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Aspects of Vocabulary Variation in the Dialect of Tiaret: Origins and Differences

The Case of Master efl Students at Ibn Khaldoun University

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With all love that covers my heart, i dedicate the work to the light of my life and dearest person to heart my father “Rabeh” may God mercy on him, and i hope that i have achieved his dream by following his steps.

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Dedications

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List of Acronyms

AA: Algerian Arabic

CA: Classical Arabic

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

ADA: Algerian Dialectal Arabic

EFL: English as a Foreign Language

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Abstract

The current research aims to investigate the aspect of vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret: Origins and differences. In this regard, this dissertation takes a narrow perspective to investigate the dialectal comparative study between two regions, Tiaret and Souguer and see if there are any similarities and differences between them. This research uses two data collection techniques: Questionnaire and interview, the questionnaire was administrated to 50 master students at Ibn Khaldoun university of Tiaret, and the interview was conducted by with 08 random people outside the university. The main results showed there are some similarities and differences and there are some words used in both speeches cannot change in terms of vocabulary and pronunciation. Finally, the findings indicated that the reason behind this diversity of the two speech communities goes back to the origins of both people of the two regions.

Keywords: Vocabulary Variation, Dialect, Tiaret, Varieties, Differences.

General introduction

Research topic

This research has been to show the aspects of the vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret ,and to check the importance of vocabulary with relation to variant and dialect in Tiaret speech community.

Rationale:

The incentive behind this research derives from our desire to investigate a linguistic phenomenon namely the aspect of vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret, and at studying the factors that lead to such phonological variation. It aims also to know people's attitudes toward such variation related to the aspects of vocabulary in the dialect of Tiaret.

This research work suggests studying the linguistic situation in Algeria in general specifically the speech community of Tiaret. This study investigates the relationship between vocabulary variation and dialect and shows the importance of vocabulary diversity in our society.

Literature review:

The linguistic situation in Algeria is complex as many codes display in the country –and this is because of the historical, political, and socio-cultural factors.

North Africa in general, Algeria specifically was colonized by many armies coming from the other side of the sea. Each army had a different linguistic background and each one left his marks on Algeria and its inhibitions. Algeria witnessed the settlement of people of different cultures either for military or commercial purposes.

The field of vocabulary studies is now anything but a neglected area, and the mushrooming amount of experimental studies and pedagogical and reference material being published in enough to swamp even lexical specialists trying to keep abreast of current trends. Included in this recent oflood have been members of looks focusing on various aspects of vocabulary for example, "The nature of vocabulary acquisition " ."Teaching and learning vocabulary" .Given this amount of rather disparate material, we felt there was a need for a single volume that presented a broad view of the 'state of the art ' in vocabulary studies as it currently exists.

Research questions:

To successfully investigate the problem behind this study, the following three research questions are addressed:

- 1-To what extent is Tiaret speech community similar to Sougeur's?
- 2-How important is vocabulary?
- 3-Why do they still have some geographical area?

Hypotheses:

As an attempt to answer the research questions, we put forward the following hypotheses:

- 1-May it there are significant similarities in term of vocabulary variation between the two dialects.
- 2- Vocabulary is a memory task. But it also involves creative and personalized use and network building.
- 3- Each speech community may have its own linguistic features including phonological, morphological and lexical levels.

Methodology :

To confirm or infirm the hypotheses, a method of investigation are set, it includes:

A tape recording as extract of the vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret. Furthermore, the questionnaire and interview is administrated to the Tiaret speech community toward such variation.

Process:

This research consists of general introduction, three chapters and conclusion

- First chapter we discuss the aspects of vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret ,its changes and origins.
- Second chapter provides the general overview of linguistic situation in Algeria in reference to its history.
- Third chapter is concerned with the methodology which presents the data collected in the Tiaret speech community through the question and observation of people's natural interactions.

***Chapter 1 : The Sociolinguistic
Situation in Algeria***

Chapter 1: The Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria

I. 1. Introduction

The sociolinguistic situation in Algeria has been influenced by the successive invaders who marked their presence through the linguistic heritage which has become part of today's Algeria language used by the speakers in their daily life conversation also the French impact on the Algeria sociolinguistic profile. The present chapter one is meant to describe the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria and giving a brief historical background with highlighting the different languages and its varieties. Furthermore, this chapter will attempt to give an overview about Tiaret region And Tiaret speech community and that one of Sougguer.

I. 2.The historical background of Algeria :

The name Algeria “Djazair” is an islands name that was given by Kheiredin¹ who also gave the same name to the town of Algeria in 1517 (Medjdob; 2011). The first invaders were the Phoenicians and the Romans in 146 BC. Later Vandals replaced the Roman Empire in 199 A.D.

The French invasion is the longest period which was continued for more than 130 years, Algeria was considered as a French territory. The colonialism tried to defeat and destroy Algerians and their culture and religion, they wanted to replace Arabic by French, Bourhis(1982;44). They established quickly schools in order to teach French and were a system to dominate the country.

After the first world war (IWW), the value of nationalism and colonization raised among Algerians. in November 1945, the nation liberation «FLN» launched attacks throughout Algeria for getting the independence. Then, on July 1, 1962 the referendum was held in Algeria. Later, Algeria became in independent country on July 5th, 1962.

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) was declared as the official and national language of Algeria. Although, French left its traces and is still used in administration and education, also in AA and Berber.

¹He is a Turkish captain of the ottoman Mediterranean fleet.

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Algeria was declared as an independent country after a long war(1954-1962) which is characterized by a linguistic diversity.

Furthermore, the country must be unique by a single religion, language and a single political party. Moreover, the first leader of Algeria was “Ahmed Ben Bella” announced that «Arabic is the national language of independent Algeria» in his speech on October 5th, 1962. (Benmmoussat,2003)And that shape the Algerias identity. Also, the Algerian authorities claimed that AA and Berber were impure languages because they included French words; inappropriate to become national symbols of the state, policy makers tried toreinforce MSA to be prestigious and official language.

I. 3. The French Presence in Algeria:

As a result of what France considered an insult to the French consul in Algeria by the Dye Hussein in the fly whisk incident .France blocked Algiers for three years .In 1830 France decided to continue its occupation and impose its rule. Three weeks later Algiers was captured and the Dye Hussein fled into exile.

In 1857, the conquest was completed due to the separation of the independent Berber republics of Kabylia and Algeria was officially declared as a part of French territory.

The most of successful opposition toward French presence was led by the first hero of Algerian Independent Amir Abd al kadir ,who gainedthe support of tribes throughout Algeria .By 1839,he controlled two thirds of Algeria , but his government fell apart in 1847 by the French commander general Bugeaud.

Muslims could not obtain French citizenship unless they gave up their religion . In the after of 1871, French authorities controlled the hole Muslims . Algerians were forced to move out into the mountains. Their leaders were replaced by French authority .their economy went into the ground .they suffered from hunger and poverty and their religion and education was replaced by Christian and French education.

The war caused great damages . The country was destroyed and many thousands lost their lives for the sake of our beloved country be free , to make a comfortable and safe life

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I. 4.Languages in Algeria

In this part, it will be focus on the existence of different languages «Arabic and its varieties, Berber, French and English» in Algeria

I. 4.1. Arabic language and its varieties

Arabic is the language of the holy Qur'an and spoken by the majority of population in Algeria and Arabic countries. However, the classification of Arabic is totally different from that in the past, it has different forms; Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), Classical Arabic (CA) and Algerian Arabic (AA). Moreover, Arabic is the official and the national language of Algeria.

MSA is a modern version of classical Arabic and the official language of spoken and written Arabic media. It is used in academic setting (administration, parliament, political speech, government, education), also in all Arabic books, official documents and news papers and learnt at school.

CA is variety of Arabic language, which found in the Qur'an, it is used in reading the Qur'an and Arabic poetry, CA is more difficult to understand, it is considered as a prestigious language because of the fact of being the language of Islam.

Algerian Arabic is known as 'Darija'. It is a cover term derived from Arabic spoken in Northern Algeria. AA used by Algerian people in their daily life conversation. Additionally, it is low variety which included borrowed words from French language, Turkish and Spanish, also used in non-academic setting.

I. 4.2.French

As mentioned previously, Algeria faced the French invasion that settled one hundred and thirty two years, during the colonial periods; the French invaders try to destroy the Algerian personality and the Islamic culture upon language, it is mostly used in the street, administration, mass media and schools.

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The colonists system destructed the Algerian identity by closing all the Qur'anic schools in order to forhid Arabic teaching. Moreover, they wanted to replace Arabic by French and considered it with no importance, colonists renamed town and village using French names.

After the independence 1962, the French language left big traces which appears today in the complexity of linguistic variation in Algeria. Therefore, the Arabization process which was implemented in order to unify Algerian people and restore the arabo-islamic culture because there were many Algerians who received French education

In general, French is a foreign language used just to bring modern ideas and more prestige especially in scientific domains, economics and identity.

I. 4.3. Berber

The name Berber is devised from Barbarus which is a Greek used that was used by roman. Moreover, Berber(Tamazight) is a branch of Afro-Asiatic language; it contains its own writing system "Tifinagh". Nowadays, Berber consists of various varities and dialects which are spoken in different areas in Algeria. First, Kabyle which is a variety spoken by six million Berbers living in TiziOuezou, Bejaia and Bouira. Second, the Chaouia are founded in the Areas Mountains of the eastern North of Algeria, Batna, Khenchla and Soukahras, it includes a big number of speakers.

Third, The Mozabites is a variety spoken by M'zabs in the centre of Algeria, their major town is Ghardaia. Fourth, Tergui is another Berber variety spoken in Ourgla, Bechar and Ain Safra. The next variety is Tchelhit which is spoken in Byedh. Berber was officially recognized by the Algerian government as an official national language in the 8th April 2002. Nowadays, Tamazight taught in many schools and universities.

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I. 4.4. English

The presence of the English language in Algeria is due to the world wide status as a global language. It is spoken by the younger generation especially university students, Algerian authorities promote English to be taught in the educational system as a second foreign language in Algeria.

I. 5. Introduction of new language of globalization:

Nowadays, the necessity to know languages is increasingly recognized as they join together in the global villages taking into account the role of English, Turkish, and Spanish.

I. 5.1. English:

English language is used in many domains such as: media, business, diplomacy, technology, sports and in everywhere in the world. It is considered as the world's language. Therefore, it is needless to say the emphasis on teaching English is becoming a vital part of education all over the world.

In the case of Algeria authority has designed new educational system concerning the situation of English. Today, English is taught for four years in middle school and three years in high school. It is also taught as specialty at the Algerian university.

I. 5.2. Turkish:

The Ottomans (1554-1830) captured Algiers and established it as the center of the Ottoman empire they integrated successfully into the Algerians society "customs, language and local culture of Algeria, their impact on the Algerian sociolinguistic profile was slight, but still present though the Turkish borrowed words that the Algerians use now days.

I. 5.3. Spanish:

In the late of 15th century; Spanish captured Algeria mainly in west "Oran" and in the coastal areas i. e "Spanish has a long history in Oran; it has left some traces in that city's dialect it also spoken by the Sahrawi's living in refuge. Camps in the area of Tindouf".

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I. 6.Varieties in the Algerian Darija

Algerian spoke Arabic in the coexistence of many languages (Berber, French and Arabic) and language varieties in its language system. This complexity is due to the successive coming of Arabs, Spanish and ottomans and French for more than a century, that affected the country not only politically and culturally but also linguistically (Miloudi, 2018). Moreover, there is a need to be aware of the development of the languages in the Algerian spoken dialect, as an important part used in daily communication.

I. 6.1. Arabic

Due to the Arabic conquest in the second half of the 7th century ,the Berbers in sedentary areas shifted to the adoption of the Arabic language which Berbers of the mountains preferred to preserve this ancestral language(ibid,Miloudi).Therefore, the greatest impact on the Berber culture was later in the 10th and 11th centuries, in the course of Banu Hilal. By this time, Arabic reached both sedentary and nomadic Berber through Islamization, in other sense, these Berber societies had to use more Arabic in order to carry out their primarily religious duties. This usage ended up in order to the areas of life such as trade and polities the Arabic language was being perceived as being more prestigious and useful and indeed holier than the indigenous Berber languages spoken there.(verateegh1997)

I. 6.2. Spanish and Turkish

Both the Spanish and Turkish languages also influenced the Algerian spoken Arabic, this is because of the Spanish in the first Muslim centuries to settle in the west of Algeria. Moreover, the inhabitants of Algeria called upon the Turkish Barbarous brothers to the same then from the Spanish people in 1521. In turn, in 1580 Algeria was a part of the Ottoman Empire. Turkish became the government language. Algerians kept using the Arabic and the Berber languages.

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I. 6.3.French

The French is the most impactful colonization on Algerian spoken Arabic. It tried from the beginning to disperse Algeria's unity. Its main goal was to remove Islam in the Algerian society. France applied missionary policy where it turned Mosques into churches; they also limited higher status jobs to only those who mastered the French language(khader, 2016).

Meanwhile, it built churches, French schools, and cared for orphans in turn, converting to Christianity. The orphans accepted because they had no place to shelter but they quitted Christianity when they reached puberty.

Ultimately, Algeria became a francophone country since French is its second language, which had a great impact in Algeria Arabic to the point that northern people believe that speakers of French are more prestigious(khader, 2016)

I. 7.Geographical location of Tiaret :

Tiaret is situated on the west of Algeria,also, called Tihert which means "lioness" in the Berber language that refer to Berber lions who lived in the region . it covers around 20.086.62 square kilometers. It has about 922, 513 inhabitants. Its borders, from the north Tissemsilt and Relizane , from the south Leghouat and ElBayad, on the west Mascara and Saida in the east Djelfa and Medea. Also, it has natural resources and is characterized by agriculture having a favourable climate and good supplies of water, and it has many megalithic monuments, it was a Roman station. In addition to that, Tiaret is dominated by the production of cereals; the region is famous for its purebred Arabian horses.

Tiaret is known by two mains periods, which are:

- A very cold winter weather with an average of 7,2 C°.
- A hot summer, the average of temperature is 24C°.

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I. 8. History of the region:

Tiaret is an important region with its strategic location for economy and trade, it was inhabited by Romans and Berber tribes who occupied the area following the fall of the Roman Empire. Tiaret was the capital of western Algeria during the Byzantine period and an Arab town in the seventh century known as "Tihert" taken by AbdalRahman Ibn Rustam in 761; it was attacked by the Fatimids and the Ibadis withdrew to the Sahara to found Mzab then passed through Tlemcen and Turkish control, and was taken by French in 1843. Moreover, there were existing groups of stepped pyramids on square foundations called "Djedjar" which probably used as tombs of Christian (Amazigh) princes in the 6th and 7th centuries.

I. 9.Characteristics of Tiaret speech community:

As a matter of fact, today the linguistic situation of Tiaret consists of significant variation at all linguistic levels, the characteristics and unique speech habits of Tiaret city are not present in other parts of Algeria. Tiaret speakers are so deeply special by the use of some different words. In another word, Tiaret dialect distinguishes itself from the other dialects by a number of linguistic features, and each geographical region has its own rich vocabulary. Tiaret provinces where by the whole majority of population are Arabic in origin, and the other minority groups like: Berber who live in the region for a long time ago. So, in Tiaret there are different varieties spoken including Arabic (ADA,MSA), French and its varieties mainly kabyle.

I. 10.Tiaret speech community vs sougguer speech community

Tiaret and Sougguer are two neighbouring speech communities which have similarities and diversities in their speech. People of the two communities are aware of the speech of each other, and there are some similarities in terms of vocabulary and phonology, because Sougguer is a part of Tiaret so there are some common words between the two varieties. For example, the use of the suffix "u" it is used both as object pronoun like /gutlu/

"I said to him "and a possessive like/ ktebu / "his book".

However, there are some differences between the two areas, first, in the term of accents, second, in the articulation of some words such as the equivalent of the word spoon "mughruf".

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Also, the diversity of some vocabulary, for example; the word “laban” in Tiaret the use /lben/. Unlike in Sougguer, some people there use the variation of/|nin/. The reason behind this differences related to the borders as they added people that live in a border city are affected by the city beside to it. So that, the neighbouring city leaves an effect on a lot of things like the speech as well as, the dialect and the accent. Also, they are some common words used by both speech communities and cannot be charged because of the combined language used by both societies like: Go /rəh/. Hi /Salam/.

To sum up, we can say that both communities are using different linguistic feature and some of it used by both of them.

I. 11.Dialects in Algeria

Dialect in Algeria belongs to two genetically different groups: pre-Hilali and Hilal. Both of which make a dialect continue that runs across the written half of Algeria stretching from Tunisia to Morocco (versteegh1997).

Hilalian dialects can be found in nomadic and sedentary regions distributed throughout Algeria.

It is important to make into consideration that moder Algeria is divided into various geographically distributed language varieties that are western (Oran, Tlemcen etc.), eastern (Tbessa, Batna, etc.) and southern (Tamanrasset, Adrar etc.), because of the large distances between them.

I. 11.1 The western varieties:

Tlemcen, Tiaret and Oran are notable for their use of the morpheme (-ah) at the end of verbs [gullah] whereas Mostaganem and Chlef use [u] like in [gullu]. However, the western varieties are located in the north west of Algeria bordered by Moroco from the west. OuedChlef from the east the Mediterranean to the north, and upper plateau to the south.

This region includes many provinces as marked by its dialect that is called Oranie or western dialect. Although they may send similar and belong to the same region, some linguistics features characterize each town (Benoudia, 2016).

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Tlemcen spoke dialect is featured by the replacement of [q] into [ʔ] .this variety in similar to Tituan and Fez of Morocco. For instance, /ʔawʔaw/instead of /kawkaw/ that means peanuts in English. Therefore, there are some exceptions; some words are phonologically heavier to pronounce.

They tend to pronounce then as[g] instead of [ʔ]. Additionally [ʔ] is replaced by [h] in the ending of the expression: /baʔ/-/ba:h/ etc. Tlemcen dialect is distinct from Oran and Mostaganem dialects.

I. 11.2. Northern Algeria region (center) :

Several languages and dialects are spoken in the center of Algeria; we take the example of Berber that is widely spoken in the Kabyle region (Tizi-Ouezou, Bedjaia) with a great interference of the French language.

Algiers is the capital and one of the big cities of Algeria, which makes it a prestigious belonging place, its dialect is noteworthy for the mixing between Algerian Arabic and French language. Unlike the Oranie dialect, Algeria dialect pronounce[g] as [q] for instance, qalli] instead of [galli

I. 11.3. Northern Algerian regions (east)

Due to heaving borders with Tunisian, the eastern centrum shows resemblance in speech patterns in cities like Anaba, Tbessa, and OuedSouf where their tone resembles that of the Tunisians due to their proximity.

There is a need to acknowledge that moving westward will decrease similarity with Tunisian spoken Arabic. Tamazight has its presence in provinces such as Batna and Tamanrasset while the latter use Targi variety and the former utter Chawiya variety.

Based on YouTube, Facebook phone call questions data on Tamanrasset and Batna spoken dialects collected since they are under resourced dialects.

People in Batna are mixed. A group mixes between Algerian Arabic and chawiya at the same time other groups use either Algerian spoken Arabic or Chawiya. The sentence below

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exemplify the mixture of Chawiya and Darija : [netʃadruharhanu:tflil] i will go to shop at night.

Hoggar region in the south where they have contact with various other African languages like Hausa and Bambara. As Adrarian spoken dialect, Tamanrasset spoken is notable by the extensive use the [g] their town or accent is similar to Nigeria since they border the city from the south and have contact with Nigeria.

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11. Conclusion

Algerian's geographical broadness ,more than two million square kilometres , in a crucial reason in the existence of several dialects , bearing in mind that each dialect has its own linguistic features that differentiate it from another one and they might be limited to one region only .However, many regions share a group of dialy spoken expressions and concepts what makes them under the umbrella of Algerian spoken dialect., in this chapter we can say that the linguistic situation in Algeria is characterized by its diversity and complexity because of different languages present on its territory.

Chapter 2 : Conceptual and Theoretical Framework

II. 1. Introduction:

Vocabulary variation can take a variety of forms the present chapter overviews a range of concepts that constitute this study and form the basis of progress as a whole. Precisely, this chapter providing a comprehensive definition for many concepts which are vocabulary, dialect, variation and speech community with its outcomes.

II. 2. Vocabulary definitions:

Vocabulary or wordstock refer to set of familiar words within a person's language, vocabulary usually developed with age, serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. Acquiring an extensive vocabulary is one of the largest challenges in learning a second language.

The Vocabulary of a language is always changing, new words are made or words change their meaning. For example, words about computers, like "download" are new to the English language.

Adults who go to college may know 20,000 words. A hearing and reading vocabulary are more important than a speaking vocabulary or writing vocabulary, as people understand some words that they do not use.

II. 3. Dialect definition:

The term "dialect" was coined in 1577 from a Latin word "Dialect" which means "way of speaking". It is also a spoken variety of language. Trudgill (1993;23) states that: "a Dialect is variety of language which differs grammatically, phonologically, and lexically from other varieties, each variety includes its own characteristics at the level of grammar, vocabulary and phonology. Moreover, dialects regarded as dialects of a given language; that is subdivisions for a particular language.

Briefly, dialect is a form of the language that is spoken in a particular area of the country, or even by specific group of people.

There are two types of this concept, which are regional and social dialect. The first one associates with pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar according to geographical areas of

the individuals for example in Algeria ;Tiaret dialect ,Oran are considered as examples of geographical dialects , The sentence “ she said to me “ is pronounced as /galekli /in tiaret and as /kalletli/ in other region .whereas ,social dialect refers, the social groups in the sense that speakers have many social back grounds such as theirs level of education ,their social class and even their occupation talk differently at the lexical , grammatical and pronunciation level.

According to Yule (1985;24) stated that “social dialects are varieties of language used by groups defined according to class , education, age, sex, and a number of other social parameters.

To sum up, dialect is a form of the language that is spoken in particular area of the country , or even by specific group of people . It is characterized by three levels phonologically and in terms of vocabulary.

II. 4.Language definition:

Language is an interesting instrument during communication when people interact and express thoughts , emotions , informations for purpose of conveying or meaning to others .

Language is introduced by CRYSTAL (1971-1992) as “the systematic conventional use of sounds, signs or written symbols in human society for communication and self-expression”.

To sum up, language is one of usefull tools throughout communication which helps to express our identities and share our knowledge among people.

II. 5.Variation definition:

Variation is a characteristic of language. Speakers may Cary in pronunciation (accent), word choice (lexicon), or morphology and syntax .While the diversity of variation is great ,speakers do not generally make drastic alteration in sentence word order , or use novel sounds that are completely foreign to the language being spoken. Linguistic variation does not equate with language ungrammaticality, but speakers are still sensitive to what is and is not possible in their native.

Variationists studies how a language changes by observing it , this is accomplished by looking at authentic data.For example, variation is studied by looking at linguistic and social

environments, then the data is analyzed as the change occurs. Variation in research programs must be malleable due to the nature of language itself. This is because language is also fluid in transition and does not shift from one state to another instantaneously.

Language variation is a core concept in sociolinguistics, its studies and correlation with sociological categories, such as William Labov's 1972 paper. «The social motivation of sound change», led to the foundation of sociolinguistics as a subfield of linguistics. Although contemporary sociolinguistics includes other topics, language variation and change remains an important issue at the heart of the field.

III. 6. Social variables:

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It examines the impact of language in society. Linguists have how and what may affect a language in society. Such as William Labov, conducted research to determine how certain variables in society may affect language, and how speakers of a language or language impose those factors in society. The language used by the speaker is in fact influenced by a number of social factors, these factors make such speakers distinct from each other, and so, each speaker's speech varies according to age, gender, social class, and ethnic group. The concept of sociolinguistic variable is defined by Fasold (1990:223.224) as:

A set of alternative ways of saying the same thing, although the alternatives, or variants, have social significance. More specifically, a sociolinguistic variable is a linguistic element that co-varies not only with other linguistic elements, but also with a number of extra-linguistic independent variables like social class, age, sex, ethnic group or contextual style.

Let us consider some of the many social variables that have been studied intensively by many researchers focusing on age, gender, ethnic group and social class.

II. 6.1. Age:

Age is the least examined factor among the social factors tended to investigate language variation, early studies in sociolinguistics tended to include this variable within other variables. Romaine, believe that “the age attribution of a variable may be important due to ongoing change in a community.”

Age plays an important role in variation, as sociolinguistics argued that young people sound different or speak differently from adults. And this can be explained in the phenomenon of age.

Trudgill (2003:06) asserted that age grading is:

A phenomenon in which speakers in a community gradually their speech habits as they get older, it is very noticeable that the old generation usually tends to preserve the ancient speech in contrast, the new generation. Always wants to be different and fetches for new ways to renew its speech. Sank off said that:” speakers might be changing various aspects of their language over the course of their lives.”

We can conclude by saying that age is one of the dimensions on which we construct for ourselves and others. Gender also plays an important role in language variation as we have linguistic differences between male and female.

II. 5.2. Gender:

The first thing you notice about somebody when you first meet them is what

Sex they are. The fact that the difference in so basic means that it is hardly surprising that it is also reflected and indicated in all human languages. Trudgill (2000).

Men have expressions peculiar to them, which the women understand but never pronounce themselves. On the other hand, the women have words and phrases , when the men never use, or they would be laughed to scorn .Thus, it happens that in their conversations it often seems as if the women had another language than the men .(rochefort 1665,cited Jespersen 1992 :237).

Studies which were carried out, Labov(1990) summarized those findings into two general principles; the first is that men have higher frequency of men-standard forms than women. And the second is that women are generally the innovators in linguistic change. In another

sense, Labov made conclusion that women use prestigious to gain a remarkable position in society.

II. 5.3. Ethnic group:

Ethnic group refers to characterize themselves by a number of variables. These variables are generally exemplified in being cultural, racial, economic, political, linguistic, and may be more or less. Language is always an important part of cultural identity and group affiliation. Trudgill(1995:41) assumed that: "Language may be important or even essential concomitant of ethnic group membership. This is a social fact, though, and it is important to be clear about what sort of processes may be involved. In some cases, for example, and particularly where language rather than varieties of a language are involved, linguistic characteristics may be the most important defining criteria for ethnic group membership.

Similarly, the Arabic speaking community, or more precisely in any part of Algeria every individual's identities belong in guess as a Muslim sharing with his group cultural values presented in customs and traditions specific to his group.

II. 6.4. Social class

Since the emergence of sociolinguistics, social class has been the most important variable determines variation in the English language. The term social class was first widely used in the early century following the industrial and political revolution of the late 18th century. For example, in England, English speakers may guess that a speaker is of a higher or lower social status through the dialect he or she uses. Trudgill(1995:22) says that: «there are grammatical differences between the speech of two speakers, which give us clues about the social backgrounds... these differences will be accompanied by phonetic and phonological differences».

Social class is a set of concept in the social sciences and political theory centered on models of social stratification which occurs in class society, the most common being the upper, middle and lower classes. Additionally, membership in a social class can for example be dependent on education, wealth, occupation, income, and belonging to a particular subculture or social network.

II. 7.Vocabulary development

The term of vocabulary development is a process by which people acquire words-Bobbling shifts towards meaningful speech as infants grow and produce their first words around the age of one year. In early words learning, infants build their vocabulary slowly. By the age of 18 months, babies can typically produce about 50 words begin to make word combinations.

In order to build their vocabularies, infants must learn about meaning that words carry. The mapping problem asks how infants correctly learn to attach words to referents. Constraints theories, domain-general views, social pragmatics, and an emergentist coalition model have been proposed to accounts, to account the mapping problem.

From an early age, infants use language to communicate.Caregivers and other family members use language to teach children how to act in society. In their interactions with peers, children have pragmatics directions, adults often offer children cues for understanding the meaning of words.

Throughout their school years, children continue to build their vocabulary in particular; children begin to learn abstract words. Word learning often involves physical context, build on prior knowledge, take place in social context, and include semantic support. The phonological loop and several order short term may both play an important role in vocabulary development.

II. 8.Speech community definition

A speech community is a group of people who share a set of linguistic norms and expectation regarding the use of language. It is a concept mostly associated with sociolinguistics and anthropological linguistics.

A typical speech community can be a small town, but sociolinguists such as William labov claimed that a large metropolitan area, for example New York City, can also be considered one single speech community. Another powerful definition that pointed on shared social frames of mind towards language instead of shared discuss conduct is offered by Labov (1966:120); “the speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluation behavior and by the

uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage”.

Speech community comes to share a specific set of norms for language use through living and interacting together, speech communities may therefore emerge all groups that interact frequently and share certain norms and ideologies. Speech community may share both particular sets of vocabulary and grammatical conventions, as well as speech styles and genres, and also norms for how and when to speak in particular ways.

Such definition seems more appropriate cause it helps sociolinguistics researcher to study language norms and patterns of variation empirically, and also Labovin this definition declares that individuals have to share a set of norms and abstract patterns of variation and they are not oblige to agree on utilize of the same language.

II. 9. Speech accommodation theory

In order to reach clarity and communicative efficiency, speakers may shift styles mainly in response to their audience; they regulate their speech words their listeners if they wish to express or achieve solidarity this approach is rooted in a social psychological approach to stylistic variation originally known as speech accommodation theory (Giler1973).

The theory talks about speakers intending to depict their positive identity to other. They tend to match their own vocabulary, accent and cadence as of other listeners. For instance, people adopt the slang their friend use to fit in.

Sociolinguists believe that speech accommodation began as “a socio-psychological model of speech-style modification”. It then developed into communication accommodation theory in order to acknowledge that not only speech but other “communicative behavior “(Giles etal.2007:134), affect interpersonal or intergroup interaction, an individual’s speaker identity is constructed from interaction with varying social groups, Each group constitutes a unique culture and social category. An individual’s membership of a social group will typically influence the individual’s linguistic choice. The individual will be a membser of a group because he wishes to be a part of the group. That is to say, In order to minimize the social

distance between that individual and the group which to be part of, He will then have to reduce the linguistic intergroup differences.

II. 10.Aspects of vocabulary (Receptive vs. productive)

The first major change distinction that must be made when evaluating word knowledge is whether the knowledge is productive or receptive, words that are generally understood when heard or read or seen constitute a person's receptive vocabulary. These words may range from well-known to barely known. A person's receptive vocabulary is usually the larger of the two. For example, although a young child may not yet be able to speak, write, or sign, he or she may be able to follow simple commands and appear to understand a good portion of the language to which they are exposed. In this case, the child's receptive vocabulary is likely tens, if not hundreds of words, but his or her active vocabulary is zero. It is also possible for the productive vocabulary to be larger than the receptive vocabulary, for example, in second language who has learned words through study rather than exposure, and can produce them, but has difficulty recognizing them in conversation. Therefore, Productive vocabulary refers to words that can be produced within an appropriate context and match the intended meaning of the speaker or signer.

II. 11. Variationist theory

Variationist sociolinguistics variationist theory that Labov suggested claims that "there are two alternative ways of saying something". Therefore, sociolinguistics research is about when, where, and why people use each linguistic variable and under what circumstances. An example was given by Holmes in her book in 2011, a child called Ray came home late, and was asked by his mother for the reason behind coming late. He answered "that stupid bucket kept us again". Nevertheless, when he was asked earlier by his school principal about what he was doing at school at that time, the child answered him as "Mr. Sutton kept us in, Sir". The child's answers were alternative for same meaning and idea but carry a different force. As mentioned before, sociolinguistics investigate social variables that influence language use.

II. 12. Accommodation between dialects

Accommodation, people accommodate to each other linguistically by reciting dissimilarities between their speech patterns, and by adapting features from each other's speech if the socio-psychological factors are favorable. On the other hand, long-term accommodation to certain dialect or accent may in time become permanent where people adopt salient speech features of the other dialect to their own language system.

Trudgill(1999) claims that accommodation is incomplete since dialects partial accommodation may cause "interdialect" which is a new word that combines to original words of dialects that were in contact .Moreover, as result of contact between these areas an intermediate word was created to the word potato."Erdbine" ,as a combination between the two original words.

II. 13. Conclusion

The present chapter overviews definitions of many concepts of the topic which witnessed different point of views, in the past this phenomenon was neglected by many research who considered it a deviant behavior, but now it was characterized by a huge interest because the researchers recognized the importance of it, in this chapter, we try to present some of the most important details about the study of the phenomenon of vocabulary variation, and its relation with dialect. The next chapter will describe the two speech communities Tiaret and Souguer and make dialectal comparative study between them.

***Chapter 3 :Methodology,
Data Collection and
Analysis and,
Interpretation***

1. Introduction:

The third chapter aims at analysing information gathered for master students of the English language department of Tiaret university and other random people from two different communities the purpose of the collected data is to compare the speech of Tiaret s and Sougeur s people.

The reason behind this chapter is to present the research design; the type of research, the sample population, and the research instruments with their procedures. After that, the following chapter describes the empirical process of this research. Providing the methodology undertaken, the analysis, the results.

2. Research Design :

This study is designed to make a comparison between the speech of two neighbouring societies which are Tiaret and Sougeur. The research carries out a case study that aims to gather information from some student at the department and other random people determine the research questions. To select the case to investigate. And to collect data needed for the analysis and finally to prove or reject the hypotheses presented before. The reason for choosing the questionnaire and interviews which this design is the most suitable for the topic under the investigation.

3. Sample :

Sample is one of the crucial steps in the research investigation. In this study, the researcher selected 50EFL students for the first research tool. Twenty five 25 students were from Tiaret city, whereas the others. 25 Were from Sougeur. The students were selected from English department at Tiaret university studying in different levels.

In this study, the research went out to get more information from random citizens for the next research instruments. These citizens 08 were chosen from both Tiaret and Souguer cities to make a comparison between their different in the present work.

4. Data collection:

This section has been devoted to the process and steps of gathering information for the present work.

Procedures

Collecting reliable data is a hard task, and it is worth remembering that one method is not inherently better than another. This is why whatever data collection method to be used would depend upon the research goals, advantages, as to the disadvantages of each method.

Collecting data on particular language practices in any situation involves not only efficient ways of approaching people or selecting speakers, but also methods, and tools for gathering linguistic information's as well as questionnaires and interviews.

Steps

In collecting data the investigator started with the administration of the questionnaire, and the conducted an interview with random people. The researcher presented his research topic to the informants to make the context with the situation before giving the questionnaire, and then he explain all the items included in the instrument. Students were met in a classroom at the department of English at Tiaret University. The informants were divided into , two groups: the first were of people from Tiaret, and the second one was of people from Souguer.

The next step, the researcher went out the university and interviewed four 04 random people from Tiaret city and another 04 random people from Sougueur. The researcher started by presenting the purpose of the interview, after that she began asking the questions and taking notes from the participants comments and answers without recording.

The researcher designed for the present study a multiple sources of data collection to answer the different secondary research questions and testing the hypotheses. The investigator delivered a questionnaire to students at the University of Tiaret. After that, a semi-structured interview was conducted outside the University for random people.

Student's questionnaire

In data collection, the questionnaire is one of the most common devices in foreign language research. It is an instrument of gathering both qualitative and quantitative data by asking the informants about their attitudes and beliefs about the research topic. Additionally, the questionnaire can include different types of items; first, close-ended ones in which the respondent is provided with ready-made answers that can be yes or no questions, multiple choice items, or rating scales. The second type is open-ended items that require the information to give their points of view in their own terms. The last type is called succeed items where the respondents select an answer when justify in their own manner and give explanations of the choice.

The interview

The interview is a qualitative method of inquiry. It is designed to elicit a vivid picture of the interviewee's perspective on the research topic. Mack;(2005;29)comment that during the interview: "researchers engage with participants by posing questions in a natural manner, listening attentively to participants responses, and asking follow up questions and probes based on those responses".

There are three are 03 types in the interview which are: structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews.

Student's place of birth: section (1) :

Question (01)

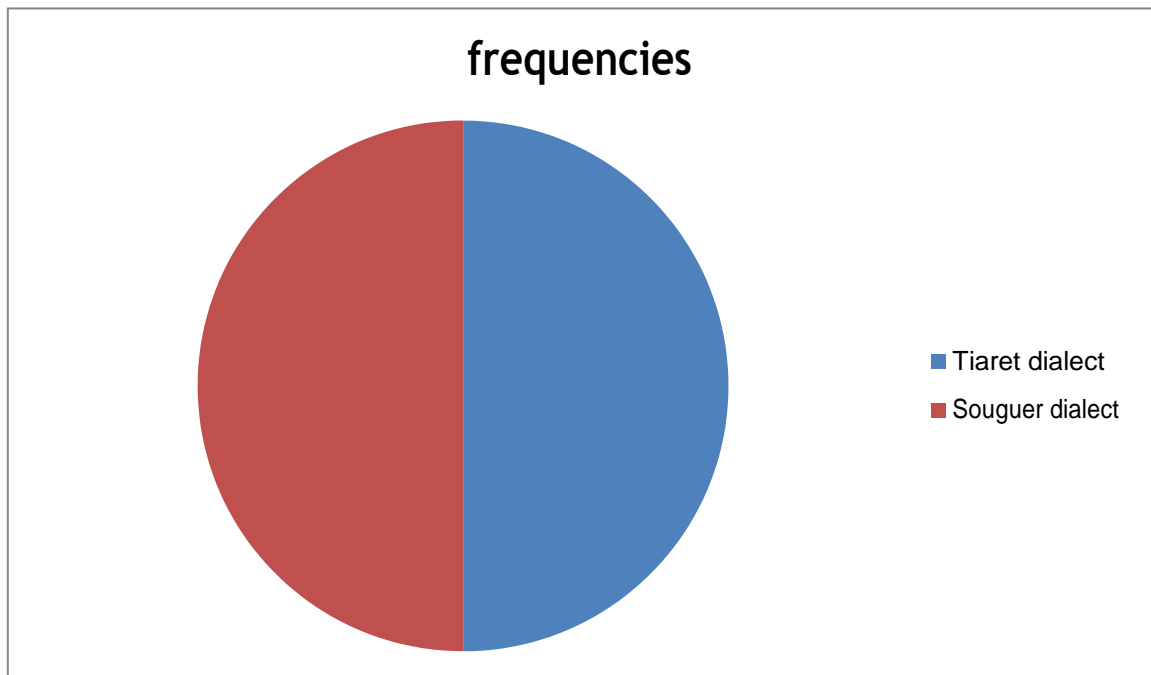
Place of birth	Number of students
Tiaret	25
Souguer	25

Question(2): The Arabic dialect

This question was asked to know which dialect the subject used in their daily life conservation. This question demonstrated that 50 % of the students selected Tiaret dialect. The others 50 % close souguer dialect.

3-2- Students arabic dialect

The dialect/ students	frequencies	percentages
Tiaret dialect	25	50%
Souguer dialect	25	50%

**Fig 01 :****Questions (3) : Are there differences between your dialect and other neighboring dialects**

?

This question aimed to know if there are differences between the participants dialect and their neighboring by using the suitable box (a lot, some ore none).

Starting with students who live in Tiaret, one of them said “a lot”, twenty 20 selected “some”, and four 04 chose the box of “none”.

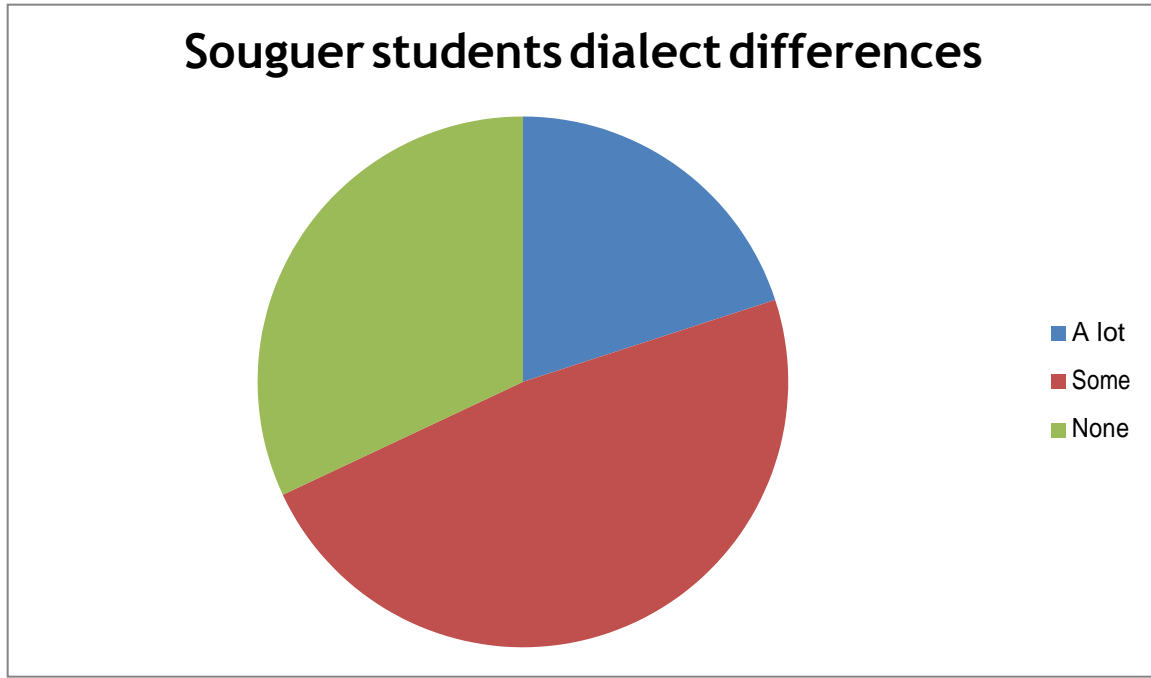
3-3- Tiaret student’s dialect differences:

Options/ Students	frequencies	Percentage
A lot	01	4%
Some	20	80%
None	04	16%

However, students of Souguer city selected different answers, five 05 said there are a “lot” of differences, twelve 12 mentioned that there are just “some”, and eight 08 of them selected the option of “non”.

3-4- Souguer students dialect differences:

Options/ Students	frequencies	Percentage
A lot	05	20%
Some	12	48%
None	08	32%

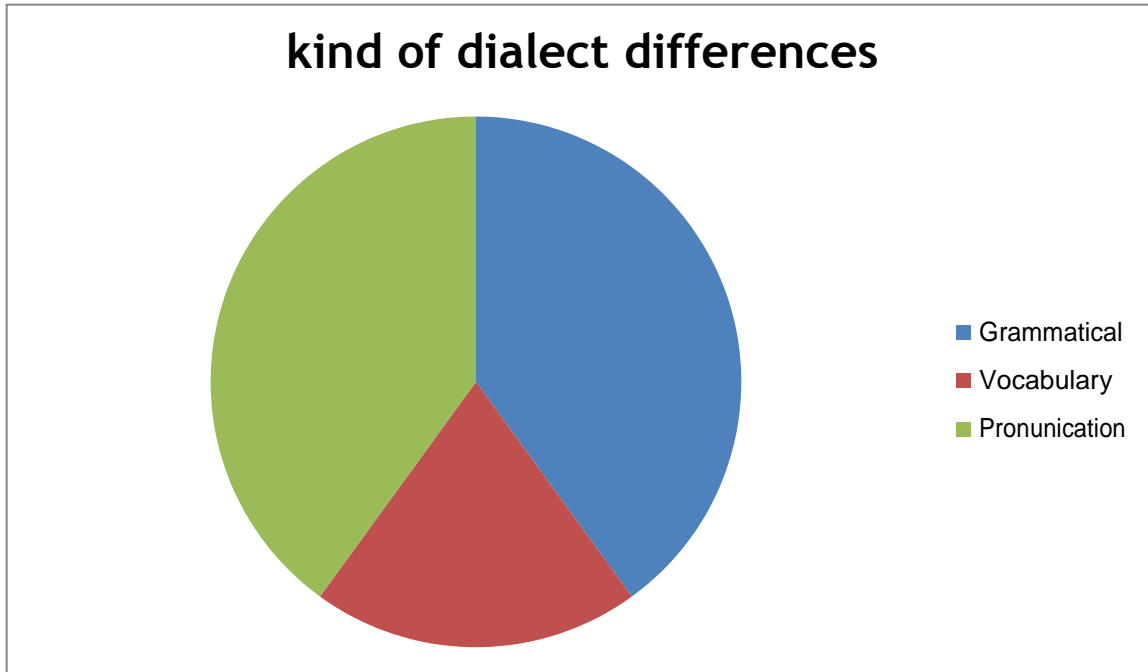
**Question 04 :**

In case there are differences, are they, grammatical, vocabulary or in pronunciation?

The participants were required to report which kind of dialect differences that they have in comparison with other neighbours. According to the finding of the previous question, Twenty five 25students confirmed that there are some differences. So, the results of this question shown that ten 10 of them said that the differences are in vocabulary, five 05 declared that they are grammatical, and ten 10 highlighted that there are differences in term of pronunciation.

Kind of dialect différences

Differnces/students	frequencies	Percentage
Grammatical	10	40%
Vocabulary	05	20%
Pronunciation	10	40%



Section two : Phonological variation

Question 05:

How do you pronounce the Arabic phoneme / in words like /nɤraf/ and / sma/ (I Know and listen)?

In this question, the researcher focused on the Arabic phoneme /s/. it had been found the majority of people in Tiaret speech community 100% pronounce it as it is [s]. on the other hand, 84% of the participants who live in Souguer declared that they use the [ʔ] glottal stop. Where 16% of then pronounce It like Tiaret people.

pronunciation of the Arabic phoneme / [s]:

The pronunciation participants	[s]	[ʔ]
Tiaret participants	25	00
Percentages	100%	00%
Souguer' participants	04%	21%
Percentage	16%	84%

Question 06:

What is the dialectal equivalent of the Arabic word /mxada/ pillow?

This question aimed to seek what words the subject use for the word "pillow" .The finding revealed that those live in Tiaret said that they pronounce it as follow ; /maxada/. However, Souguer speech community totally differs from that one of Tiaret. Sougguer said that they use the items /wseda/.

The dialectal of equivalent of the word pillow

Percentage	/mxada/	/wseda/
Tiaret participants	25	00
Percentages	100%	00
Souguer'participants	00	25
Percentage	00	100%

Question 07 :

How do you pronounce the dielectal equivalents of the word /mughruf/ (spoon)?

This question attempted to find how the subjects pronounce the word /mughruf/ (spoon). When analyzing the finding, the researcher discovered that all of Tiaret's students answered that they use the pronunciation /mughruf/. However, the majority students belonging to Sougguer's town argued on /muqruf/ usiong the phoneme /q/.

The dialectal equivalent of the word spoon section (03)

The pronunciation participants	/mughruf/	/muqruf/
Tiaret participants	25	00
Percentages	100%	00%
Souguer'participants	5	20
Percentage	20%	80%

Question 08:

When you want to call a female without using her name as (hey) in English, what do you say?

Students are required to answer the above question using their own dialect. The informants' Responses indicate that 50% of those who live in Tiaret said that they use /jatel/, while the rest of 48% use the variation of /jatla/. Unlike the students of Souguer who all of them selected the variation of /jatla/.

Ways of calling a female without using her name

The participants/ pronunciation	/jatela/	/jatel/
Tiaret participants	13	12
Percentages	52%	48%
Souguer'participants	25	00
Percentage	100%	00%

Section four : vocabulary variation

Question 09:

What dialectal word do you use to tell a person "to push?"

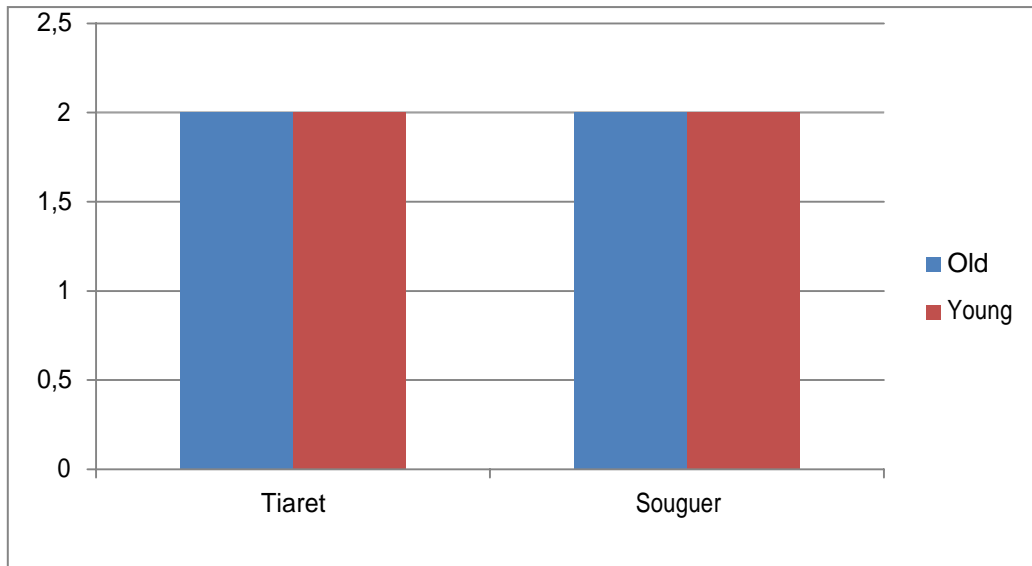
Moving to vocabulary variations, the researcher asked the participants about how they tell someone to " to push". It was found that the students from Tiaret have different variation like /yedmer/. On the other hand, all Souguer students argued on /yezgel/ which it looks different from the one of Tiaret's variation.

3.6.2. The interview analysis:**Rubric one: personal information**

In this step, the researcher selected eight 8 random people outside the university four people from Tiaret and four from Souguer. Besides, it has been selected two old people and other two teenagers from each society to see the way of thinking of both generation and gather variation data.

Table3.10. The interview participants.

Society/ participants	Old	Young
Tiaret	02	02
Souguer	02	02

**Fig 2 The interview participants****Rubric two: linguistic knowledge****Question 03:**

Are there any significant similarities between Tiaret speech community and that one of Souguer?

The question was asked to see whether people of the two communities are aware of the speech communities of each other. Actually, all the participants argued that there are significant similarities between their speeches.

Question 04:

If yes, in term of what?

Since all of the interviewees said that there are some similarities, they justified their answers as follow; the major of them declared that the two speeches are similar in term of meaning, vocabulary and phonology.

Question 05:

What are the differences between the two speech communities?

The answers given by our participants confirmed that there are differences giving examples; first, in term of accents. Second, the articulation of some sounds such as the equivalent of the word "mughruf", those who live in Tiaret pronounce it /mughruf/, unlike people that live in Souguer use the variation of /mugruf/. Also, the diversity of some vocabulary, for example; the word "laban" in Tiaret , they use /lben/. Unlike in Souguer some people there use the variation of /nin/

Question 06:

What can be the reason behind this gap?

Unfortunately, some of the interviewees were not aware about the reasons behind the gap between the two speech communities. However, others mentioned that the difference between the speech communities related to the borders as they added people that live in border city are effected by the city beside to it. So that, the neighbouring city leaves an effect on a lot of things like: the speech as well as, the dialect and the accent.

Another participant commented that this gap concerned with the differences races. So, they could not articulate some Arabic sounds. Moreover, they added that there are some factors sometimes effect on the diversity of the two speeches like; age, gender, and the educational level.

Question 07:

What are the most common words used by Tiaret and speech communities and cannot be changed either here or these ?

As one of the participants mentioned, there are thousands of words that Tiaret speech community people and that one of use them in common. Because of the combined language used by both societies, and using the same dialect with remarkably western accent.

The interviewees provide the following words:

Go:/rəh/

Like or love / jebghi/

What's wrong with you: / malek/

Cup of water: / quti/

Discussion and interpretation of the main results :

In this section the focus will be on discussing the main results of the two 02 research questions used for this study. Then, i twill deal with the two 02hypotheses developed by the researcher previously. They can be summarized in the following points:

- 1- There are significant similarities in term of vocabulary variation between the two dialects.
- 2- Each speech community may have its own linguistic features including phonological, morphological and lexical levels.

The results of the research instruments used in this study indicated the majority of interviewees confirmed that there are some similar variations in both speech communities. According to the findings, these similarities may be occurred in term of meaning, vocabulary or even in phonology. Thus, one can say that the analyzed results support the first hypothesis related to the similarities of both studied speech communities.

suggestion and recommendations for further research

This research has some limitations for example; the case of Corona Virus and when conducting the research instruments, the participants face some problems in expressing their point of view which make it very difficult for the researcher to analyse the gathered information.

On the other hand of this investigation, there are still other areas of research that need to be taken into consideration and to be studied. For example, how can the social variables affect on the speech community. Another suggestion can be added that which exact language did influence the speech communities of Tiaret and Souguer.

Conclusion

This chapter was devoted in three steps which are : research methodology, data analysis and the interpretation of the obtained result about the two different speech communities of Tiaret and Souguer.

The researcher introduced the methods and research tools used for the investigation. The chapter included the analysis of the data collected in addition to the discussion if the main findings. Finally, the investigator found that her hypotheses were proved according to the finding to the research tools. Also he provided some recommendations and suggestion for further.

General conclusion

When two mutually intelligible speakers interact, modification of some linguistic features occur. They may converge, diverge or maintain their dialect. Furthermore, if this accommodation was frequently repeated for a long period. It would affect the speech style of the interlocutors in different proportions by adopting some linguistic features from one another.

Consequently, the present work attempted to investigate two various speech communities which were Tiaret and Sougueur. This research aimed to see the similarities and the differences between the two speech communities and the difference between the two speech communities and uncovering the reason behind the diversity occurred between them. Moreover, this work was divided into three chapters. The first one was about the linguistic situation in Algeria. The second part dedicated to the literature review. The last chapter includes the research methodology and data collection of the case study. The researcher adopted two research instruments which are: a questionnaire and an interview. However, the questionnaire was administered to uncover some vocabulary variations between the two speeches of master students at Ibn Khaldoun university of Tiaret the interview was dealt with random people selected outside the university. Finally, the present faced some limitations when conducting the interview, the participants did not accept video recording and it was very difficult for the investigator to take notes. In addition to that the current study is not sufficient for presenting all aspects related to the topic under the investigation.

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Questionnaire:

Appendix: “A”

The questionnaire aims to circle some differences between Tiaret speech and that of Sougguer. You are kindly invited to answer this questions, tick where appropriate or answer when necessary. Your contribution is of great importance to this research.

Section one : Personal information

1- Place of birth,/

2- Place of residence : 3-

My Arabic dialects :

Tiaret dialect

Sougguer dialect

4- There are differences between my dialect and other neighbouring dialects? 5-

In case there are differences, they are :

Pronunciation grammatical Vocabulary

Section Two: Phonological variation

6- How do you pronounce the Arabic phoneme/ʕ/ in words like/naʕraf/ ?circle the appropriate answer.

[ʕ]

[ʔ]

6- What is the dialectal equivalent of the word Arabic word /mxada/ pillow? Circle the appropriate answer.

/mxada/

/wseda/

7. How do you pronounce the dialectal equivalents of the words /mughruf/ spoon? Circle the appropriate answer.

/mughruf/

/muqruf/

Section three: morpho-syntactic variation

8- when you call a female without using her name, you say : circle the appropriate answer.

/jatel/

/jatla/

Section four : vocabulary variation

9-what dialectal word do you use to tell a person « to push » ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Interview :

Appendix: “ B”

The following interview is a part of our research work about the difference between Tiaret speech community and that one of Sougguer. You are kindly

Rubric (1) : personal information

Age: _____ origin (place) :: _____

Rubric (2) : linguistic knowledge

1- Are there any significant similarities between Tiaret speech community and

.....

2- If yes, in term of what?

.....

3- What are the differences between the two speech communities?

.....

4- What can be the reason behind this gap?

.....

...

5- What are the most common words by Tiaret and cannot be change either here or there?

.....

.....

Abstract

The current research aims to investigate the aspect of vocabulary variation in the dialect of Tiaret: origins and differences. In this regard, this dissertation takes a narrow perspective to investigate the dialectal comparative study between two regions, Tiaret and Sougueur and see if they are any similarities and differences between them. This research uses two data collection techniques: questionnaire and interview, the questionnaire was administrated to 50 master students at Ibn Khaldoun university of Tiaret, and the interview was dealt with 08 random people outside the university. The main results showed that are some similarities and differences and there are some words used in both speeches cannot change in terms of vocabulary and pronunciation. Finally, the findings indicated that the reason behind this diversity of the two speech communities goes back to the origins of both people of the two regions.

Keywords: Vocabulary Variation, Dialect, Tiaret, Varieties, Differences.

Résumé

Le recherché actuelle vise à étudier les aspects de la variation de vocabulaire dans le dialecte de Tiaret : origines et déférences. A cet égard, cet article prend une perspective étroite pour enquêter sur l'étude, comparative dialectale entre deux régions, Tiaret et Sougueur et voir s'il y'a des similitudes et des différences entre eux. Cette recherche utilise deux techniques de collecte de données : questionnaire et entretien. Le questionnaire a été administré à des étudiants aussi maitre de l'université d'Ibn Khaldoun de Tiaret et l'entretien a été traité avec 8 radomes a l'extérieure de l'université. Les principaux résultats ont montré qu'il y avait des mots utilisés dans les deux discours ne peuvent pas changer de vocabulaire et de prononciation. Enfin, les résultats ont indiqué que la raison de cette diversité de deux communautés de la part du deux personnes de deux régions.

Mot clés : Variation Vocabulaire, Dialecte, Tiaret, Variétés, Différences.

المخلص

يهدف البحث الحالي الى التحقيق في جوانب التباين في لهجة تيارت في الصول والاختالف. في هذا الصدد يأخذ هذا المذال من طور ضيق لتحقيق في الدراسة النسبية الجدلية بين منطوني تيارت والسور. ومعرنة ما إذا كان هناك اي اوجه التشابه والاختالانات بينهما. يستخدم هذا البحث تقنيين لجمع البيانات اللسانيان والمؤاللة. حيث تم توجيه اللسانيان لطلاب الماستر في جامعة ابن خلدون بتيارت، واجراء مؤاللات مع 8 أشخاص خارج الجامعة. أظهرت النتائج الرئيسية ان هناك بعض الللمات المستخدمة في كمال المنطونين، ال يمكن ان تتغير من حيث المبردات والنطق. أشارت هذه النتائج الى ان السبب وراء هذا التوزع في مجتمعات الخطاب يتعرض الى اصول كل من المنطونين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التوزع المصطلحي، اللهجة، تيارت، لهجات، الاختالانات.