoire</i> /viktwa:r/	<i>Victoire</i>	French

Table 3.7, there are only some borrowed toponyms. First, " *l'avenir*": it is a French word (future). Second, "*Victoire*" is a French item too (victory). Third, "*Titanic*": it is an English word (name of a ship that drowned in 1912). Fourth, "*Plaça*": it is a Spanish word which means place.

Table 3.8 Affixation Process

Placenames (Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Affixation	Etymology
<i>Metwa3dine</i> /metwɜ:3din/		Arabic
<i>Shehaima</i> /ʃheima/ شحيمة	<i>Chaima</i> /شايمة/	Arabic
<i>Tiaret</i> /tjarit/	<i>Tihert</i>	Berber

In table 3.8, affixation toponyms are listed as follow: *Tiaret* It is a Berber word which means lion’s cave. Then, *Shehaima* was called *Chaima* because there was a source of water (عين). Then, *Metwa3dine* It is the place where a group of meet to do an agreement.

Table 3.9 free variation in some troponins

Placenames(Toponym)	Phonological change	
	Free variation	Origin
<i>Dahmouni</i> /daħmɔni/	<i>Dahmouni</i>	Arabic
<i>Trumelet</i>		

In table 3.9 there is only one toponym which has free variation which the word *Dahmouni*, There was someone whose name *Si –3abdi* ,a generous one, waiting a group of people to visit him , suddenly , he passed away and the last word that he said “*دحموني*“. It was built in 1892

Table 3.10 Elision Process

Placenames (Toponym)	Morpho-phonological change	
	Elision	Etymology
<i>AinZarit</i> عين زاريت /3jnzya:rit/	<i>AinZgharit</i> عين زغاريت	Arabic
<i>Thaguine</i> طاقين /taqi : n/	<i>Thaiguine</i> طايقين	Arabic

Table 3.10 shows the elision process in which new words come into use: *Thaguine* , There was a war between two tribes about the throne, so, the tribe that won it , that area took their name. In addition, AïnZarit, took this name because the enormous wedding parties that passed next to it.

3.4 Conclusion

This part concerns with the statistical analysis and the interpretation of the obtained findings about those Placenames with its etymologies and the reasons behind its naming by explaining the several changes that altered on them. Also, it mentions the methods that were used in collecting data.

We asked participants with different age categories about the reasons behind those toponyms and for their responses are totally different. We noticed that elder people were more active and interested with our interviews maybe they are from old generation who know more than the new one. Or maybe they feel better when they are asked about this sort of questions. Unfortunately, people do not support scientific research specifically those have less educational level and those live in rural area too.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

GENERAL CONCLUSION

In this study, our ultimate aim has been to investigate the etymologies of all Placenames in TSC by concentrating on the exact causes that led to such naming. We have tried to analyse their morpho-phonological alterations by following the rules of the construction morphology theory (CM); means classifying them in tables according to their word-formation processes.

The ultimate findings demonstrate that most of toponyms have derived from several languages and one of those various co-existing languages in Algeria is French because of its long acculturation.

Although, the Algerian authority has changed all the names of the places that exist in there, people use the previous one because they memorised them for instance The toponym “*Taslemi*” normally its new name is Zerrouki Zerrouki but they still exist the previous one.

Moreover, we have noticed the random use of Placenames maybe because of their needs, to illustrate this point the word” Plaça” , “ Tree.”

To sum up, the hypothesis that relied on them to construct our data has confirmed because our study followed the scientific approaches(methods) correctly.

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Résumé

Le but de cette recherche est d'étudier les noms de lieux en Algérie, en particulier la ville de Tiaret, et de s'intéresser à leur importance et à leur composition, bien que la plupart de ces noms sont des noms étrangers composée et des noms des personnes, et certains d'entre eux soient empruntés d'autres langues comme l'anglais et le français, par exemple. L'objectif principale de cette étude est de faire des recherches sur le mélange de code (dialect et français) entre ces lieux dans la willaya de Tiaret et d'identifier les raisons qui les ont amenés à les nommer endroits avec ces désignations. Afin d'obtenir des informations fiables, nous nous sommes concentrés sur deux méthodes, à savoir le dialogue et l'observation

الملخص

الهدف من هذا البحث هو دراسة أسماء الأماكن في الجزائر تحديدا مدينة تيارت والتركيز على أهميتها وكيفية تركيبها بالرغم من أن معظم هذه الأسماء هي أسماء أجنبية مركبة وأسماء شخصيات والبعض منها مستعارة من لغات أخرى كالإنجليزية والفرنسية مثلا الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو البحث عن المزيج اللغوي (الدارجة والفرنسية) بين هذه الأماكن في ولاية تيارت والتعرف على الأسباب التي دفعتهم الى تسمية هذه الأماكن بهذه التسميات. للتوصل الى معلومات موثوقة ركزنا على وسيلتين للبحث وهما الملاحظة والحوار موجه الى عينة من الناس

Summary

The aim behind this research is to study Placenames in Algeria; the city of Tiaret mainly, and to focus on its importance and its composition , though most of those toponyms are borrowed names from several languages as French, English and others are eponymous ones. Its ultimate objective is to look at the code mixing between these places in the city of Tiaret and to identify the reasons that lead to such naming. In collecting data, we have concentrated on observation and interview as research tools.

Annexes





