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Tracing the Roots: Exploring the Derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic Terms From Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic

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Dedications

"Effort is the Key to Unlocking Our Potential."

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and loving Parents,

The reason of what I become today,

Who taught me to trust in Allah,

Whose affection, love, encouragement and prays of day and night make me able to get

such success and honour

To my lovely sisters, and my brothers

To my best friend Hadjer Hadil thank you to being with me

Thank you all for your great support and continuous care

Thank you

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Dedications

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, who guided us to this work

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Abstract

Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) is a fascinating linguistic variety that has evolved over the very long history of the country and has attracted a wide range of researchers in the linguistic sphere. This work also examine the origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms and determine the extent to which they are derived from CA or MSA. It attempts to identify the linguistic mechanisms and patterns of derivation from CA and MSA to ADA . The study was conducted at Ibn Khaldoun University in Tiaret (Department of Arabic). Our data were obtained through using quantitative and qualitative approaches. The observation, recordings, a questionnaire which was administered to 80 Master's Degree (1st & 2nd year) students, and an interview that was conducted with six (06) participants took place at the Arabic Language Department. The results revealed that the sociocultural context and historical background play a significant role in tracing the root of words in ADA from CA or MSA. Moreover, the results showed that linguistic practices have led to the creation of many syntactical and morphological changes.

Keywords: Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA), Classical Arabic (CA), Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), etymology, morpho-phonological change

Table of Content

List of Tables

List of Graphs

List of Abbreviations

ADA: Algerian Dialectal Arabic

BER :   Berber

CA :   Classical Arabic

CM :   Code mixing

CS: Code switching

ESP: Spanish

FR :   French

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

TSC: Tiaret speech community

TUR: Turkish

The Algerian IPA symbols.

Arabic Script	IPA symbol	Symbols used
Consonants		
أ – الهمزة	ʔ	2
ب	b	b
ت	t	t
ث	θ	th
ج	ʒ	j
ح	ħ	H
خ	x	x
د	d	d
ذ	ð	dh
ر	r	r
ز	z	z
س	s	s
ش	ʃ	sh
ش	ʧ	ch
ص	sˤ	S
ط	tˤ	T
ض	dˤ	D
ظ	ðˤ	DH
ع	ʕ	3
غ	ɣ	gh
ف	f	f
ق	q	q
ك	k	k
ل	l	l
م	m	m
ن	n	n
ه	h	h
و	w	w
ي	j	y

Vowels		
فَتْحة	a	a
كسرة	i	i
ضمة	u	u

General   Introduction

General Introduction

Language contact is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that arises when two or more speakers of different languages interact to each other. Language contact can occur due to different circumstances, including military invasions, colonization, immigration, education, and trade. The sociolinguistic situation in Algeria is varied and complex because of the use of several varieties and dialects in Algerian community such as : CA; MSA; Educated spoken Arabic Berber and its verities i.e. : Tamazigh ;Chawia ; Mezabi ; French ;Spanish ,etc. Algerian Dialectal Arabic which is used in daily life conversation is considered as the mother tongue of the Algerians .It is a language variety made up of many language varieties that developed as a result of various civilizations that coexist in north Africa including French ; Spanish ; Turkish ; Italian and influenced by English since it is a universal language for this reason most Algerian dialectal Arabic words are borrowed from different language varieties as a result we can consider Algeria as a multilingual speech community. The Algerians use multiple language varieties and codes using code switching in diagnostic situation. The Algerian dialectal   Arabic is a fascinating linguistic variety that has evolved over time. This research aims to investigate the hypothesis that all words, particularly those in Arabic script, in Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) are derived either from Classical Arabic (CA) or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). By exploring the etymological connections between ADA terms and their origins in CA and MSA, this study seeks to provide evidence supporting this hypothesis. Moreover, the current investigation tends to highlight the phonological, morphological aspects of Algerian dialectal Arabic.

This work has a major importance, in the sense of linguistic situation in Algeria . there are three main related questions that will guide this study as follows

a) What is the proportion of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms that can be traced back to Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

b) What are the linguistic mechanisms and patterns through which these terms have been derived from CA and MSA?

c) Are there any exceptions or loanwords from other languages present in the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, and what is their significance?

In the light of these research questions , the following hypotheses are put forward:

a) The sociocultural context and historical background play a big role in tracing the root of words from classical Arabic to Algerian dialectal Arabic .

b) Many Algerian dialectal Arabic terms may have evolved directly from corresponding words in Classical Arabic, with morphological changes occurring over time as the dialect developed.

c) Some Algerian dialectal Arabic terms may have been influenced or derived from Modern Standard Arabic, especially as Standard Arabic has become more widely used in education and media in Algeria in recent time .

The main objectives of this research are as follows

a) To examine the origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms and determine to what extent they are derived from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.

b) To identify the linguistic mechanisms and patterns of derivation of ADA from CA and MSA

c) To investigate any potential exceptions or loanwords from other languages that may have influenced the vocabulary of ADA.

This research work contains three chapters organised as follows: the first chapter is about the current sociolinguistic situation in Algeria. We give a general overview of the Algerian Repertoire including Classical Arabic (CA), Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), ADA, Berber (Ber) French (Fr) English (Eng), Spanish (SP) and Turkish (TuR) .then we talked

about the current sociolinguistic profile which includes dialglissia code switching and borrowing . then we mentioned briefly Tiaret speech community.

In The second chapter we try to present the most important linguistic key concepts relevant to our dissertation topic including: Algerian Arabic Morphological System, The word formation processes in Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Algerian Arabic Morphemes ,Definition of Morpheme and its types , The sociolinguistic properties of Algerian Dialectal Arabic language then, Language variety and language variation ,etc .

Finally in chapter three discussed the methodology that conduct this research, Both quantitative and qualitative research are used in which we use observation, questionnaire, and recording as tools to collect data, In this part, the data are presented in graphs and tables which are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

It is impossible to cover everything about such a wide topic in a small period of time; therefore, for further researches it would be interesting to carry out about this interesting study because it represent our mixed code of communication, The study was conducted on a small sample of the population Tiaret speech community in which we finds deferent accents that shows the diversity of using ADA terms , and it may not represent the entire dialectal diversity of Algeria. Expanding the study to include a larger, more representative sample of the Algerian speech community could provide more comprehensive. hopping this topic to be Studded in other speech communities.

Chapter one

THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION INALGERIA

CHAPTER ONE: **THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION INALGERIA**

1.1 Introduction

The present chapter highlights different terminologies which have relation with the historical perspective of language situation in Algeria .The development that has resulted in this state of affairs will be discussed, along with the several languages spoken by the Algerian speaking community, such as the various Arabic language variations (Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic, Algerian Arabic, French, and Berber, each having a distinct status).Additionally, it covers the sociolinguistic profile of Algeria today, including diglossia, bilingualism, code-switching, and borrowing.

1.2 Historical Background

The issue of linguistic practices prevailing in the Algerian society is a consequence of the history of Algeria's linguistic situation, through various historical periods and various external developments Colonialism or migration, and then the entry of Islamic conquests into Algeria with a view to disseminating them the teachings of the Islamic religion in this country served as a new gesture in linguistic reality . The effects of French colonialism, which in turn left its mark on it. More than a century later, immediately after independence , Modern standard Arabic became a national language. An example of national identity, which made it used alongside the use of French. in the management of parental affairs despite being foreign. Accordingly, French was blended in their different dialects, French, this is because of historical factors, these languages have become used in multiple situations, both in official positions and in daily work. The language of the mix was influenced at various stages of Arabic by factors such as (geopolitical, economic, social, cultural and religious), all of which made Arabic the most widely used language, Algerian society uses several languages so , The Algerian dialect is a mix of Arabic, Berber, French, Spanish, and Turkish, and among Algeria's other native languages is Berber, which was only made official in February 2016. It is the

native language of the Tamazight people, who have their own customs and traditions and live primarily in the country's north western regions. . Additionally, Algeria was ruled by France for approximately 132 years, beginning in1830. During this period, France sought to erase Algeria's entire identity and origins, and French was often the official language of Algeria at the time. Therefore later The former was Algeria's independence in 1962 and its numerous attempts to Arabize its culture The colonial language continues to have a significant and powerful impact on Algeria's politics, economy, and various other important areas, as it is primarily used in formal settings The country's elite and government officials. The French language had such a profound influence that it gave rise to the usage of bilingualism as well as many applications of borrowing, code mixing, code switching, and diglossia.

1.3 THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION IN ALGERIA

The country has a complex linguistic heritage, created by the influence of numerous countries, from the Numidians to the French, who have left their imprint on the Algerian language today. Algerian history began with the Berbers, Algeria's original residents. After Islam spread to North Africa, Arabs governed Algeria for about 900 years. Algeria's sociolinguistic profile has gone through numerous eras in which different languages have been employed, influencing the language of Algerians. Arabic, including Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic, Algerian dialectal Arabic , Berber dialects and it varieties , French and English, Spanish, etc are the languages belonging to the linguistic repertoire in Algeria. So the socio-cultural life of the Algerian people is effected by the phenomenon of multilingualism.

1.4Algerian varieties

The linguistic landscape of Algeria includes Algerian Arabic (Darja), which is heavily influenced by Berber, French, and Spanish and Turkish .

1.4.1Arabic language varieties

Arabic is known as the language of the Arab world and is therefore the official language of many countries, including Algeria. Here we provide a brief overview of the three main forms of Arabic (Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic, and Algerian Dialect Arabic) in terms of status, usage , and function.

1.4.1.1 Classical Arabic

Is variety of Arabic language, which found in the Quran , CA refers to the written version, it is used in reading the Quran and Arabic poetry, CA is more difficult to understand because of its large vocabulary and its high lexical and syntax codification, it is considered as a prestigious language because of the fact of being the language of Islam . CA has no native speakers for that it is no one's mother tongue , CA has become known as a dead language in the sense that is preserved only in Quran and no longer widely utilised in daily life.

1.4.1.2 Modern Standard Arabic

Modern Standard Arabic is an updated version of Classical Arabic, MSA is different from Classical Arabic a primarily in style and vocabulary, it is considered a second variety of the Arabic language .MSA is the official language of Arabic media (spoken and written). It is commonly employed in academic settings administration, parliament, political discourse, government, education, as well as in Arabic novels, official documents, and newspapers and magazines. It is also taught in schools .Ennaji (2005) has said that "standard Arabic is widely used in the media and education to the extent that it has become less archaic than classical Arabic and accessible to the majority of schooled people."(p.54).MSA has been adopted to be its national and official language as well as the highest language variety ,as result it is the mother tongue of the Algerian people .

1.4.1.3 Algerian Dialectal Arabic

Algerian Arabic is known as „Darija‟,Most Algerians' mother tongue ,Kerma (2018) has stated that "Algerian Arabic is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the Algerian people; It refers to the variety that Algerians use in oral situations and all interpersonal interactions" (p.136)., which they used to speak in their social lives It is spoken at home .it is the low variety, used in non-academic setting. which included borrowed words from different languages such as Spanish ,Turkish , French ,etc. In summary, Spoken Arabic contains several spoken variants that might be unintelligible from one place to the next. Additionally, the interaction of many languages leads to a diaglossic situation , in which Modern standard Arabic (MSA) and dialectal Arabic (DA) are utilised to meet social and linguistic needs across the Arab world, including Algeria ,

1.4.2 Berber

In Algeria, The Berbers, also known as Amazigh, they have a rich culture and historical presence. Berber is the second vernacular language. This language spoken by the communities is known as Tamazight language. It includes different varieties. According to Boukous (2012), Berber spoken by about thirty million people globally (p. 18). Berber speakers are estimated to represent approximately 20–25% of the population in Algeria . A minority of the Algerians speak it as their first language . In 2002, the Algerian Constitution recognized it as a national language, to be declared as an official language in 2016 .The word "Berber" itself does not come from Berber origins. According to Ilhaine (2006): "The word "Berber" is derived from the Greek word barabaroi, Latinized barbari, which denoted people who spoke neither Latin nor Greek or to refer to non-Phoenicians within the Carthaginian state" the name commonly used among the Berber populations to refer to themselves is "Imazighen"

the plural of "Amazigh". This word means "free men and women" and it refers to the free spirit of the Amazigh individual .However, Berber is currently taught in some schools and universities, but not all the Algerians use it, only the minority .

1.4.3 French

French involvement, in Algeria commenced in the century leading to the colonization of Algeria by the French in 1830. Despite efforts by the government to promote languages French has remained a spoken language and is considered a lingua franca in Algeria. It is noteworthy that Algeria ranks as the Francophone country globally based on the number of speakers. As of 2008 , 11.2 million Algerians (33%) were literate in French making it the popular foreign language studied in the country. The majority of Algerians are capable of understanding and speaking French.

Following independence in the 1960s Algerian leaders aimed to implement an Arabization campaign to replace French with Modern Standard Arabic. However this policy was met with success as highlighted by Benrabah's (2013) statement that todays Algeria ranks as one of the Francophone communities worldwide. The attempt at Arabization did not fully displace French from society.

In terms of education , French was introduced as a language for students from fourth grade onwards during primary school, from the late 1970s to early 1990s.

In September 1993, the Ministry of National Education decided to offer students the option to choose between French and English as their foreign language. The majority of students opted for French. A political discussion emerged in Algeria in the 1990s regarding the replacement of French, with English, within the education system.

1.4.4 English

English has gained increasing prominence in Algeria in recent years, though French remains the dominant foreign language. While Arabic is the official and national language, the use of English has regularly expanded, particularly in business, academia, also among the younger generation. Many Algerians, especially those participating in international commerce and pursuing higher education, have recognized the importance of English proficiency. The Algerian government has further made efforts to promote the teaching of English in schools and universities, trying to better prepare the country's workforce for the global economy. Although, the prevalence of French, which was the colonial language during Algeria's time as a French territory, continues to create a challenge to the wider adoption of English across Algerian society.

1.4.5 TURKISH

The historical connection between the Turks and the Algerians is primarily thought the Otteman Empire's presence in north Africa. the relationship was complex and varied over time. The Ottoman Empire controlled Algeria from the early 16th century until the French conquest in 1830. During this period, the Turks played a weighty role in Algerian society. but they were also seen as foreign occupiers by some Algerians.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Turkish presence in Algeria refused as the French established control over the country. However, Turkish merchants and traders continued to play an important role in the economy, and there was some intermarriage between Algerians and Turks. Currently, there is a small Turkish community in Algeria, and the reputation of Turks among Algerians is generally positive. Turkey has been involved in several development projects in Algeria in recent years, and there are cultural and economic ties between the two countries.

Nowadays in Algeria, Turkish influence on the language is minimal, but historical remants can still be found in certain vocabulary and cultural practice.

1.4.6 Spanish

The presence of Spanish in Algeria has historical roots primarily from Spanish colonialism in the region. Spanish involvement in Algeria intensified during the 16th and 17th centuries particularly in Oran .The language known today as Spanish is derived from spoken Latin, which was brought to the Iberian Peninsula by the Romans after their occupation of the peninsula that started in the late 3rd century BC. Today it is the world's 4th most widely spoken language, after English, and The first standard written norm of Spanish was brought forward in the 13th century by Alfonso the wise (who used Castilian, i.e. Spanish, along Latin as language of the administration). However, with the decline of Spanish colonial power in north Africa Spanish influence in Algeria waned over time. Despite the diminishing presence of Spanish colonial rule traces of the language and cultural influences persisted in certain regions of Algeria such as Oran and Telmecen , particularly along the coast where Spanish influence was strongest in Algeria Today , while Spanish is not widely spoken ,there are may still be some linguistic and cultural remants of its colonial past in certain local dialects.

1.5 The Current Sociolinguistic Profile of Algeria

This section provides an overview of Algeria's linguistic situation and its historical context, which has influenced the country's sociolinguistic worldview.The interaction of several language varieties has created a complicated linguistic situation characterised by diglossia, borrowing, code switching, and mixing.

1.5.1 Diglossia

Diglossia refers to a situation in which a community uses two different languages or language varieties, with one being considered more formal and

CHAPTER ONE: **THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION INALGERIA**

prestigious (high variety) and the other being more informal (low variety) for everyday conversation. In a diglossic community, both varieties serve distinct functions and complement each other, but the high variety is not typically used in casual or everyday conversation. Ferguson ,1959, p. 336) has defined diglossia as follows: Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation. William Marcais (1930) defined the term 'Diglossia' to describe the sociolinguistic situation in Arabic countries where two different language varieties, such as Modern Standard Arabic and Algerian Dialectal Arabic, or unrelated languages, such as French and MSA, are used for different purposes.

In Algeria, diglossia refers to mastering both Modern Standard Arabic and Algerian Arabic, as well as other Arabic variants. Regarding the Algerian setting, the term "Diglossic" refers to the situation where Algerians utilise several language varieties, with the majority of them alternating between the low variety (ADA) and the high variety (MSA, French, or other foreign languages) in daily conversation. The complex sociolinguistic situation has led to the use of Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) in formal contexts such as mass media, education, and administration, rather than the high variety Modern Standard Arabic (MSA).

1.5.2 Code-Switching

In sociolinguistics, the term "code" refers to a language or a variation of one. This term is used neutrally to denote languages, dialects, or languages use in certain o situations. Wardaugh maintained that a code can be defined as "a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions." (1986, p. 87). In general, code may be described as a set of signals, a system of symbols, or numbers utilised primarily by two or more persons using different methods.

Wardaugh said "a code switching is a conversational strategy used to relations with their rights and obligation" (1986, p. 100). The metaphorical code – switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. In reference, with the factors, this type of switching involves the Ends, the Act Sequences, or the Key, but not the situation.

Code Switching might be defined briefly as the alternate use of two or more languages within the same conversation, two or more language speakers are more likely to use code-switching. Code-switching should occur in a single discussion. In other words, a speaker intentionally switches between codes. code-switching is a common creative communication strategy employed for sociolinguistic and pragmatic purposes to alternate between two varieties of a language Al Birini (2011).

In Algeria, code switching happens in both written and spoken language word groups (sentences, clauses, or phrases) due to the multilingual setting of Arabic, French, Tamazight, and English. According to Bouamrane (1988)" code-switching between French and AA is governed by some rules, not in the sense of correctness but possibilities", in the other words, there is a word order to follow for a better and easier utterance, and breaking the order doesn't result in a wrong expression but a heavy and strange one to pronounce.

1.5.3 Code Mixing

Code Mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or varieties of language in speech. Some scholars use the terms "code-mixing" interchangeably, especially in studies of syntax, morphology, and other formal aspects of language. In other words, CM is the use of a different language, or code, when the person is not able to find words or expressions in the language s/he is currently uses in a conversation. In Algeria, CM exist, as Algerians serve to mix certain codes with the language they are speaking in the same conversation whenever necessary or not. Meghaghi (2016) argued that the alteration and mixing of all varieties of Berber and Arabic in some areas with French has become an inherent feature of the linguistic behavior of Algerian speakers (p. 30). He explained that French is used by many people in everyday interaction either in its own or mixed with the other component languages (ADA, MSA, and Tamazight), while MSA is not used in a natural spontaneous way (p. 30). In Arabophone regions, people mix between MSA, ADDA, and French with or without necessity in a single conversation. In Berberophne region, people sometimes they mix the utterance with Arabic expressions (MSA or ADA). In schools, for example, the medium of education is MSA but when pupils talk to each other, they use Dialect. In Algeria, code mixing commonly occurs between Algeria Arabic Dialect and French due to the historical, cultural and linguistic influences.

1.5.4 Borrowing

Borrowing is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that describes the Algerian society. that can be defined as "problematic "because researchers use different terminology to refer to a number of different language contact phenomena, and it is difficult to find generally accepted terminology. Furthermore, it is defined by Gumpers (1982) as" the introduction of single words or short, frozen, idiomatic phrases from one variety". The borrowed items are

fully incorporated into the grammatical system of the borrowing language and they are used as if they are part of the lexicon of that language and share the morphological and phonological systems of that language. In simpler words, borrowing is when a word or a phrase from a given language or a variety becomes incorporated within the linguistic system of the borrowing language. The loanwords or phrases get phonologically and morphologically adapted to the structure of the second language. In Algeria, borrowing from other languages has always been a very common practice. AA that is considered as a variety of Arabic contains, in addition to its Arabic words, words that are originated from a number of languages mainly from Berber and French, but also from Turkish, Spanish and English. To illustrate, the word "kachabiya", meaning "cachezbien le corps " are borrowed from French and are used in the regions that were colonized by France. Finally, the words "Instagram;" and "Viber" are borrowed from English due to it became a global language .

1.7 Tiaret Speech Community

In reality, the linguistic situation within the Tiaret Speech Community (referred to as TSC) is quite complex, mirroring the broader context of Algeria. Within the TSC, individuals employ multiple language varieties for specific purposes in different situations, leading to an ongoing debate regarding language usage in Algeria. The prominent language varieties found in the TSC include classical Arabic (CA), Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA), Berber (Ber), and French (Fr), which is the primary foreign language in Algeria. The TSC exhibits a high degree of language variation, both in terms of the language varieties used and the variations within each variety. The speakers of TSC may exhibit different dialectal features and accents within Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) itself, reflecting regional and individual differences .Tiaret (In Berber: ; Tihert or Tahert, Arabic:تيهرت، تيارت

(means "lioness" in Berber , as a reference to the famous Barbary lions that lived in this area during the Berbers settlement in the North of Africa. Tiaret is a large domestic agricultural pastoral Algerian province. It is located in the northwest of Algeria. It is situated in western area of the high plains and high lands in the Tell Atlas (Arabic: التلي االطلس (at the foot of the mountain of Gezoul with an altitude of about 1000 meters above the sea. It is far away from the capital city Algiers about 360 km². It covers the largest area in the western side of the country of about 20.050 km². It is bordered by Tissemsilet and Relizane from the North, Laghaout and El Bayad to the South, Mascara and Saida to the West and And El Djelfa to the East .

1.8 Conclusion

In summary, this chapter focuses on the historical background of Algeria, which has had a significant impact on the linguistic and sociolinguistic landscape of the country as a whole, including Tiaret. Algeria is known by its linguistic diversity, comprising various languages and language varieties such as Arabic, Berber, and French. The interaction between these languages has given rise to sociolinguistic phenomena like bilingualism, diglossia, code-switching, and borrowing. As a result, Algeria serves as a prime example of sociolinguistic complexity and diversity.   Besides, we shed light on Tiaret speech community. In the subsequent chapter, a focus will be on exploring the derivation of ADA from MSA.

CHAPTER TWO

EXPLORING THE DERIVATION OF ALGERIAN DIALECTAL ARABIC

2.1 Introduction

Algerian dialectal Arabic is a variety spoken in Algeria, characterized by its morphological system and word formation processes. The study focuses on the sociolinguistic properties such as language variation and change help us to understand how the language is used in different social contexts and communities. Furthermore, variations can occur at both regional and social levels, leading to different dialects within Algerian Dialectal Arabic.

The present chapter is dedicated to review the related literature to status the derivational of Algerian dialectal Arabic . Furthermore, it focuses on Algerian Arabic Morphemes and Algerian Dialectal Arabic word formation process including definition of morpheme, types of morphemes. On the one hand, it highlights the Morphological Adaptation, in addition to this it discloses an overview about the sociolinguistic properties that play a crucial role in the study of Algerian dialectal Arabic , the word formation process in ADA involving variation , language variety , variant , variable ,community of practice definition . Also in this chapter explores types of language variation and language variation vs language change, dialect ,social and regional dialect .

2.2 Algerian Dialectal Arabic Morphological System

ADA exhibits certain morphological features that differ from those of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and are somehow similar to the dialects spoken in the Maghreb region. These features primarily involve the simplification of certain inflections. In terms of inflection, ADA like other Arabic dialects, eliminates the casual endings in nouns and verb moods. It is worth noting that the indicative mood is the standard mood used, whereas the other moods are not frequently utilized. Additionally, the dual form and the feminine plural form have disappeared, and they have merged with the masculine plural form. In ADA, there is a specific modification that occurs in the internal structure of verbs when they are inflected in

the imperfective form **i.e:** perfective stems with suffix, كتبتimperfective stems with prefix نكتب.

Such modification can be illustrated with this example:

Table 2.1 verb inflection modification in Algerian Arabic dialect.

Algerian dialectal Arabic (ADA) Imperfective (Plural or 2nd Person Feminine Singular)	Modern Standard Arabic	Verb
يَأْكُلُوا /yakulu:a/	يَأْكُلُ /yaʔkulu/	"to eat" (أَكَلَ)
يَلْبَسُوا /yalbsu:/	يَلْبَسُ /yalbasu/	"to wear" (لَبِسَ)
يَوْصَلُوا /yawṣlu:/	يَصِلُ /yaṣilu/	"to arrive" (وَصَلَ)
يَسْمَعُوا /yasmaʕu:/	يَسْمَعُ /yasmaʕu/	"to hear" (سَمِعَ)
يَكْتُبُوا /yaktubu:/	يَكْتُبُ /yaktubu/	"to write" (كَتَبَ)

In table 2.1 that the modifications are specific ADA and may not be present in other Arabic dialects or in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). Additionally, variations in this modification may occur within different regions or communities where the ADA is spoken. The morphological system of the ADAin Arabic exhibits some distinct features compared to Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and other Arabic dialects. Here are some key characteristics of the ADA morphological system:

2.2.1 ADA inflections

The ADA tends to simplify inflections compared to MSA. This includes the reduction or omission of certain grammatical markers, such as case endings and verb mood markers.

2.2.2 Loss of Casual Endings

Similar to other Arabic dialects, the ADA eliminates the casual endings in nouns and verb moods. This means that the distinctive endings that indicate case or mood in MSA are not present or are less prominent in ADA .

Table 1.2 simplification of noun case endings in ADA compared to MSA

Algerian Dilectal Arabic	Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)	Sentence
أنا طالب /ana ṭa:lib/	أَنَا طَالِبٌ /ana ṭa:lib/	"I am a student"

In MSA, the noun "طَالِبٌ" (student) has the final vowel "u" to indicate the nominative case.

In ADA , this case ending is dropped, and the noun appears as "طالب" without the distinctive case marking.

This table demonstrates how ADA simplifies the morphology by eliminating the casual endings for nouns (and similarly for verb moods) that are present in the more formal and standardized MSA.

2.2.3 Default use of indicative mood

The indicative mood is the most commonly used mood in ADA. It serves as the default mood for expressing statements, stating facts and general truths, expressing future intentions or plan, while other moods like the subjunctive or imperative are not as commonly employed.

2.2.4 Merger of dual and feminine plural forms

In ADA, the dual form (used to indicate two of something) and the feminine plural form have merged with the masculine plural form. This means that the masculine plural form is used to refer to both mixed-gender groups and exclusively female groups. i.e the statement راهم جايين /ra:hum ʒa:ji:n/ is used both form masculine and feminine plural form .

2.2.5 Influence of Maghreb dialects

The ADA shows morphological similarities to the dialects spoken in the Maghreb region, which includes countries like Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. This influence can be observed in the simplification of inflections and the inclusion of certain clitics.

It is important to note that ADA's morphological system may vary within different regions or communities where it is spoken, and there might be further nuances and variations beyond the general characteristics. Additionally, the ADA is just one of many Arabic dialects, each with its own unique morphological features.

2.2.6 The morphological system of Algerian Arabic

The morphological system of Algerian Arabic exhibits several distinct features compared to Standard Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic or Classical Arabic). Here are some key aspects of the morphological system in Algerian Arabic.

2.2.6.1 Verb inflection

In ADA, verb inflection differs from Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) in several ways. One notable difference is the modification of the internal structure of verbs in the imperfective form. This modification involves geminating (doubling) the first radical letter of the verb and shifting the vowel of the second radical letter to the geminated radical. This modification occurs only in the plural form of verbs and the second person of the feminine singular**.**

2.2.6.2 Noun inflection

Like other Arabic dialects, the ADA simplifies noun inflection compared to MSA. This includes the reduction of case endings and the simplification of gender and number distinctions. In some cases, ADA may assimilate the dual and feminine plural forms into the masculine plural form.

2.2.6.3 Clitics

ADA introduces new clitics, which are small grammatical elements attached to words. These clitics serve various functions, such as indicating possession, forming contractions, or marking grammatical relationships between words. The inclusion of these clitics is one of the features that aligns the ADA dialect with the dialects spoken in the Maghreb region**.** The

definite article "ال" /el/ is often used as a clitic in ALG, attaching to nouns to indicate "the. «The possessive clitic "ي-" /i:/ is used to indicate possession; The object clitic "ني-" /ni:/is used to indicate direct object pronouns.

Table2. 2 Clitics in ADA

Example	Clitic
كتاب /kita:b/(book)	الكتاب / el kita:b/ (the book)
بيت /bajt/ (house)	بيتي /bajti/ (my house)
شوف /ʃuf/ (to see)	شوفني /ʃufni/ (see me)

The table 2.3 highlights the different types of clitics used in the Algerian Arabic dialect, along with their functions and examples demonstrating how they are used to modify the words they are attached to.

2.2.6.4 Influence of Berber languages

The ADA is the most spoken in Algeria, has been influenced by Berber languages, particularly in certain areas. This influence can be observed in the morphological system, where some Berber-influenced features may appear, such as changes in verb conjugation patterns or the adoption of Berber loanwords.

2.2.6.5 Dialectal variation

Important to note that the ADA , exhibits variation across different regions and communities where it is spoken. The morphological features described here may vary to some extent, and there might be additional nuances and variations specific to particular dialectal subgroups or localities.

Overall, the morphological system of ADA reflects a simplification and modification of certain aspects compared to MSA, with influences from both other Arabic dialects and the Berber languages spoken in the region.

2.2.6.6 Verbal morphology

In addition to the modification of verb structure in the imperfective form, ADA exhibits other unique features in verb morphology. These may include changes in vowel patterns, alterations in the conjugation of certain verb forms, and variations in the use of verbal prefixes and suffixes. These modifications reflect the specific grammatical patterns and tendencies of the ADA. ADA verbs can also be obtained by omitting or modifying certain letters from the MSA form. For instance, the ADA verb "to come" (جاء)/ ʒaːʔ/ is derived from MSA by dropping letters (جا) /ʒaː/

2.2.6.7 Noun morphology

The ADA displays variations in noun morphology compared to Modern Standard Arabic. These differences can involve changes in the formation of plurals, modifications in gender agreement, and adjustments in the declension of nouns according to case. ADA may exhibit simplifications or different patterns of noun inflection compared to MSA.

2.2.6.8 Pronominal morphology

Pronouns in the ADA may have distinct forms and patterns compared to MSA. This includes variations in personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns. The ADA may introduce unique pronominal clitics or exhibit different patterns of agreement and attachment between pronouns and other words.

2.2.6.9 Lexical variations

ADA dialect may incorporate loanwords, local expressions, and colloquial terms that are specific to the region where it is spoken. This can result in lexical variations and differences in vocabulary compared to MSA and other Arabic dialects. ADA may also have

specific words or phrases that reflect the cultural and linguistic influences present in the community**.**

2.2.6.10Sociolect and regional variations

It is important to note that ADA, like any Arabic dialect, can exhibit variations based on sociolects (such as formal and informal speech) and regional differences within the Algerian context. Different cities, rural areas, or communities within Algeria may have their own specific morphological features, vocabulary, and pronunciation patterns that contribute to dialectal diversity**.**

Finely, These additional details highlight the complexity and richness of the morphological system in ADA, showcasing its unique characteristics shaped by regional, historical, and cultural factors.

2.3 The word formation processes in Algerian Dialectal Arabic

Trask (1997) defined word formation as" the creation of new words out of already existing ones". Similarly, Blag (2003) described it as "the invention of new words based on others". Furthermore, Harley (2006) stated that word formation is" the manipulation of words 39 that exist to make new words through the application of a number of processes such as blending, compounding, and affixation" .In addition, Likewise, Crystal (1987,p.240) stated that "word formation is, in a more practical way, considered as the process of creating words out of sequences of morphemes".

Algerian Dialectal Arabic is a fascinating language variety with a rich history and unique linguistic features. One area of interest is the word formation processes employed in this dialect. In this part, we will explore the various mechanisms through which new words are created in Algerian Dialectal Arabic, shedding light on the creativity and flexibility of this language.

2.3.1 Affixation

According to Huddleston and Bauer (2002), "affixation is the addition of affixes to form a new base" (p.1667). This process involves adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words to change their meaning or grammatical function. For instance:

Table2. 3 Negation through affixation in ADA

Word in ADA	With Affixes	Meaning
ماكتبش /maː.ktæbʃ/	ma-ktab-ech	did not write

The example in table .2.4 This table now accurately demonstrates how the affixation of the /maː/ prefix and /ʃ/ suffix is used in the Algerian Arabic dialect to negate the meaning of the verb "write" /ktæb/

The use of both prefixes and suffixes to modify the meaning or grammatical function of words is a key morphological process in the ADA, as shown by this example of negation through the /maː/ prefix and /ʃ/ suffix

2.3.2 Compounding

McCarthy (2002) stated that "compound words are a combination of roots". According to Yule (2006)," adjectives, verbs, and nouns can be all used to create compounds". Compounding is a productive word formation process in Algerian Dialectal Arabic. It involves combining two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. For instance.

Table2. 4 compounding in ADA

Individual Words	Compound Word	Meaning
سوق /su:q/ (market) الجمعة /aljumʕa/ (Friday)	سوق الجمعة	Friday market
خبز /xubz/ (bread) الدار/ada:r/ (Home)	خبز الدار	Homemade bread (literally "bread of the house")
"دار" /ada:r/ (house) "كبيرة" /alkabi:ra/ (big)	دار الكبيرة	big house

In table2.5 present the compounding process in the Algerian Arabic dialect, where two or more words are combined to create a new word with a different meaning, it also shows how compounding is used as a productive word formation process in the Algerian Arabic dialect, allowing for the creation of new lexical items through the combination of existing words.

2.3.3 Reduplication

Reduplication involves repeating a word or a portion of it to create a new word with an intensified or modified meaning Reduplication is a morphological process in the Algerian Arabic dialect where a word or a portion of it is repeated to create a new word with an intensified or modified meaning." This process can change the phonological structure of a word" (Brinton & Brinton .2010). "Reduplication is less productive than other processes in creating new words" (Brinton & Brinton. 2010; Quick et al. 1995). This table demonstrates how this linguistic feature is utilized in the ADA, For example:

Table2. 5 Reduplication in ADA

Original Word in ADA	Reduplicated Form	Meaning
بغى /bɣaː/ (bgha)	bgha-bgha	To want (intensified or strong desire)
شوف /ʃuːf/ (shouf)	shouf-shouf	To see/look (repeated or attentive observation)

2.3.4 Derivation

Derivation entails adding affixes to base words to create derived words with different meanings or parts of speech. For instance, "كاتّب" /ka;tib/ - "writer" (derived from the root "كتَب" /kaˈtaba/)

2.3.5 Borrowing

Algerian Dialectal Arabic incorporates loanwords from other languages, such as French and Berber. These borrowed words may undergo adjustments in pronunciation or morphology to fit the Arabic linguistic structure. George Yule(2006) stated that "the most productive process in word formation in the English language is borrowing which is the adaptation of words from one language to another without any change"

2.3.6 Coinage

according to Yule (2006), "coinage is among the least-used word formation processes in English which is the production of new concepts". Coinage involves creating entirely new words, often through onomatopoeia or arbitrary invention. These words may emerge to fill lexical gaps or express specific concepts.

2.3.7Assimilation

Assimilation occurs when a word undergoes changes in its sounds or letters to assimilate with adjacent sounds. This process often affects the pronunciation and morphology of words. For example, القَمَر /el qamar/ (moon) is pronounced as /el gmar/ .

2.3.8Clipping

Clipping involves shortening a word by removing one or more syllables. This process is commonly used in Algerian Dialectal Arabic to create informal or colloquial words. For instance, "faculty " (university) can be clipped to "la fac "

2.3.9Acronym Formation

Acronyms are created by taking the initial letters of a group of words to form a new word. Algerian Dialectal Arabic utilizes acronyms for various purposes, such as abbreviating organization names or expressing popular phrases. C (2002) and Booji (2005) described acronym formation as" the use of initials to refer to a phrase as in 'NATO' and 'FiFa'". . For example:

Table 2.6 acronym formation in ADA

Acronym	Full Form	Meaning
DZ	Djazaïr	Algeria
بي دي إف	PDF	Portable Document Format

This table.2.7 format clearly illustrates how the Algerian Arabic dialect adopts and utilizes acronyms for various purposes, such as abbreviating organization names or incorporating technical terms from other languages.

The use of acronyms allows the dialect to create concise and recognizable linguistic forms, reflecting its ability to adapt and integrate different morphological processes to enhance its expressive capabilities.

2.3.9 Backformation

Backformation involves the creation of a new word by removing what appears to be an affix from an existing word. This process is often used to create verbs from nouns. For instance, the word "professor" (professor) can be back formed into "prof."

2.3.10 Semantic Shift

Semantic shift refers to the process of a word acquiring a new meaning over time. In Algerian Dialectal Arabic, words may undergo semantic shifts influenced by cultural, historical, or sociolinguistic factors. For example

Table2.7 Semantic shift in ADA

Word in ADA	Meaning in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)	Meaning in Algerian Dialectal Arabic
خُبْزة /xubza/	Bread	Money
عَمّي /ʕammj/	paternal uncle	Term of endearment or respect (similar to "mister" or "sir")

2.3.11 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeic words are formed by imitating sounds associated with objects or actions. Algerian Dialectal Arabic incorporates onomatopoeia to describe various sounds. For example,دَقْدَقْ /daqdaq /This word imitates the sound of a drumbeat or a rhythmic tapping sound.

These word formation processes contribute to the richness and flexibility of vocabulary in Algerian Dialectal Arabic, allowing speakers to adapt their language to various contexts and effectively communicate their ideas. They reflect the dynamic nature of the language and its ability to adapt to the needs and creativity of its speakers.

2.4 Algerian Arabic Morphemes

Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a language. In Arabic, morphemes can be divided into

2.4.1 Roots

Are the smallest units of meaning in Algerian Arabic, representing specific concepts They consist of consonant, often three consonants pronounced as a single syllable. Adding prefixes, suffixes, or infixes to roots modifies their meaning. Roots are crucial in Arabic morphology, serving as the basic building blocks for forming new words. They can have multiple meanings, and modifications submit new meanings or grammatical functions. Payen (2006, p.18) described a root as a" morpheme that transmits the intended meaning of the word which cannot be decomposed into smaller parts "

In Algerian Arabic, roots are essential for word formation, resembling the use of verbs and nouns in English. They create nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech, resulting in a diverse vocabulary. Roots and affixes, a wide range of words expressing various ideas and concepts can be formed in Algerian Arabic. The utilization of roots in Arabic

morphology is a potent tool for generating new words and expressions, contributing to the language's rich lexicon. In Algerian Arabic, various suffixes are utilized to alter the meanings of roots or stems and indicate grammatical functions. It is important to note that the specific application of these suffixes my differ depending on the dialect or regional variations within Algerian Arabic.

2.4.2 Suffixes

In Algerian Arabic are affixes that are added to the end of words or stems to modify their meanings or indicate grammatical functions. They are commonly used to show gender. It is important to note that the specific application of these suffixes may differ depending on the dialect or regional variations within Algerian Arabic , here are some suffixes used in Algerian Arabic morphology

Table 2.8 Suffixes in ADA

Word in ADA	كبير /kbi:r/ "big" كبيرة /kbi:ra/ "big"	(دار) /da:r/ "house" (داري) /da:ri:/"my house"	بركا /barkɑ:/ abundance بركات/barɑka:t/ abundances	(كتاب) /kta:b/ "book" " (كتابَك) /kta:bək/ "your book" (masculine and feminine)
Suffix	(ة) /a/	(ي) /i/	(ات)/at/	(ك)/k/

2.4.3 Prefixes

In Algerian Arabic, prefixes play a significant role in modifying the meaning of morphemes , They are attached to the beginning of a word or a stem, altering its meaning or indicating grammatical functions.

Prefixes in Algerian Arabic can serve various purpose:

2.4.3.1Negation

The prefix (ما) /mæ/ - is often used to create negated forms of verbs or adjectives. For instance, (كتبت) /kətəbt/ means "I wrote," while (ماكتبتش) /mæ kətəbtəʃ/ means "I didn't write"

2.4.3.2 Intensive or augmentative

The prefix /ziːd/ (زيد) is used to intensify the meaning of a word. For example, /ʔəqʕud/ (اقعد) means "he stayed," while /ziːd ʔəqʕud/ (زيد اقعد) means "he stayed for a long time"

2.4.3.3 Verbal aspect

The prefix /bæ/ (ب) is often used to indicate the continuous or ongoing aspect of a verb. For example, /nʃuːf/ (نشوف) means "I see," while /bænʃuːf/ (بنشوف) means "I want to see"

2.4.3.4 Pluralization

Reduplication is sometimes employed to form the plural of nouns. For example, the singular noun /wuld/ (ولد) means "boy," while the reduplicated form /wlaːd/ (ولاد) means "boys."

2.5 Definition of Morpheme

Bauer (1983) claimed that "a morpheme is the most basic meaningful unit in morphology". Likewise (2006), Yule stated that" a morpheme is the smallest part of morphology that can determine the meaning or the grammatical purpose of a word". A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. It is a linguistic term used to describe the minimal units of meaning that make up words and can't be further divided into smaller meaningful units. In other words, a morpheme is the smallest building block of language that carries meaning. According to linguist Leonard Bloomfield, a morpheme is "the smallest meaningful unit in a language. "the morpheme in Arabic is divided into three sections.

2.5.1 Free Morpheme

Free morphemes can stand alone and don't need to be attached to any other morphemes to get their meaning. Most words are free morphemes, such as the above-mentioned words .it can occur in isolation and cannot be divided into smaller meaning units. examples

Table2. 9 Free morphemes In ADA

Free Morpheme in ADA	نتَ - /ntæ/	نتي - /nti/	هو - /huwa/	نتوما - /ntumma/	هوما - /hum(m)a/	باب - /baːb/	قطة - /qiṭṭa/
Meaning	You (singular, masculine)	You (singular, feminine)	He	You	They	door	cat

In this table, we can see the examples of free morphemes in the Algerian Arabic dialect, which include various personal pronouns . Whereas, "free grammatical morphemes refer to those morphemes that can stand alone, but cannot convey meanings by themselves such as 'and', 'at, 'for', and 'in'" (Geert booij, 2005, Mc carthy, 2002).

2.5.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes are linguistic units that cannot function independently but are instead attached to other parts of a word. For example

Table2. 10 Bound morphemes in ADA

Bound Morpheme	Type	Example in ADA	Meaning
الـ	Prefix	الباب - /ʔalbæːb/	the house
ـيـ	Infix	شُجَيْرة - /ʃuʒejra/	Small tree
ـين	Suffix	مُسلمين - /muslimiːn/	Muslims
ـوا	Suffix	يَلْعَبلُوا - /jilʕabluː/	They play

2.6Morphological Adaptation in ADA

In the context of Algerian dialectal Arabic, morphological adaptation refers to the changes that occur in the structure and form of words to accommodate the phonological and grammatical rules of the dialect. Algerian dialectal Arabic, like other Arabic dialects, exhibits variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar compared to Standard Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic).

Morphological adaptation in Algerian dialectal Arabic can involve the following changes

2.6.1 Phonological Changes

Phonological adaptations occur when the pronunciation of certain sounds or letters differs from Standard Arabic. For example, the letter (ق) in Standard Arabic is often pronounced as /g/ or /k/ in Algerian dialectal Arabic. Similarly, some vowel sounds may be altered or reduced in certain positions.

2.6.2 Word Formation

Algerian dialectal Arabic may have its own rules for word formation, including the creation of new words or modifications of existing ones. This can involve adding prefixes or suffixes, altering the root structure, or borrowing words from other languages such as French or Berber.

2.6.3Grammatical Adaptations

The grammatical structure of Algerian dialectal Arabic can differ from Standard Arabic. This includes changes in verb conjugation, noun declension, and the use of pronouns. For example, the verb conjugation patterns may be simplified or modified, and the use of pronouns may differ from Standard Arabic.

2.6.4Vocabulary Adaptations

Algerian dialectal Arabic incorporates vocabulary from various sources, including Arabic, French, and Berber. This results in a unique lexical repertoire that may differ from the vocabulary used in Standard Arabic. It is important to note that Algerian dialectal Arabic is a spoken language and does not have a standardized written form. Therefore, the morphological adaptations can vary among different regions and communities within Algeria. The dialect is primarily used in informal conversations, while Modern Standard Arabic is typically used in formal settings, such as education, media, and literature.

Morphological adaptation in Algerian dialectal Arabic is a natural process that occurs as languages evolve and interact with different linguistic influences and cultural contexts.

2.15Language Change

In linguistics, language change refers to the process by which a language undergoes modifications over time Linguists describe two types of language change: "external change" and "internal change." External change refers to the types of changes that occur as a result of linguistic contact and borrowing among speakers of various languages. Internal change refers to the types of changes that occur as a result of the progressive modification of a language by its speakers over time. External change is often faster than internal change. Examples of external change include the borrowing of terms like rouge, garage, and au jus from French into English, as well as the borrowing of words like hot dog and computer from English to French. Examples of internal change include the shift in English from bad from meaning 'bad' to meaning 'good', the gradual loss of the -ly ending on adverbs such as quickly, slowly, and excellently, and the way that the an in the word another is beginning to feel like a separate word, as in the expression a whole other. Internal and external changes can alter every aspect of a language, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and even spelling. Each language, dialect, speech community changes according to specific circumstances or cases like: family, schools, society and media, therefore, "la variation est inhérente au language," C.Hagéne (1985) put it simply.

2.16Language variation vs Language change

Language variation and language change are two related but distinct concepts in linguistics.

Language variation refers to the observable differences in language usage that occur within a speech community. It recognizes that no two individuals speak exactly alike, and there are systematic differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and other linguistic

features among speakers. Language variation can be influenced by various factors, including regional dialects, social class, age, gender, and individual speech styles. Variations in language are considered a normal and inherent aspect of language use, and they do not necessarily imply that the language is undergoing any fundamental changes.

Language change, on the other hand, refers to the historical transformation of a language over time. It involves modifications in the linguistic system itself, such as changes in phonological patterns, word forms, sentence structures, and meanings. Language change can be driven by internal factors, such as language acquisition processes and language-internal developments, or by external factors, such as language contact, borrowing, and cultural influences. Language change is a gradual and cumulative process that occurs across generations, leading to the emergence of new linguistic features and the disappearance or alteration of older ones.

In summary, language variation refers to the differences in language usage among individuals or groups, while language change refers to the historical transformations that occur in the linguistic system itself over time. Language variation is a constant and normal aspect of language, while language change represents the long-term evolution and development of a language.

2.17 Dialect

"Dialect is a kind of varieties which has grammatical and also phonological differences from other varieties ."Chambers and Trudgill (2004). They also stated that dialect is often applied to form of language, particularly spoken in more isolated parts of the world and has no written form. "Dialect divided into two types, namely the geographical dialect continuum (regional dialect) and the social dialect continuum." Chambers and Trudgill (2004).

If the language you speak in your region is different in vocabulary, grammar and accent than the main form of the language, you speak a dialect. Moreover, the usage or vocabulary that is characteristic of specific group of people "it has been said that a language is a dialect with an army and navy". The word dialect comes from the Ancient Greek dialektos discourse, language, dialect which is derived from dialegesthai to discourse, talk. A dialect is chiefly distinguished from other dialects of the same language by features of linguistic structure, grammar (specifically morphology and syntax) and vocabulary. Dialects also often have distinct vocabularies, with unique terms and expressions reflecting the cultural and historical experiences of their speakers. Also refers to a variation of a language that is common among the users of that language. The term "dialect" is sometimes used to describe a substandard or non-standard variation of a language used by members of a particular geographic or social community. Linguists describe dialects as variants of a language that differ in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, or other features from other variants of the same language not only but also the dialects are different ways of expressing the same thing. They represent social dynamics like class, gender, and origin, and are structured variations within the same overall language community.

2.17.1 Regional Dialects

"Regional dialect refers to linguistic differences that gathered in a particular geographic region." Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2011). Dialect variation in regional dialect is also influenced by three factors completing each other's which are time, place, and socio-culture. These statements mean that each region has different dialect. Dialect variation in regional dialect is also influenced by three factors accomplished each other's which are time, place, and socio-culture. These statements mean that each region has different dialect. However, because of the chain of mutual intelligible between dialect, people from, different region which are still connected can still understand each other when they speak. "The

differences which distinguish one village from another can be larger or smaller, but the further the distance we go from the point we start, the more distinctive the dialect will be." Chambers and Trudgill (2004).

Dialects arise due to geographical separation, as different regions develop distinct linguistic features. These regional variations can range from minor differences between neighbouring areas to more pronounced distinctions between distant regions or even countries. Regional dialects reflect the unique characteristics and identities of the communities that use them, serving as markers of regional identity and heritage.

2.17.2 Social Dialects

Social dialect originates among dialect social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity. There are two types of dialect as explained by Trudgill (2004).

"The social dialect emerges because of particular kind of social background." Trudgill (2004). "It deals with linguistic phenomena based on one's social background such as social class, age group, and ethnic background." . Chambers and Trudgill (2004). For instance, people from upper class society tend to use the higher variety, while people who come from lower class society tend to use the lower variety. The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social group or classes. There are social dialects as well as regional ones. Social dialects often exhibit differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and even discourse patterns compared to other varieties of the same language spoken by different social groups. Social dialects are dynamic and can change over time in response to societal shifts, cultural influences, and language contact. Understanding social dialects is essential for interpreting language use within different social contexts and for recognizing the diverse ways in which individuals and groups express themselves linguistically.

2.18 Conclusion

To conclude with the current chapter aims at illustrating some aspects of the derivational of Algerian dialectal Arabic and an overview about Algerian Arabic morphological system on the other hand it sheds light on Algerian Dialectal Arabic word formation process ,Morphological Adaptation (in ADA), Sociolinguistics Properties of Algerian Dialectal Arabic ,Community of Practice (definitions) ,language variation vs Language change and its importance . In the following chapter, we will move towards the practical part of our research in which we will analyse the derivation of ADA and its different uses.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the analysis of the origins and the uses of Algerian dialectal Arabic and its relation to Modern standard Arabic. We shall introduce first the methodology and the research tool adopted in this research to carry out our investigation and describing our target population in Ibn Khaldoun University. In addition,we will carefully examine our survey data in an orderly matter. We will provide brief comments to explain the findings. In the final part of this chapter, we will write an essay-style section that connects the survey results to our main research questions. Finally, we will summarize the main ideas and insights what we have gathered from the beginning of the research.

3.2Research Methodology

The aim of the present study is to examine the Derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic Terms from Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic in Tiaret. The research carries out a case study that aims to gather information from some student and teachers using questionnaire interview and recording as well as observation   in the department of Arabic at Ibn Khaldoun University. For this research project, we will be employing a mixed methodology approach. This involves utilizing a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to represent the data and research findings. We have chosen this mixed approach intentionally. By reflecting on our topic through the perspectives of our participants, we will be able to identify any signs of agreement or contradictions in the data. Furthermore, the flexibility inherent in a mixed methods design will grant us the freedom to devise an appropriate plan to effectively answer our research questions. Overall, we believe that this balanced integration of quantitative and qualitative techniques will enable us to develop a nuanced and multifaceted understanding of the complex issues at hand.

3.3 Participants

The target sample population for this study consisted of students and teachers in the Department of Arabic at Ibn Khaldoun University Tiaret. A total of 60 students were selected to participate in the questionnaire. This sample was intended to capture a diverse range of linguistic backgrounds about the Derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic Terms from Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic at the university. In addition to the student participants, the researchers also targeted 6 teachers from the same Arabic department to gather their perspectives on their opinion about the Derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic Terms from Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic. in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the attitudes and practices regarding ADA within the department's faculty by surveying both students and teachers, the study aimed to provide a holistic view of the sociolinguistic dynamics surrounding the origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic.

3.4 Data Gathering Procedures

We collected the data in the department of Arabic in Ibn Khaldoun University from Master students where we handed them printed surveys to answer , we kindly asked them to fill the answers as much as possible but some of them did not so we have collected 60 survey out of 80 how ever some students did not answer all the questions some did the first part of the survey and others give random answers how ever some students comments on the questions given in the questionnaire when they find that Berber is included in the choices . in the other side we have done 6 interviews with 6 teachers in Arabic department we want to add more but they refuse to answer to our Questions.

3.5Data Collecting Instruments

To investigate the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic in the Tiaret region, we have employed a variety of data

collection instruments. Fieldwork has been a crucial component, involving direct interaction with teachers and students from the Arabic department at Ibn Khaldoun University (native Tiaret Arabic speakers) through structured interviews and conversational exchanges. Researchers have utilized questionnaires which was printed in Arabic since it is the most spoken language in Tiaret, and an official language of Tiaret and elicitation tasks to systematically gather linguistic data, prompting participants to provide dialectal equivalents of Standard Arabic lexical items. Audio recordings and interview have also been extensively used to capture the authentic pronunciation and morphological features of the dialect of Tiaret speech community.

3.5.1Students' questionnaire

The questionnaire is a structured instrument which includes a set of questions in which given by the researcher to the respondent in order to collect data which could take different forms such as interview presented on paper.

The questionnaire was conducted for Master degree students. The Arabic language was used to translate the questions in order to clarify it to the students. The purpose of this questionnaire if Algerian Dialectal Arabic derived from classical Arabic and Modern standard Arabic. Practically, it contains four sections: Personal information, Linguistic Baggage and Language variety (ies) Usage, Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the use of Arabic Varieties, ADA Familiarity and Origins. They consist a set of questions in closed-ended questions, the participant is expected to choose the appropriate answer or one of the suggested options.

This questionnaire consists of seventeen (17) questions which are divided into four sections. Section one consists of two questions are for personal information; gender, age of students. Section two is about Linguistic Baggage and Language variety (ies) Usage, contain four

questions, are involved about What is your mother tongue, which Language varieties do you speak, do you use Modern Standard Arabic, where did you learn /acquire.

Section three is about Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the use of Arabic Varieties consist sex questions How often do you use ADA, CA, MSA in your daily life, in which contexts do you use the varieties of Arabic, Usefulness of MSA and ADA. On the other hand, section four includes four questions.

3.5.2 Teachers' Interview

The aim of embracing this data collection tool is to identify how much teachers focus on the derivational of Algerian dialectal Arabic terms.

The interview was assigned to 6 teachers of Arabic in the department of Arabic Ibn Khaldoun University from Tiaret. The interview is composed of 10 questions for which teachers were asked to give clear answers and offer their recommendations.

In particular, the interview was used to identify origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, and teachers experiences about the derivational of ADA terms from CA and MSA also the relation as well as the context used in ADA, CA, MSA.

3.5.3 Interview Analyses

This part is devoted to analyse data collected from teacher's interview .

Teacher 01

Section 1: Language Background

Q1 What are the origins of ADA?

In my opinion, the Algerian dialect is a mixture of Spanish, Turkish and also German languages, and also the modern Arabic language, and these languages have merged under the Algerian dialect, and this is due to colonialism, and it is the result of the classical Arabic language.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

A person cannot live in society without using the language As the scientist Sossur said the language is a system of linguistic and non-linguistic signs. one dialect, we may find more than two languages, and this is what the Arabic language suffers from in the Arab world and in Algeria, especially which is the problem of multilingualism between the dialect and the modern standard Arabic and what we have acquired from colonial languages. the language that we have learned in primary schools is MSA to nowadays it goes through different rules of composition and education, the learner must apply then , however for the language used and the normal linguistic use, we use the Algerian dialect Or that sound which characterizes each region that varies from person to person. For me, my experience as a teachers educated person , I have practiced two types languages one of modern standard Arabic that we use in educational institutions and public institutions .and formal places then ADA that we use in the informal context between friends and family .

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

The Algerian dialect is a combination of classical language and modern Arabic language, and we mean in classical language, which was spoken by poets, writers, and thinkers in the pre-Islamic era. It is the language of the Qur'an and then comes the modern Arabic language, and it is the result of classical Arabic, inspired by it. Then comes the dialect that is inspired by the modern Arabic language If we speak in the terms of the Algerian dialect, we find the majority of its terms belong to classical Arabic, including those who belong to the modern Arabic language, and another is a mixture of languages that we may have spoken about at first, which were the result of cultural and colonial fiction.

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

The context plays a role in ADA , its context is clear, which is a use in the community and in the linguistic communication between the members of society. As for the MS, in its context, public and official institutions, departments and educational institutions from a university and high school As for the classical Arabic language, we no longer see it except in one context in the ancient Arabic poems, the Holy Quran and religious activities .

Q5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

Modern Standard Arabic is also characterized as a second variety of Arabic language by which it represents the modern form of Classical Arabic. In other terms, because of the highly codification of Classical Arabic to be used either to communicate or to learn; Modern Standard Arabic is a simplified form derived from it to fit the requirements of the modern life.

Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

The Algerian Dialectal Arabic, like other dialects of Arabic, has been influenced by both Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic. Classical Arabic, as the ancient form of the language, serves as the foundation for many Arabic dialects, including Algerian Dialectal Arabic. It provides the historical and literary basis for the vocabulary and grammar of these dialects. However , Modern Standard Arabic, on the other hand, has had a significant impact on Algerian Dialectal Arabic due to its use in formal education, media, and official settings.

Many modern concepts and technical terms are borrowed from Modern Standard Arabic and incorporated into the Algerian dialect.

Q7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

In the mechanisms of generating the term we have five mechanisms :1 Linguistic derivation, 2linguistic sculpture, which is to carve a sentence in one word باسم الله became بسملة or to shorten a sentence in one word ie :PDF ,3 Arabization is to take words as they are in their mother tongue and transfer them to Arabic in the written form of Arabic ie بيولوجيا انترنت مورفولوجيا 4 The extraneous words are the words that entered the Arabic language dictionary, such as fax, which is to take them without changes. 5 The linguistic metaphor is that the imaginary expression that approaches the scope of the language, such as Mohamed Assad, and it is used to brag.

Q8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Of course, there is no doubt about that, there are many words that influenced the Arabic language, such as the word اسطبل and كوفتة , its origin is Turkish,صابون = savon …ect Yes, this affected our dialect and language on the negative side. When we do not use our eloquent words, we spend and deteriorate the Arabic language without feeling so, but the user reality imposes itself. And this effects ADA in a negative way.

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

The pronunciation of ADA changes over time the old generation do not use the same terms as the present generation . if an old men talks to a yang one may be they can not understand each other .

Q10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

here are a lot of terms that have been subjected to degeneration following me, the example حاجب She used to call the minister .Semantic degeneration are those words that used to take with us my semantic value and place, and then their meanings deteriorated .i.e,

;جبل/ʒabal/ =/ʒabal/ جبل; /ma:/ ما =/ʔma:/ماء ; ظلماء/ʔð͡ʕalma:/ظلمة= /ð͡ʕalma:/

باب /bā:b/= /bā:b/ با

Teacher 02

Section 1: Language Background

Q1 What are the origins of ADA?

Algerian Arabic or known as Darja has its origins from the Arabic language and from different civilizations that exists in north Africa . In the case of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, it has been influenced not only by Classical Arabic but also by other factors

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

If we talk about language acquiring we take it from the childhood we learned ADA the language that our parent use in daily conversation then in primary school we started to learn and know about MSA and CA

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

ADA is derived from MSA and other dialects and verities especially from Arab language if we analyse the Algerian's speech, we find that many words are in Arabic for when you ask someone to give you some thing you say اعطيني and this word is from MSA so the relation between them is correlational relationship

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

MSA is national and official language of Algeria as well as the language of education, administration, government, media…in contrast Algerian dialectal Arabic is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the Algerian people which is used in daily life conversation and in the informal situations. however , CA is only used in praying and reading Quran or literature books .

Q5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

It differs in form of formality and context each code has its proper situation to be used in .

QS6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

As I mentioned that not all but the most of ADA words are derived from MSA with small changes in pronunciation and morphology but there are some words are used as they are .

Q7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

I could mention some methods of word formation such as Lexical borrowing and adaptation , Derivational morphology , Arabization and other methods .

Q8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Yes ,there is a huge number of loanword from different languages that influences the Algerian dialectal Arabic such as صباط is Spanish word طاوة is Turkish word دوش is derived from French .so , Algerian Dialectal Arabic has been influenced by various languages throughout its history.

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

Yes, indeed the vocabulary of dialect differs from generation to another due to the development of technology and emigration even though

Q10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

Yes if we say : داعي له كن نماis لاه كان ما ; isبركاتوقف(للإضافة داعي ولا البركة حصلت لقد بمعنى ; افبزَّ is
الجزاف بكلمة أصل من) كثير

Teacher 03

Section 1: Language Background

Q1 What are the origins of ADA

Like other languages, the Algerian dialect is the descendant of the classical language, and its words have been transformed and developed over time.

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

I summarize my experience briefly in that our language needs care of us, we are its people and our people are rising, and the shame is that the damage is from its people.

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

The vernacular dialect is the one in which all segments of society communicate, it is a common language, while the standard is the language of poetry, prose and thought... While the modern language is the supper of new words such as technology words and extraneous computing on authentic Arabic in addition to translated words and others.

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

Did not answer

Q5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

Did not answer

Q6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

Yes, there are many terms found in the Algerian vernacus that are classical Arabic.

Q7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

 Many slang terms are derived from the verbs and names with the same derivatives of the eloquent words.

Q8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Yes, there are many extraneous words on our dialect, such as the introduction of French vocabulary during our daily dealings, and the importance of these effects is that it enables speakers to achieve communication among themselves.

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

The most well-pronounced Arabic terms have become interest in language and voice has become one of the most important issues taught.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Q10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

We have the word brother that was used to denote brother or half-brother and then it became denote of a special category of those who adhere to the Islamic faith and its morphology and significance changed radically - our brother –

Teacher 04

 Section 1: Language Background

Q1 What are the origins of ADA?

The Algerian dialect is a mixture of Turkish, French, and Spanish languages. Sometimes it comes in the form of deriving a word from a word. This is due to the difference in dialects from one region to another.

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

 In my opinion, there is a mother tongue that the child acquires from the mother, which is colloquial language. For example, when the mother has another nationality, for example French, then the child here acquires the French language. Also, if the mother is from the Kabyls region, the child here will acquire Kabyle's, as for the mother language, it is the one that the child learns in school, which is the Arabic language

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

In the teacher's opinion, classical Arabic is a difficult language and that she faces problems when she delivers it to students, so the teacher is forced to use terms from the Algerian dialect in order to understand the conveyance of the idea and facilitate

understanding. As for the modern Arabic language, it is as for the modern Arabic language, it is the academic Arabic language that is used in universities in which there is simplicity, ease, and convenience. As for the Algerian dialect, it is far from classical Arabic, but the modern Arabic language is close. As I mentioned, there are many words inspired by the Arabic language that we use in the Algerian dialect but that we do not find among the general public. We find it only among the elderly, our mothers and great grandfathers, and here I gave us an example of the word (bahagt) . This term has continued to be an eloquent Arabic term, بهق لونها, they said it, that is, its color has disappeared.

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

I primarily utilize Modern Standard Arabic and Classical Arabic for effective communication and comprehension of Arabic texts. These forms of Arabic are commonly employed in formal settings like, literature, academic writing, and official documents. Algerian Dialectal Arabic is mainly used in daily life communication

Q 5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

According to the professor's belief, these classical Arabic terms are not used by modern generations, but rather are found only among the ancients The Algerian dialect is the language of daily communication, and classical Arabic is an academic language used by a specific group and elite only because it contains sophisticated and difficult terminology. As for the modern Arabic language, we find it in the news, seminars, and newspapers as well as in the classroom.

 Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

The Algerian dialect has a prominent place and is used in daily life. As for the modern Arabic language, it is used in news, newspapers, and administrations. Here was the contradiction for the professor, because in her opinion, the administrations have been dominated by the French language and do not accept speaking or dialogue in the Arabic language.

The division of Algerian dialect terms from the Arabic language.

The derivation of Algerian dialect terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Arabic is natural, given that it is our mother tongue and also because it is taught in our national schools

Q7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

These linguistic patterns and mechanisms are inherited across generations, meaning that our fathers inherited them from our grandfathers, and we inherited them from our fathers. There are other mechanisms that go back to the rough Arabic language, which are derivation, Arabization, and sculpting.

Q 8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Yes, there are borrowed words and influences from other languages that have affected the vocabulary of the Algerian dialect. This is due to several factors, including French colonialism, because this is the last period in which Algeria had contact. In the interview, it is discussed that the Algerian dialect is a combination of Turkish, French, and Spanish languages, with variations across different regions. The professor believes that children

acquire their mother's colloquial language as their first language, which can be French or Kabyle if the mother belongs to those regions. However, the official language taught in schools is Arabic.

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

In my opinion pronunciation changes in Algerian Arabic linguistic terms occur continuously over time and can be influenced by various factors, such as changes in consonant or vowel sounds, may alter the pronunciation of specific terms. Furthermore, language contact with French, Berber languages, and other Arabic varieties can also impact pronunciation through borrowing and influence on phonetic patterns. Regional dialects within Algeria contribute to variations in pronunciation.

Q10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

The classical Algerian dialect has diverged from standard Arabic, adapting and transforming words to suit local cultural and linguistic contexts. It is important to note that the Algerian dialect include regional variations, so some of these terms may differ across different areas of Algeria for example "Meqlat" (مقلاة) In classical Arabic, "maqla" refers to a frying pan In the Algerian dialect, it has undergone a morphological change to "m'qualli" (مقلي), which now means fried food

Teacher 05

Section 1: Language Background

Q 1 What are the origins of ADA?

When talking about the origins of the Algerian dialect, it is not easy because it is more than other languages. There are those who say that its origin is Persian. Likewise, Algeria was subjected to many Crusades and Ottoman friction. There are those who say that its origin is Arabic. We find eloquent Arabic words and there are Turkish, French and Spanish words due to colonialism.

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

The pre-school stage has a major role in language acquisition, linguistic orientation, pronunciation, and learning. Then comes the school entrance stage, which is the most important stage in learning the language. In the intermediate stage, the teacher plays a major role because contact with teachers at this length has a major impact on learning the Arabic language.

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

The matter is clear: the Algerian dialect is the language of daily communication. The problem is that the classical language and modern Arabic differ in eloquence. Modern Arabic is linked to a specific time, and you cannot, at the present time, use ancient Arabic in speeches and universities because it is an ambiguous language for them, and if we talk about the relationship in terms of words, we find The Algerian dialect is inspired by ancient and modern classical Arabic. We also use French words and subject them to Arabic analogy.

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

First, we take the context of mosques. The imam uses the Algerian dialect in order to convey the idea to facilitate understanding, as the Algerian dialect takes into account its own special statuses. The Algerian dialect has become dominant and is now used in almost all fields, for example education. As for classical Arabic, it has rarely become used, whether in the official or educational context. As for classical Arabic, it came in order to facilitate and simplify the meanings found in the ancient classical Arabic language, and it is not directed to the general public and intended for a specific group.

Q5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

Any informal environment in which the Algerian dialect is touched upon, for example, the street. As for the classical Arabic language, it is used in special places through poetry and reading the Qur'an. As for the classical Arabic language, it is used in official places and sometimes it is dispensed with in other places. For example, some administrations use the French language because the language France became the spoils of a war that affected us.

Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

I think that there are many terms in the Algerian dialect that are derived from classical and modern Arabic, and what made them rich in terminology is the interest in the Qur'an and zawaiyas.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

 Q7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

Patterns and mechanisms can only be determined by a well-versed person, that is, someone who is proficient in the specialty

Q8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Yes, Algerian Dialectal Arabic influenced by loanwords and influences from various languages throughout its history. The significant influences on the vocabulary of ADA come from Arabic especially Classical Arabic, Berber languages, French, and to a lesser extent, Spanish and Turkish.

 Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

Over time, the pronunciation of Algerian Arabic linguistic terms began to differ from generation to generation, as it became a rich language due to many external factors, such as social media, and influence by Western society.

Q 10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

We do not necessarily have to develop these words. The linguistic flow in society imposes on that word to develop to become in that morphological form. Is the semantic use of a word in the Algerian dialect the same as that used in the classical Arabic language, for example

(Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic

I primarily use Modern Standard Arabic and Classical Arabic in academic and formal setting. These forms of Arabic are widely used in formal contexts such as newspaper, literature, academic writing, and official documents. And about Algerian Dialectal Arabic, a spoken language used in everyday conversation, street,home.

Q 5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

The usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in several ways. ADA is the informal language. While CA is primarily used for religious and literary purposes, furthermore MSA serves as the formal written and spoken language. In contrast, ADA is the dialect used for informal and colloquial communication within the Algerian community.

Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q 6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

The derivation of terms in Algerian Dialectal Arabic from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic involves various linguistic mechanisms and patterns, such as phonetic changes, semantic shifts, and adaptations to fit the dialect's grammar and syntax.

Q 7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

Yes, specific linguistic mechanisms and patterns can be observed in the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic. These may contain phonetic alterations, such as changes in pronunciation or stress patterns, also semantic shifts and modifications of the dialect. The specific linguistic mechanisms and patterns can change depending on the term and context within which it is used.

Q 8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you think these influences are?

Algerian Dialectal Arabic has been influenced by loanwords and influences from other languages. can be observed from Berber languages, French, and to a lesser extent, Spanish and Turkish. These languages have provided loanwords and influenced the vocabulary of ADA. The significance of these influences varies depending on the specific words and the historical and sociocultural context.

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q 9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changing over time?

I observe that over time the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changes. These changes can be influenced by various factors, which includes regional dialectal variations, contact with other languages, and natural phonetic shifts. The specific changes in pronunciation can vary across different regions and communities.

Q 10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

There are numerous examples of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms that have a significant morphological or semantic change compared to their Classical Arabic roots. For instance, the term /kiːma/ (كيما) is derived from the Classical Arabic word /kama/ (كما), but its meaning has shifted to "like" also the word /ɣiːr/ (غير), which in Classical Arabic means "except," but in ADA it mean "only".

(مغرف/moɣrʊf/ = /ɣarfa/ غرف) (بزاف /bzaːf/ = /ʒuzaːf/ جزاف) (حايح/ʒaːjħ/ = /ʒaːʔiħ/ حائح)

(مارڤ/maːrv/ = /maːriq/ مارق) (بجادي/bʊʒaːdi/ = /ʔʊbʒʊd/ أبجد)

Teacher 06

Section 1: Language Background

Q1 What are the origins of ADA?

Algerian dialectal Arabic has its origins in the Arabic Maghrebi borders dialects group, it has also been influenced by historical contact with other languages such as Berber, French, and Spanish.

Q2 Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

Children acquire their mother tongue, which is often the colloquial language spoken by their mother. For example, if the mother is from a different region like Annaba in western Algerian society, the child may acquire the Annaba dialect as their mother tongue. On the other hand, the language learned in school, such as Arabic, is usually the official language of instruction and may differ from the child's mother tongue.

Q3 How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

The relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic and Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic is characterized by their distinctiveness and interdependence. Algerian Dialectal Arabic is the spoken language used in everyday conversations, while Classical Arabic is the language of the Quran. Modern Standard Arabic is a formal written and spoken language used in media, and official setting.

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4 Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

I primarily use Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and Classical Arabic in academic and formal setting. These forms of Arabic are widely used in formal contexts such as newspaper,

literature, academic writing, and official documents. And about Algerian Dialectal Arabic, a spoken language used in everyday conversation.

Q 5 In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

The usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in several ways. Algerian Dialectal Arabic is the informal language. While Classical Arabic is primarily used for religious and literary purposes, on the other hand Modern Standard Arabic serves as the formal written and spoken language. In contrast, Algerian Dialectal Arabic is the dialect used for informal and colloquial communication within the Algerian community.

Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q 6 What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

The derivation of terms in Algerian Dialectal Arabic from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic involves various linguistic mechanisms and patterns, such as phonetic changes, semantic shifts, and adaptations to fit the dialect's grammar and syntax.

Q 7 Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

Yes, specific linguistic mechanisms and patterns can be observed in the derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic. These may contain phonetic alterations, such as changes in pronunciation or stress patterns, also semantic shifts and modifications of the dialect. The specific linguistic mechanisms and patterns can change depending on the term and context within which it is used.

Q8 Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you

think these influences are?

Algerian Dialectal Arabic has been influenced by loanwords and influences from other languages. can be observed from Berber languages, French, and to a lesser extent, Spanish and Turkish. These languages have provided loanwords and influenced the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic. The significance of these influences varies depending on the specific words and the historical and sociocultural context.

  Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q9 How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms

changing over time?

I observe that over time the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms changes. These changes can be influenced by various factors, which includes regional dialectal variations, contact with other languages, and natural phonetic shifts. The specific changes in pronunciation can vary across different regions and communities.

Q 10 Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant

morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

There are numerous examples of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms that have a significant morphological or semantic change compared to their Classical Arabic roots. For instance, the term "kima" (كيما) is derived from the Classical Arabic word "kama" (كما), but its meaning has shifted to "like" also the word "ghir" (غير), which in Classical Arabic means "except," but in ADA it mean "only".

3.5.4 Observation

Observation, is a method of collecting data through observing the target population while they are interacting with one another ,it   is the first step towards an effective linguistic analysis. It enables the researcher to observe people's speech diversity by observing their natural talk to one another. Labov (1972) stated that " the aim of linguistic research in the

community must be to find out how people talk when they are not being systematically observed, yet we can only obtain these data by systematic observation" (p.209)

3.6 Analysis of student's questionnaire

In this part interest is put on the presentation and analysis of the data collected from students questionnaire:

Section one: background information

Item 01: Gender

Table3.1 Master degree student Gender

Gender particpent	Male	Female
Respondents	05	55
Percentage	8 %	91%

It is clear that there is a huge difference between the number of male and female. The female participants are 55 with percentage of (91%) and the male are 5 with percentage (8%).females are more than females because they are attentive and have an overview about the topic however for males they are not interested about the topic and do not like to give answers

Item 02 : Age

Table3.2 Students' Age

	20-22	**23-24**	**25-45**
Respondents	31	21	8
Percentage	51%	35%	13%

Most of participants (51%) were at the same age 22 years old and (35%) were between 23 and

24 years old. Only (13%) were above 25 years old.

Section Two: Linguistic Baggage and Language variety (ies) Usage

Item 03 What is your mother tongue?

Figure 3.1 The respondent mother tongue
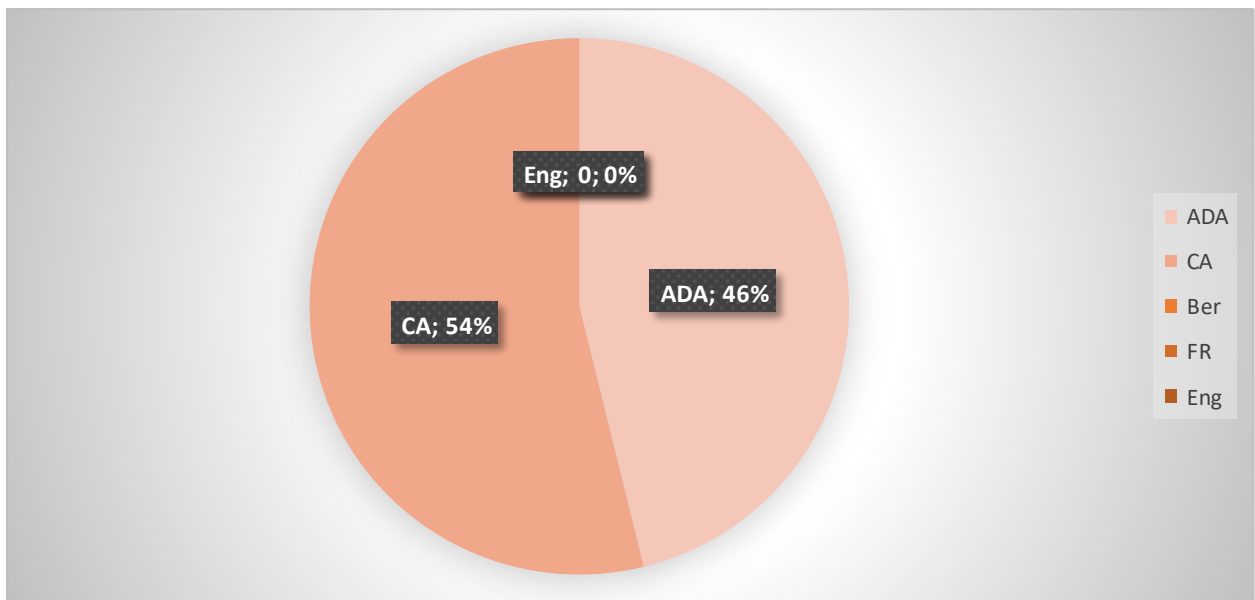
Graph 3.1 Indicates that a large number of respondents they chose ADA (54%) as their

mother tongue, while (46%) of the respondents they chose CA, and none of them they pick

out Fr, Ber, Eng because ADA is widdly used in Tiaret speech community .

Item 04: which Language varieties do you speak?

Figure 3.2 The respondent's language varieties they speak
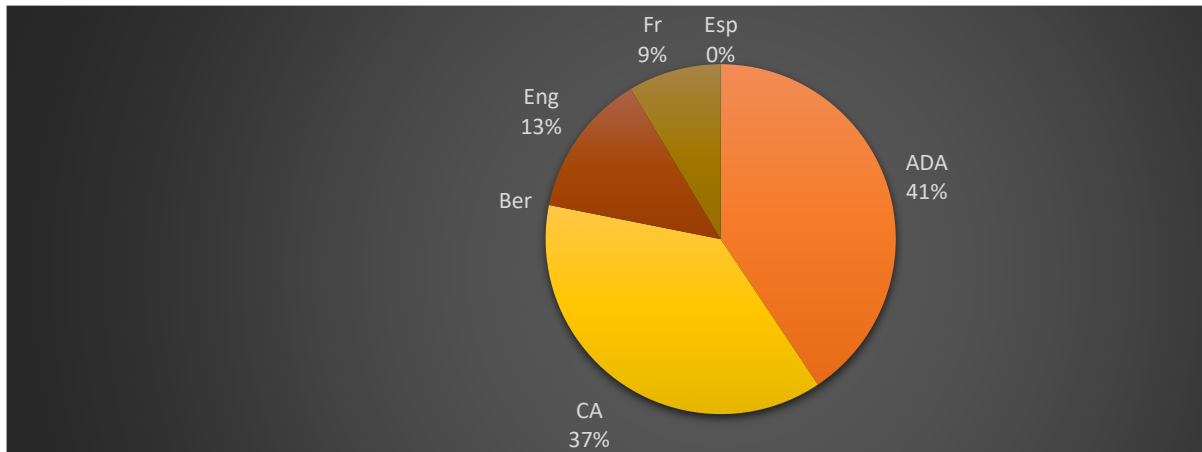
Graph 3.2 reveals that the majority of the respondents (41%) speak ADA due to a various reason, because it is familiar to the majority of the population. Not only but also It creates a sense of authenticity and it can be an effective choice for local interactions, whereas (37%) speak CA because it is their native language, also learning Classical Arabic, individuals can connect with their cultural and historical roots and gain a deeper understanding of classical literature, poetry, and religious texts. Furthermore (13%) select ENG since They may feel more confident and comfortable expressing themselves in their native language or a language, they are more fluent in. while just around (8%) FR and (2%) ESP as result they do not use it in their daily life. were none of the participants speak Ber for the reason that may have limited proficiency in the Berber variety.

Item 05: Do you use Modern Standard Arabic?

Graph   3.4 The use of Modern Standard Arabic
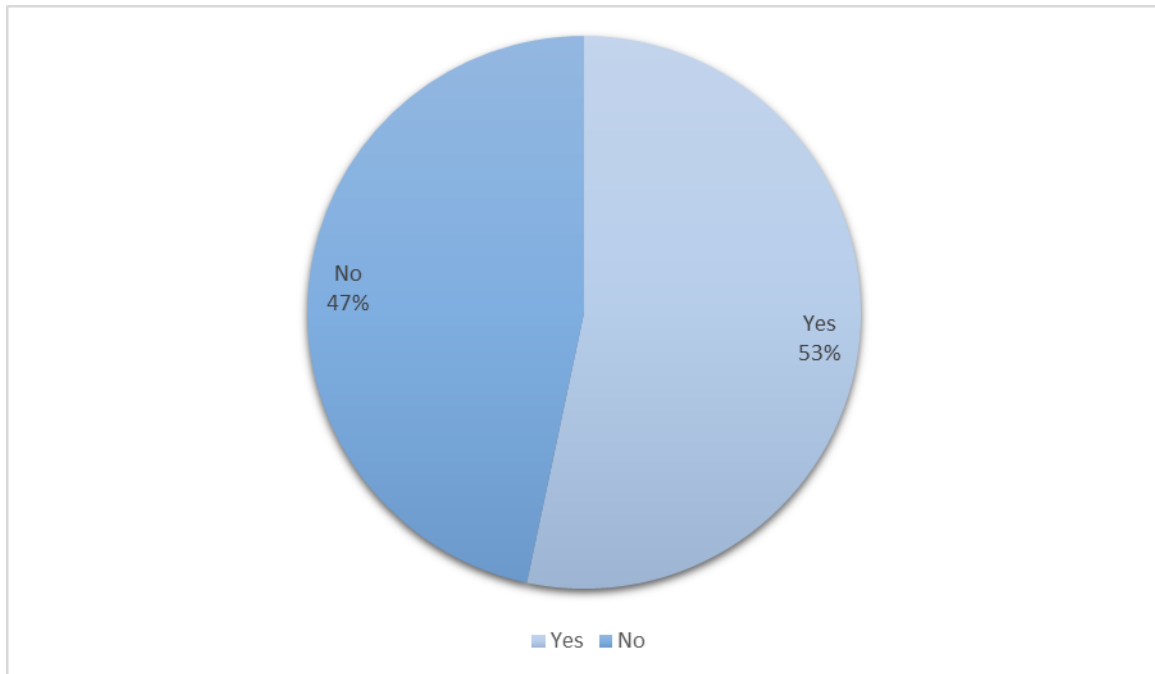
Graph 3.4 reveals that the majority of the students (53%) respond with yes due to a various factor such as geographical location, cultural background, education, and personal experiences and (47%) answered with no because may not support or prefer its use.

Item 06: Where did you learn /acquire? (Home, school, street)

Graph 3.5 The learning and acquisition of MSA
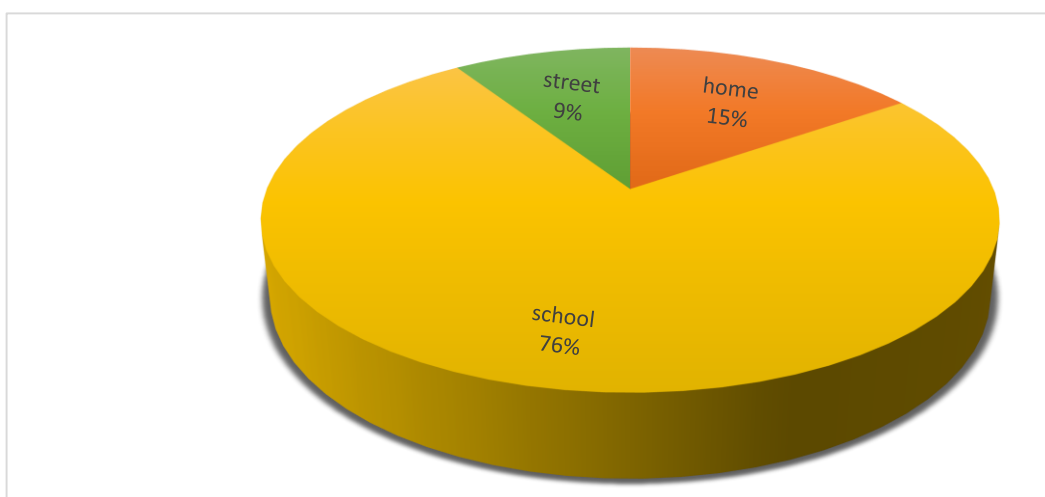
Graph 3.5 the pie chart indicates that the most of respondents (76%) prefer to learn and acquire MSA through school as a result that is a significant part of knowledge acquisition takes place within formal educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and universities. These institutions are structured environments designed to provide systematic learning opportunities across different subjects and disciplines. While (15%) of them they chose home as a mean of learn and acquire MSA considering engaging in discussions with family members, and exploring information and resources available within one's household environment. On the other hand, only (9%) answered with street since they use ADA.

Section three: Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the use of Arabic Varieties

Item 07: How often do you use ADA, CA, MSA in your daily life?

Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never

Graph 3.6 the usages of ADA, CA, MSA

Graph 3.6 from the above chart, we understand that the majority of the respondents the use of

- ADA has the highest frequency in the "always" category (73%), while in the CA (8%) and for the MSA (3%).

- CA (38%) and MSA (25%) have similar frequencies in the "often" category, both higher than ADA (15%) because the respondents they could not differentiate between the CA, MSA.

MSA (43%) and CA (41%) have similar frequencies in the "sometimes" category, both higher than ADA (8%)

 Only (2%) chose ADA in the rarely category, while CA (10%), MSA has chosen by (28%), moreover none of the respondents chose the "never" Category.

Item 08: In which contexts do you use the varieties of Arabic? **(CA, MSA, ADA)**

Graph 3.7 the contexts utilized in the varieties 0f Arabic (CA)
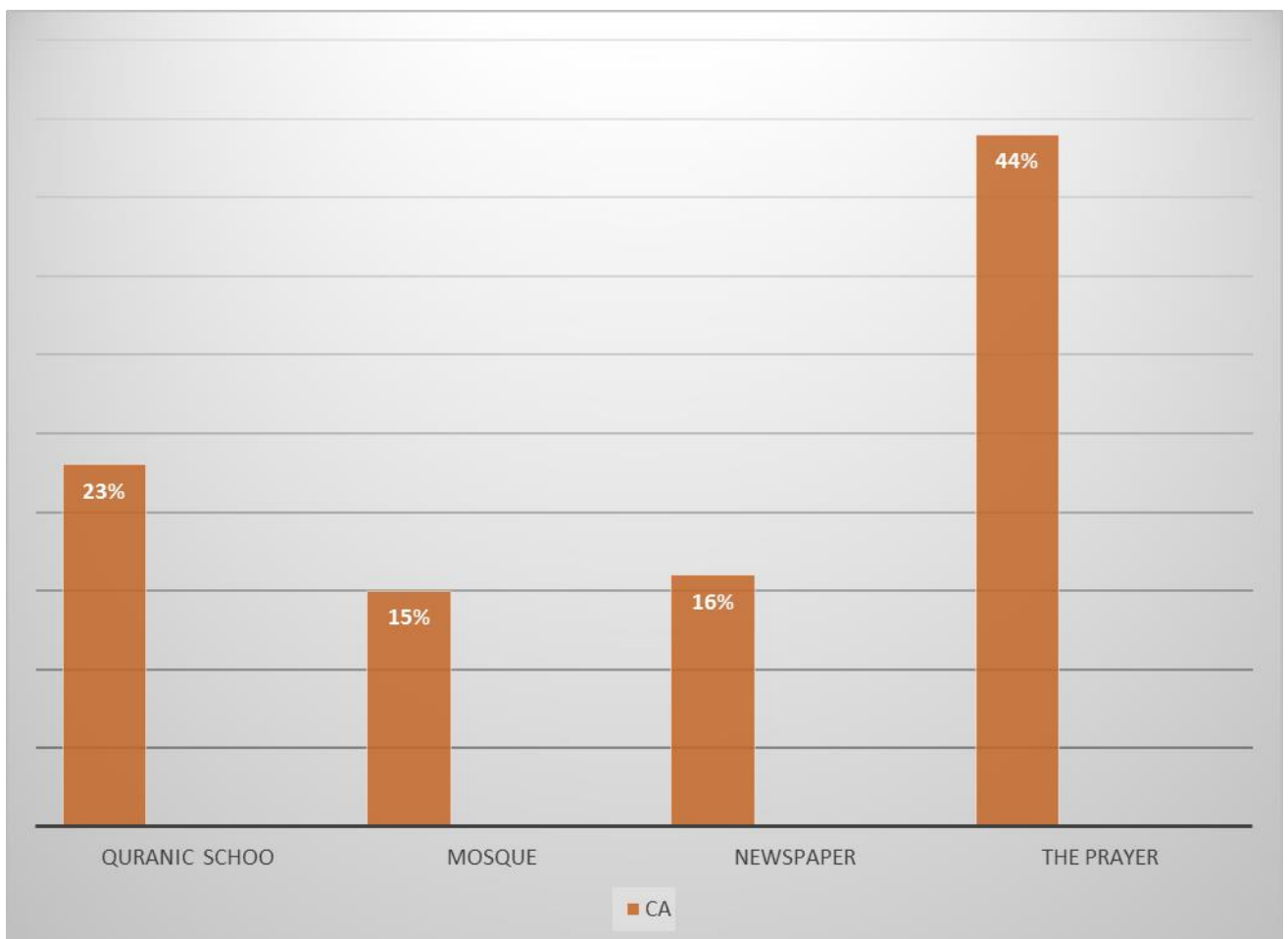
Graph3.7 Based on the data provided the chart shows that CA is primarily used in the Quranic school (23%) where students learn to read and understand the Quran in its original language.

On the other hand, the data indicates that (15%) select mosque due to religious activities, sermons, and prayers.

The usage of CA in newspapers (16%) indicates its presence in written media for conveying information and news.

In addition to this the highest percentage of usage is in prayer contexts (44%) emphasizing the importance of CA in Islamic worship and rituals.

Graph 3.8 the contexts utilized in the varieties 0f Arabic (MSA)
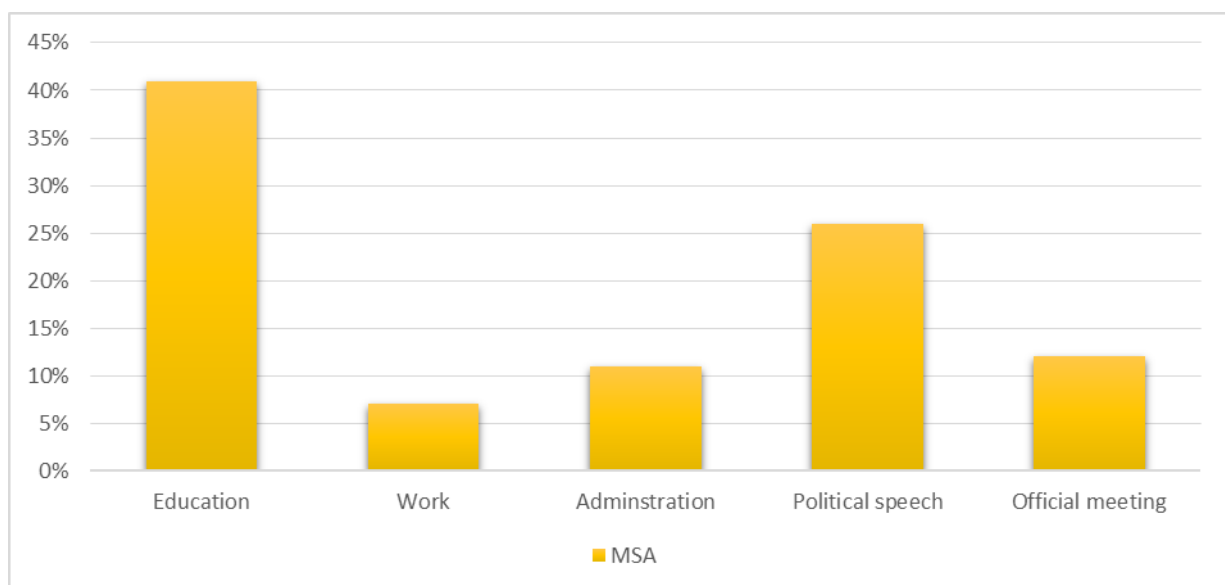
Graph3.8 The chart below reveals that education used in MSA context (41%) indicating its significance in academic environments such as schools, universities, and educational intuitions.

However, the usage of MSA in the work context is relatively low, only (7%). This implies that in most professional and work environments, other dialectal varieties of Arabic

are more commonly used on daily life basis. While MSA is often used in administrative contexts (11%) such as government offices, bureaucratic processes, and official documentation. It helps ensure clarity and uniformity in written communication within administrative systems. Furthermore, the usage the usage of MSA is higher in the context of political speeches (26%) because it is preferred and prioritized in public and institutional communications of a political nature.

On the contrary in the context of official meetings, MSA accounts for (12%) of its usage. This shows that it is one of the languages employed in these formal gatherings, (7%) in work .

Graph 3.9 the contexts utilized in the varieties 0f Arabic (ADA)
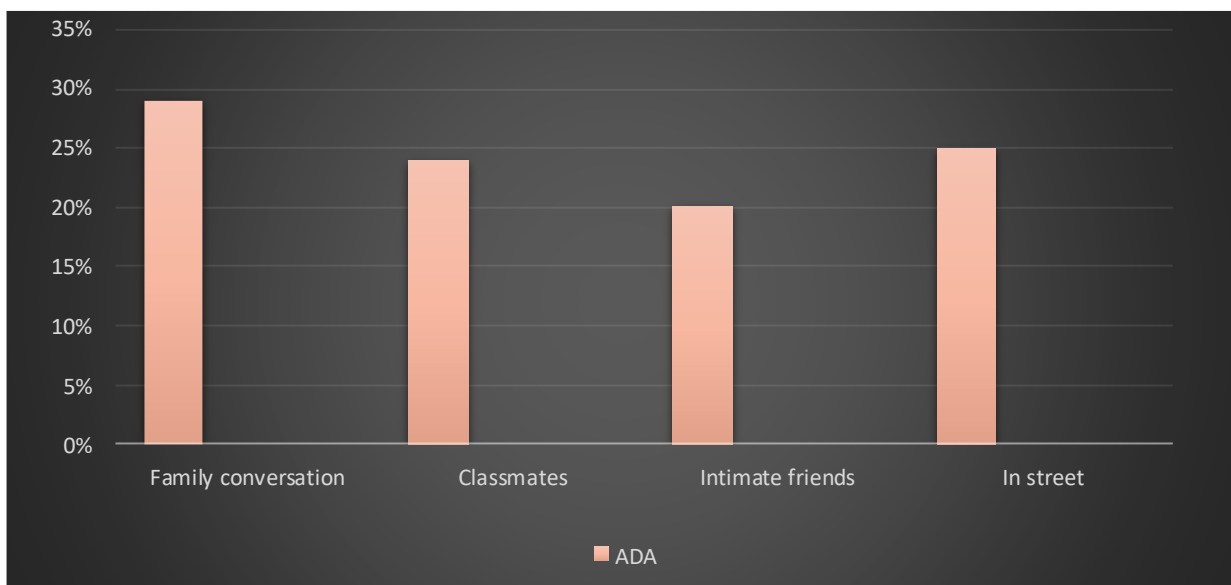
Graph 3.9 highlights that the highest usage of ADA is in the context of family conversations, representing (29%) of its usage. This shows that this form of Arabic is the preferred language within the family, moreover Algerian Dialectal Arabic is also used significantly, at (24%) in interactions with classmates and it plays an important role in informal exchanges within the school or university environment. However (20%) of the

respondents they use intimate friends in ADA contexts This indicates that this form of Arabic is also favoured in close-knit friendships, and (25%) they use street contexts in ADA.

Item 09: the usefulness of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

Graph 3.10 the usefulness of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Strongly agree	32%	32%	28%	42%	37%	28%	24%	34%	31%	27%
Agree	59%	55%	53%	46%	54%	54%	51%	34%	42%	51%
Disagree	9%	11%	12%	9%	7%	15%	22%	24%	14%	19%
Strongly disagree	0%	2%	7%	3%	2%	3%	0%	8%	13%	3%
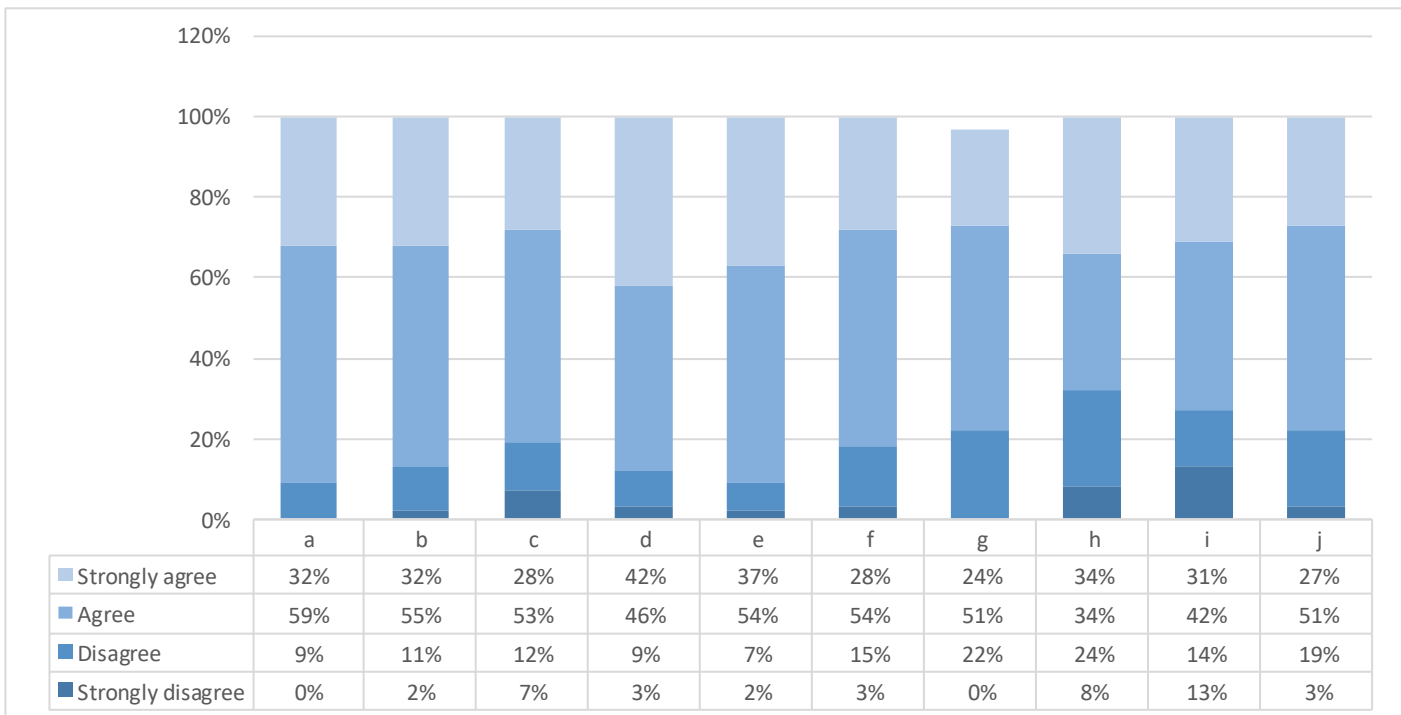
a) Graph3.10 indicates that no one of the respondents answered with strongly disagree (0%) and only few numbers of them (9%) disagree, however the majority (59%) agree and (32%) strongly agree that MSA is essential for engaging with Arabic literature, poetry, and classical texts.

b) The chart highlights that only (2%) of the respondents strongly disagree and (11%) disagree, while a large number (55%) agree and (32%) strongly agree that Proficiency in MSA facilitates communication across the Arabic speaking world.

c) From the above chart we understand that just (7%) strongly disagree as well as (12%) disagree, although (53%) agree in addition to (28%) strongly agree that MSA is widely used in formal settings such as academia, government, and media across the Arab world.

d) According to the chart below only (3%) strongly disagree and (9%) disagree, on the other hand (46%) agree, besides (42%) strongly agree with MSA enhances opportunities for employment in fields that require Arabic language skills

e) The graph obviously shows that a few numbers of respondents strongly disagree (2%) also (7%) disagree, furthermore (54%) agree and (37%) strongly agree with the statement Learning MSA provides a deeper understanding of the historical, cultural, and religious aspects of the Arab world.

f) The graph reveals that only (3%) strongly disagree, besides (15%) disagree while (54%) agree, as well as (28%) strongly agree that MSA has limited practical use in everyday conversations among Arabic speakers

g) Through the graph no one of the respondents select strongly disagree (0%), however (22%) disagree, moreover most of them (51%) agree, also (24%) strongly agree that the complex grammar and formal register of MSA make it less applicable for casual communication

h) Only few participants (8%) strongly disagree, less than half (24%) disagree, on the contrary (34%) agree and strongly disagree with ADA varieties are more relevant for day-to-day interactions, making MSA less necessary

i) In concern to participants (13%) strongly disagree and (14%) disagree, in contrast (42%) agree, also (31%) strongly agree that the prevalence of English or French as lingua franca in certain Arab countries diminishes the need for proficiency in MSA

j) The chart clearly shows that small number of participants strongly disagree (3%), while (19%) disagree, in addition to this (51%) agree, besides (27%) strongly agree with the

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

statement The time and effort required to learn MSA may outweigh its practical benefits for some individuals.

Graph .3.11Usefulness of Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j) "
■ Strongly Agree (SA)	4%	0%	3%	5%	2%	5%	5%	12%	4%	3%
■ Agree (A)	2%	3%	7%	14%	4%	10%	11%	13%	15%	10%
■ Disagree (D)	27%	33%	27%	29%	34%	32%	34%	19%	32%	29%
■ Strongly Disagree (SD)	27%	24%	23%	12%	20%	13%	10%	16%	9%	18%
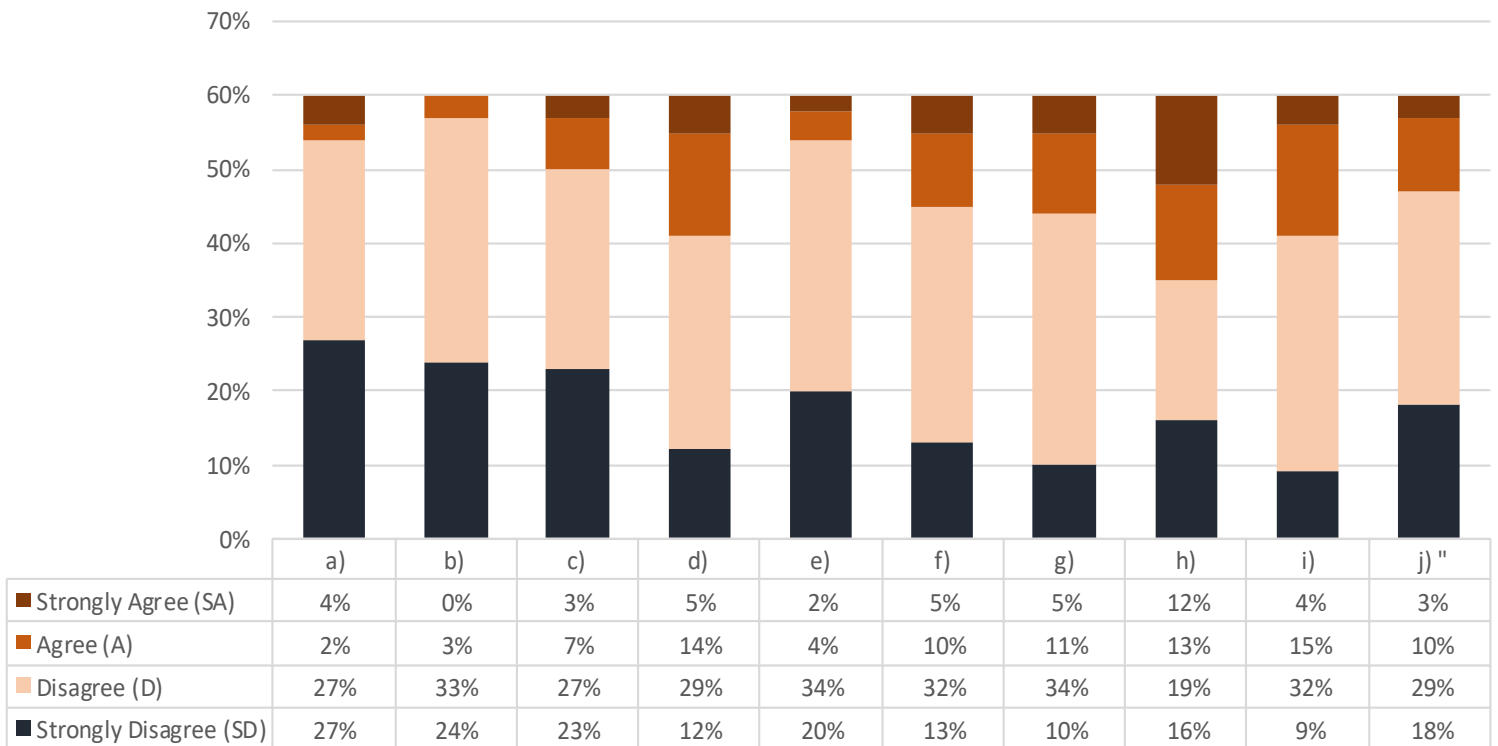
The graph 3.11 indicates that a large number of the respondents (54%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA is highly used for everyday conversations, however a small percentage (6%) agree or strongly agree with this statement. This suggests that many respondents do not see that ADA is highly practical for everyday use.

The majority (57%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA is essential for an effective communication with local population. Only 3% agree with this   statement, and strongly agree. This indicates that most respondents do not think that ADA is essential for communicating with Algerians.

Around half (50%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA facilitates cultural interaction and understanding.10% agree or strongly agree with this statement.

However, 41% strongly disagree or disagree that ADA is essential for conducting business and establishing professional relationships.19% agree or strongly agree with this statement. Based on the data, it shows the balanced perspective, with a minority seeing value in ADA for professional purposes. In the other hand,54% strongly disagree or disagree that acquiring ADA enriches the understanding abilities for the Algerian daily conversations, meanwhile Only 6% agree or strongly agree with this statement. This shows that ADA may not be essential for participating in everyday Algerian conversations.

Finally, many respondents do not see ADA as highly practical for various purposes in Algeria, particularly in comparison to other languages like French, English, and Modern Standard Arabic. However, there is some benefits of ADA, especially for certain professional or cultural purposes.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Section four: ADA Familiarity and Origins

Item 11 We asked the participants to give the equivalence of the following terms in ADA

Table3.3 the equivalence of the terms in ADA

Words in MSA	Equivalents in ADA	Meaning in English
انتظر /ʔantæˈðɪr/	قارع/ /qārʕ/ ستنا /stənā/ حبس/ /ħəbs/ اصبر /ʔiṣbur/	To wait
اترجى /ʔataˈrʒɑ/	نحلل /naħallil/	To require
حدث /ħaˈdæθɑ/	صرا /ṣarā:/	It happened
لاداعي / /laˈdaʕi/	مكان لاه /makān lāh/	No need
اعتمد ,اتكل /ʔaːˈtamɪd/	نتكل /natkal/ ميشقاش/ mājʃqāʃ/	I rely on
احتاج /ʔaħˈtaːʒ/	نسحق / nasħaq/ نحتاج/naħtāj/	I need
أجد/ /ʔaˈʒɪd/	نلقى /nelqʌ/ صبت /subut/	I find
اعتاد / /ʔaːˈtad/	والفت /wɒleft/ تعودت /t3ʌwedt/	I'm used to
اتذكر /ʔatadaˈkar/	نتفكر/ netfʌkʌr/ نعقل/naʕqal/	I remember
اسحب /ʔaˈsɛħab/	نجبد/najbid/ نقلع/niqlaʕ/	I pull

Item 12: Which language(s)/ verities do you believe Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms are primarily derived from?

Graph 3.12 Language origins of ADA terms (participant perception)
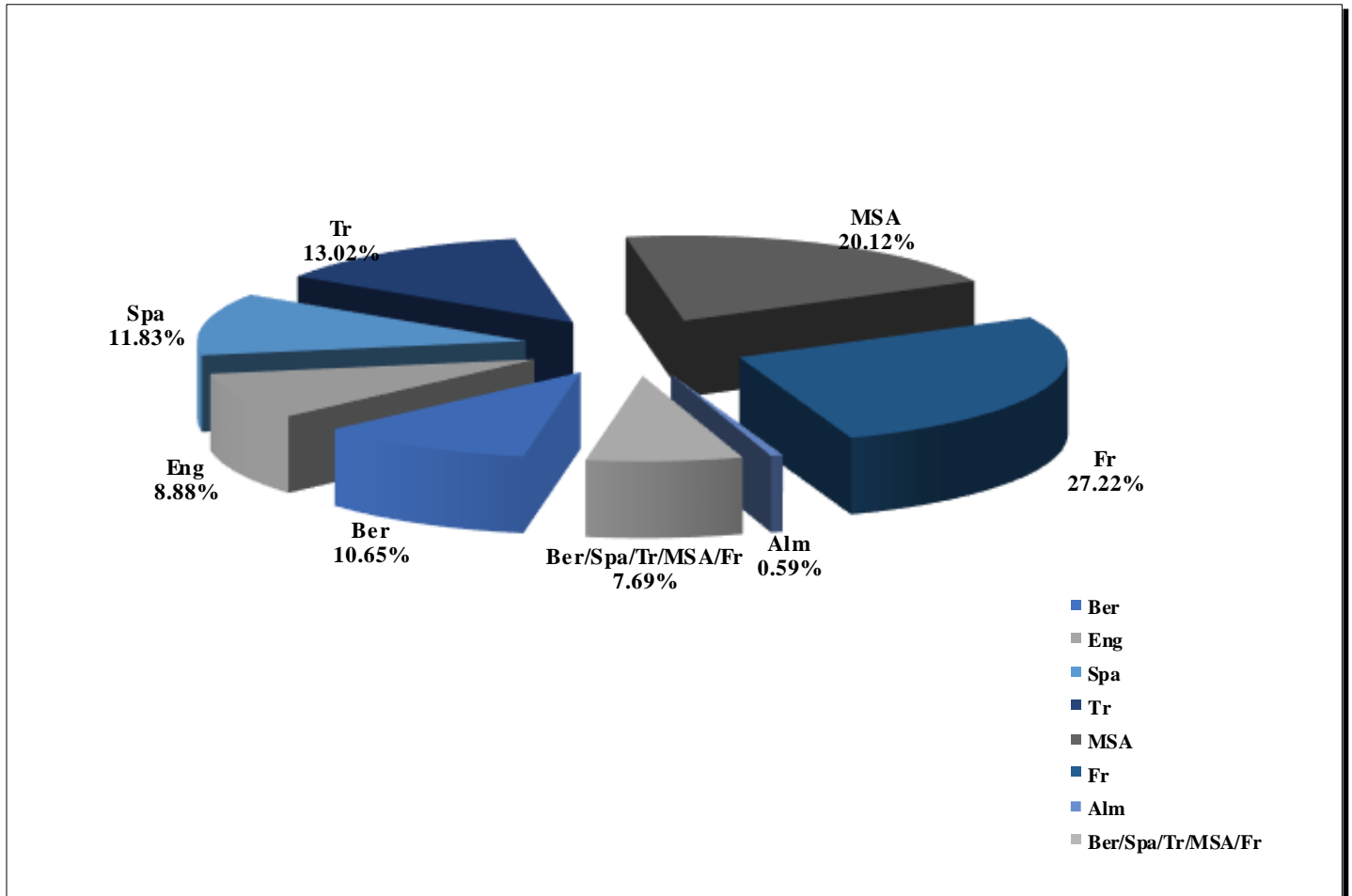
Graph 3.12 indicates French (Fr): 27.22%; Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): 20.12%: Turkish (Tr): 13.02%; Spanish (Spa):11.83%; Berber (Ber): 10.65%; English (Eng): 8.88%; Berber/ Spanish/Turkish/MSA /(Ber/Spa/Tr/MSA): 7.69%; Alm: 0.59%. The percentages indicate the influence of each language/ variety on Algerian Dialectal Arabic vocabulary. French and Modern Standard Arabic are the most affecting languages, also Turkish, Spanish, Berber, English, and a mixture of Berber/Spanish/Turkish/Moroccan Arabic/Film. The result provides a clear vision into the different linguistic influences on Algerian Dialectal Arabic.

  Sub-Question Others (specify): some participants said that Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms are primarily derived from Hebrew language

Sub-Question: Why do you think so? Some said because:

P1: Because there are Arabic terms in the Algerian dialect

P2: Because most words of the Algerian dialect are in French, the fact that French colonialism is the only factor in multiculturalism

P3: Because of the previous historical civilizations

P4: Because the Algerian dialect is a mixture of languages

Item 13: Are you aware of any loanwords or influences from other languages in Algerian Dialectal Arabic Vocabulary ?

  Graph 3. 13 Awareness of loanwords and Language Influence in ADA vocabulary

Yes
63,93%

No
36,07%
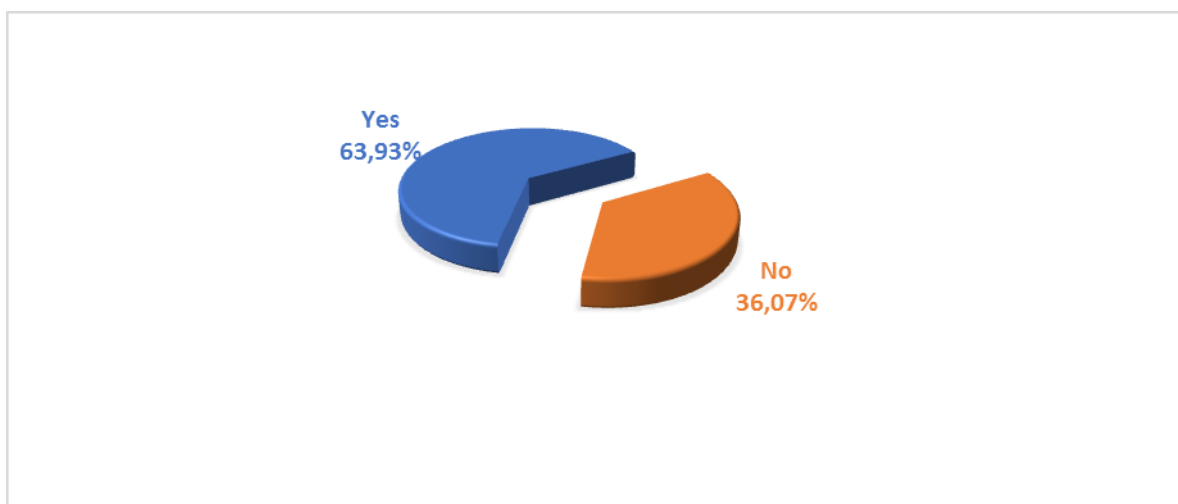
        Graph3.13 indicates that 63,93% of respondents are aware of the existent of loanwords and influences from other languages in ADA vocabulary. This shows the existence of

borrowing and multilingualism in the Algerian dialectal Arabic. however, 36,7% response

that they are not aware about any lawn words and language influences in ADA

Table 3.4 Awareness of loanwords and Language Influence in ADA vocabulary

Response	Number of Participants	Percentage
Yes	39	63.93%
No	21	36.07%
Total	60	100%

Sub-Question: IF YES, when we use these words do we change them or we use them as they

are?

Item 3.14 responses on whether to Change or Not Change

Graph3.14 levels of Linguistic Changes Based on participants response
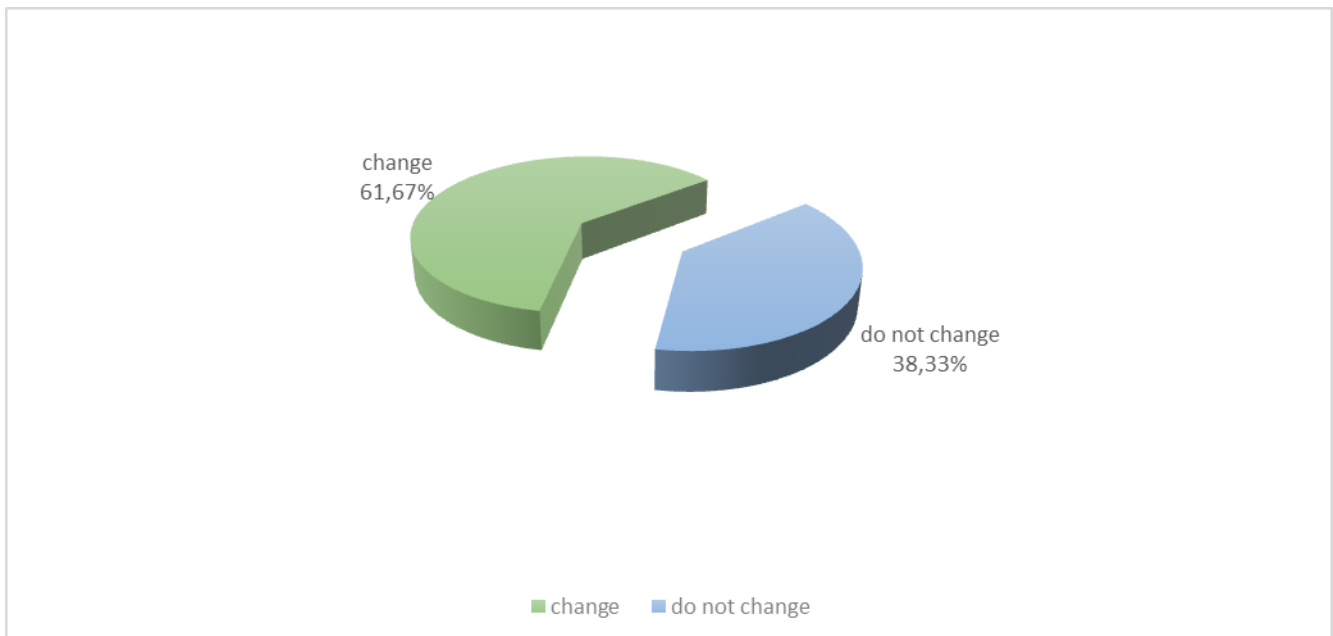
Graph 3.14 shows that the majority (61.7%) indicate that when they use loanwords in

Algerian Dialectal Arabic, they change the words, instead of using them as they are in their

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Original language. This shows that there is a tendency among Algerian Arabic native speakers

to change foreign loanwords into the local dialect. In contrast, (38.3%) who indicated they do

not change the loanwords.

Table3 .5 responses on whether to Change or Not Change

Response	Number of Participants	Percentage
Change	37	61.67%
Do not change	23	38.33%
Total	60	100%

Here is an updated table3.5 that includes the breakdown of the "yes, it changes" responses by

the level of change.

Sub-Question: If we change, the changes will be at the level of:

Item 15: levels of Linguistic Changes Based on participants responses

Graph 3.15 levels of Linguistic Changes Based on participant's response
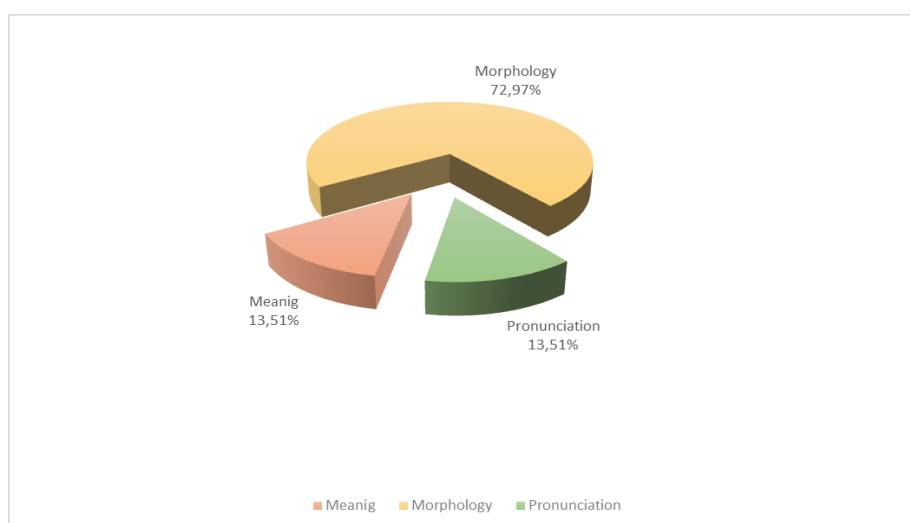
Graph3.15 indicates that 13.51% choose the modifications at the level of meaning. ;72.97% said the modifications will be at the level of pronunciation.;13.51% opted for modifications at the level of morphology

Table3.5 levels of Linguistic Changes Based on participants response

Response	Number of Participants	Percentage
at the level of meaning	5	13.51%
at the level of pronunciation	27	72.97%
at the level of morphology	5	13.51%
Total "Yes" Responses	37	100%

Sub-Question: If NO, why not?

Table 3.6 Linguistic Characteristics Profile

Perspective	Number of Participants	Percentage
Has a clear and distinct linguistic structure	12	52.17%
Is not a mixture of dialects and languages	7	30.43%
Is not prestigious	4	17.39%
TOTAL	23	100%

Graph 3.16 Linguistic Characteristics Profile
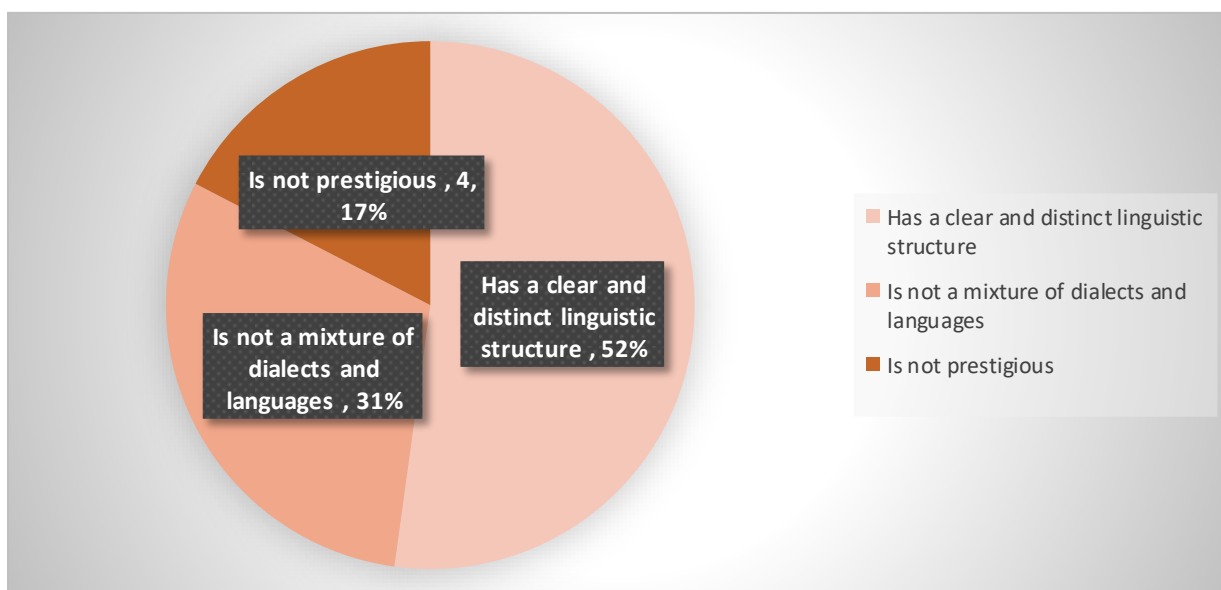
Graph 3.16 devoted that majority of participants (52.17%) believe that the Algerian dialect has a clear and distinct linguistic structure. This suggests that the dialect is perceived as having a well-organized system of grammar, pronunciation, and other linguistic features.

A significant proportion of participants (30.43%) believe that the Algerian dialect is not a mixture of dialects and languages. This indicates that the dialect is viewed as a distinct linguistic variety, rather than a mixture of multiple language varieties. However (17.39%) of participants consider the Algerian dialect as non-prestigious dialect.

Overall, the data shows that the Algerian dialect is viewed as having a clear and distinct linguistic structure, and is not considered to be a mixture of other dialects and languages. However, there is also a perception that the dialect may not be as prestigious as other language varieties.

Item 17: Are Algeria's Arabic accent closer to Modern Standard Arabic in pronunciation/ meaning?

Graph 16. Survey on the proximity Of ADA to MSA
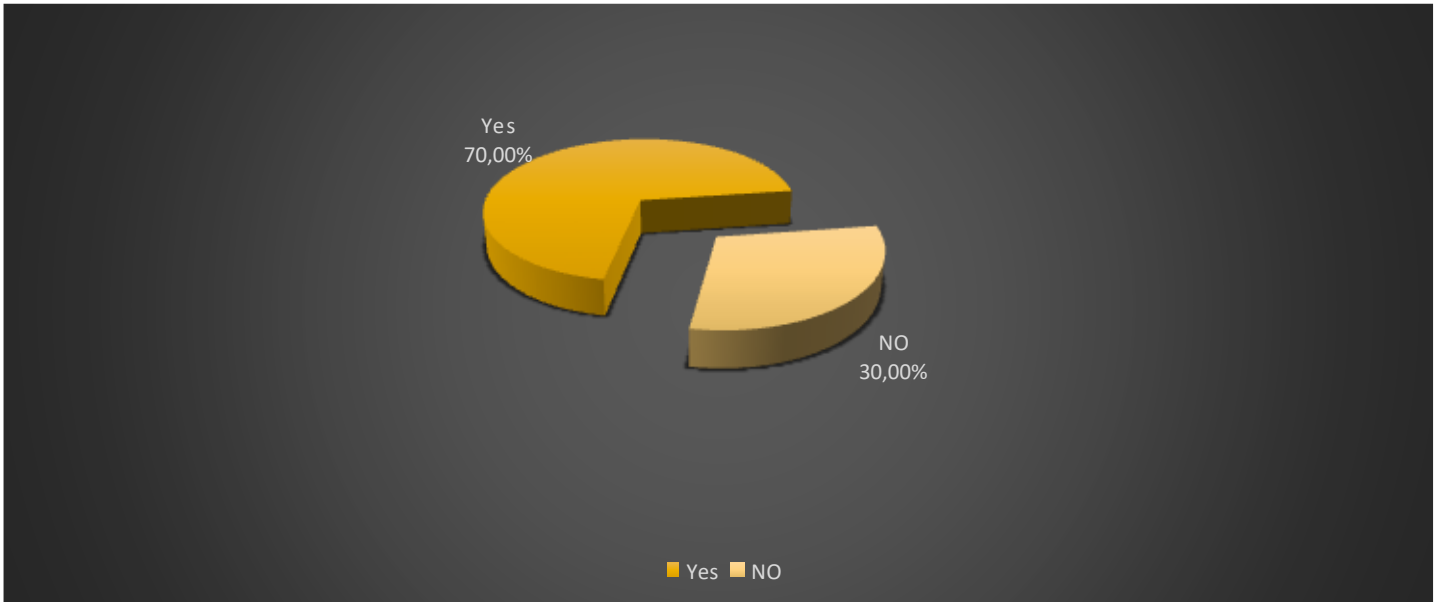
Graph 16. Based on the result of the chart 70% of participants answered "Yes", this indicate that ADA is closer to MSA. In contrast   30% participants answered "No. Overall, the majority of them believe that the Algerian Arabic accent is closer to Modern Standard Arabic in pronunciation and meaning. This shows that the Algerian Arabic dialect has more similarities with Modern standard Arabic form of the language compared to other regional dialects.

Table.3.7 Survey on the proximity Of ADA to MSA

Response	Number of Participants	Percentage
Yes	42	70%
No	18	30%
Total	60	100%

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

If yes, Please provide examples

	Words in MSA	Equivalents in ADA	Meaning in English
1.	حاذقة /ħɒðgʌ/	حادقة/ħɒdgʌ/	skilful or adept
2.	انشاء الله/inʃæʌ lʌh/	نشاء الله /inʃæ lʌh/	Allah willing
3.	قال/ ga:l/	قال/ga:l/	said
4.	جاء / ʒa : ʔ/	جا / ʒa : ʔ/	Come
5.	فهمني /fʌhimni/	فهمني /fʌhæmni/	make me understood
6.	باب /b a :b/	باب /b a :b/	Door
7.	ايزار /i:za:r/	ليزار /li:za:r/	garment or cloth
8.	حوش/ħæwʊʃ/	حوش/ħæwʊʃ/	enclosed space or courtyard
9.	فراش/firæʃ/	فراش/fræʃ/	mattress
10.	كرسي /kursi/	كرسي /kursi/	Chair
11.	أعيا بمعنى تعب تعبًا شديدًا a. /ʌ3jʌ ʕ /	عييت /3ji:t/	To feel tired
12.	حامية/ħa:miə/	حامية /ħa:miə/	Hote
13.	القى/ʔ lga:/	نلقى /nelga:/	Meet
14.	يا ويلاه /ja wæjla:h/	يا ويلي /ja wili/	exclamation
15.	كنت/kʊnt/	كنت /kʊnt/	I was
16.	احتاج /ʔ ħt α : ʒ /	نحتاج /nħt α : ʒ /	I need
17.	غلاف/ɣl α : f/	غلاف /ɣl α : f/	Cover
18.	شيئ ما عليه a. /m ɜ : ʕlajhi ʃajʔ/	ما عليهش /mɜ: ʕl i:hʃ/	there is nothing on it
19.	/min ʔɪn/	منين /mni:n/	where" or "from which place

20. شيئ ما في يده /mæ fi: jadu ʃaj:ʔ/	/m ɑ: fidu:ʃ/ فيدوش ما	"there is nothing in his hand."
21. معه /maʕe h/	/mʕ ɜ: h/ معاه	With him
22. هاني /h ɜ: ni/	/h ɜ: ni/ هاني	I am here
23. أسعف /ʔasʕaf/	/s ɜ: ʕf/ ساعف	aiding
24. يكون شيء اي /eɪʃi:ʔ jaku:n/	/ʃku: n/ شكون	whatever it may be
25. يتكلم /jtklem/ (الكلام المهذار هو كثير)	/jahdar/ يهدر	Speak a lot
26. توقف /tawqaf/ (بمعنى لقد حصلت البركة ولا داعي للإضافة	/brkɜ:/ بركا	Stop it is enough
/kaθ i:r/ 27. كثير (من أصل كلمة بالجزاف	/bz ɑ : f/ بزَّاف	A lot
28. وأين /wa ʔi:jn/	/w i:n/ وين	Where
29. يجلب /ja ʒ lib/	/j i:ʒ i:b/ يجيب	Brings
30. ما كان له داعي /m ɜ:k ɑ : na lahu daʕi:/	/mɑ : k ɑ : nlɜ: h/ لاه ما كان	
فهو العمود الثابت الذي تشد إليه السفن بمعنى غبي و تستخدم	/ʔṭnaḥ/ أطنح	Stupide
/xar tˤ/ خرط أي كذب كذبة لا تصدق /	/x u: r tˤ i/ خورطي	he lied
33. اللبن الحامض	/bɑ :sl/ باسل	Annoying
34. صاح صيحة مفزعة	/zaʕaq/ زعق	Joke

35. البندير الضرب على	بندروه /bndrʊ: h/	To hit him
36. طبطب / tˤ ab tˤ ab/	طبطب / tˤ ab tˤ ab/	To tap
ما بقي : العرب قالت/qali:l:/قليل) . من الشاة إلا شواية	شويّة /ʃ u i j a/	A little
القُماقِمُ من الرجال السيّد الكثير الخير الواسع الفضل	القُماقِمُ /ʔlq mɑqm/	Rich person
39. السّكّة الضيّقة	الزَّنَقَةُ / ʔzn qa /	Right Streets
40. يَفْري /jfr i/	فريتها /fr i: th ɜ:/	something which is done
انتبه وهي من البال حتى يعود الغافل إلى باله وهي نفسها بالك	بالاك /b ɜ:l ɑ: k/	Pay Attention
42. من الكون وهو الوجود	كاين /k ɜ: in/	Something exist

3.7 Discussion

The present study aims to analyse tracing the Roots of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) has a complex linguistic history, with influences from various sources .We start the discussion by looking at the tasted variables that give a clear demographic view of the sample at hand . Our sample was made of 60 participants who share the same linguistic background . In addition, starting by the first section with its two questions Q1 Q2 , we revealed that females respond the survey by 91 % and males 8 %.Most of the participants (51%) were at the same age as 22 years old and (35%) were between 23 and 24 years old. Only (13%) were above 25 years old. moving to Section Two: Linguistic Baggage and Language variety (ies) Usage , Q3 was about the mother tongue ofAlgerians ,the respondents chose ADA (54%) as their mother tongue, while (46%) of therespondents they chose CA.

We obtained from Q4 as illustrated the most used languages in their community 41 % is ADA, whereas (37%) speak CA, Furthermore (13%) select ENG , while just around (8%) FR and (2%) ESP.This indicates that ADA is the most dominant and the most used language in Algeria. Then we asked the participants whether they acquire MSA or not and in which context do they use MSA the majority (53%) respond with yes and (47%) answered with no ,those who said yes (76%) learn and acquire MSA through school While (15%) of them they chose home as a mean of learn and acquire . On the other hand, only (9%) answered with the street since theyuse ADA. In Section three: Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the use of Arabic Varieties in daily life(73%) responds that they use it always ,while CA (8%) and for MSA (3%).however ,the often use of CA was responds by (38%) and MSA (25%), ADA (15%) then MSA is used by (43%) , CA by (41%) than ADA by (8%) in the frequencies of sometimes category Only (2%) chose ADA in the rarely category, while CA (10%), MSA has chosen by (28%), moreover none of the respondents chose the "never" Category. In Q5 which deals with the context in which they use CA in the Quranic school (23%) ,(15%) select mosque due to religious activities, sermons, and prayers, the usage of CA in newspapers(16%) ,and the highest percentage of usage is in prayer contexts by (44%) .

The next Q6 was about the contexts utilised in MSA where (41%) indicate that they use it in an educational context , (11%) use MSA in administrative contexts, (26%) said that it should be used in context of political speeches .

In contrast, Q6 shows context of the informal dialect ADA which is used by (29%) in family conversations, (24%) response interactions with classmates . However (20%) of the respondents use intimate friends in ADA contexts and (25%) they use it in the street

In Q7 we proposed 10 statements in form of table named from (a-j) then we have ask the respondents about their opinion whether they are agree or strongly agree or disagree or

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

trongly disagree about Useful/(ess)ness of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA).In the statement (A)the respondents answered with strongly disagree (0%) and only few numbers of them(9%) disagree, however the majority (59%) agree and (32%) strongly agree that MSA is essential for engaging with Arabic literature, poetry, and classical texts.

The next statement only (2%) of the respondents strongly disagree and (11%) disagree, while a large number (55%) agree and (32%) strongly agree that Proficiency in MSA facilitates communication across the Arabic speaking world.in the statement (C) . (7%) strongly disagree as well as (12%) disagree, although (53%) agree in addition to (28%) strongly agree that MSA is widely used in formal settings such as academia, government, and media across the Arab world. then in (D) only (3%) strongly disagree and (9%) disagree, on the other hand (46%) agree, besides (42%) strongly agree that MSA enhances opportunities for employment in fields that require Arabic language skills. In (E) statement . A few numbers of respondents strongly disagree (2%) also (7%) disagree, furthermore (54%) agree and (37%) strongly agree with the statement Learning MSA provides a deeper understanding of the historical, cultural, and religious aspects of the Arab world.

We picked from (F) only (3%) strongly disagree, besides (15%) disagree while (54%) agree, as well as (28%) strongly agree that MSA has limited practical use in everyday conversations among Arabic speakers . then in (G) they responds as follow no one of the respondents select strongly disagree (0%), however (22%) disagree, moreover most of them (51%) agree, also (24%) strongly agree that the complex grammar and formal register of MSA make it less applicable for casual communication .

Moreover, (H) statement shows that Only few participants (8%) strongly disagree, less than half (24%) disagree, on the contrary (34%) agree and strongly disagree with ADA varieties are more relevant for day-to-day interactions, making MSA less necessary . (13%)

the participants strongly disagree and (14%) disagree, in contrast (42%) and (31%) strongly agree that the prevalence of English or French as lingua franca in certain Arab countries diminishes the need for proficiency in MSA. Ending the table by the statement (J) in which (3%) of theparticipants strongly disagree , while (19%) disagree, in addition to this (51%) agree, besides (27%) strongly agree with the statement The time and effort required to learn MSA may outweigh its practical benefits for some individuals.

Also in Q6 we stated 10 statements in form of table named from (a-j) in addition to this we asked the participants about their point of view whether strongly disagree, disagree or agree, strongly agree about the usefulness of the ADA the data analysis showed that a significant part of the respondents do not perceive Algerian Sign Language (ADA) as highly practical for everyday conversations, effective communication with the local population, facilitating cultural interaction and understanding everyday conversations, the majority of respondents (54%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA is highly used(see Figure11p 95) .This indicates that many respondents do not see ADA as a crucial means of communication in their daily lives.

Only a small percentage (6%) agrees or strongly agree with the statement, recommending that there are some individuals who find ADA useful for everyday conversations. Likewise, when it comes to effective communication with the local population, most of the respondents (57%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA is essential (see Figure 11 p95). This indicates that most participants do not consider ADA as a necessary tool for communicating with Algerians. Concerning cultural interaction and understanding, around half of the participants (50%) strongly disagree or disagree that ADA facilitates such interactions. On the contrary, (10%) agree or strongly agree with the statement, suggesting that there is a part of respondents who believe that ADA can contribute to cultural exchange and understanding.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Over and above that in expressions of business and professional relationships, an important part of respondents strongly disagrees or disagree (41%) that ADA is essential.

This indicates that many participants do not believe ADA as crucial for conducting business or establishing professional connections. However, (19%) agree or strongly agree with the statement, indicating that there is a minority who recognize the value of ADA in professional contexts. Furthermore, the data highlights that a majority of respondents (54%) strongly disagree or disagree (see Figure 11 p95) that acquiring ADA supplements understanding abilities forAlgerian daily conversations. Nevertheless, only (6%) agree or strongly agree with the statement, proposing that ADA may not be perceived as necessary for participating in every day conversations among the Algerian population. In addition, in section four ADA Familiarity and Origins, we give the participants words in MSA and ask them to give us the equivalence in ADA (see table 03 p 33).

Besides in Q2 in this section we asked the respondents Which language verities do they believe Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms are primarily derived from and the results indicate that ADA has been influenced by several languages and varieties. The primary sources of influence on ADA vocabulary are French (27.22%), as well as MSA (20.12%). French, due to historical and colonialism, has had a significant impact on ADA, while MSA benefits as a mutual language across the Arabic speaking world. Additionally, Turkish (13.02%), Spanish (11.83%), Berber (10.65%), and English (8.88%) have also contributed to the linguistic effects on ADA. Turkish influence can be attributed to historical connections between the Ottoman Empire and Algeria. Spanish influence stems from geographical proximity and historical interactions. And English has had an impact through global influence. with a low percentage (0.59%) suggests a specific influence that does not clearly define the data. The data revealed the variety of linguistic influences on ADA, with French and MSA being the

most prominent. Over and above in Q3 we asked the respondents about their awareness of loanwords and ADA vocabulary as well the results indicate that (63.93%) of the respondents are aware of the existence of loanwords and influences from other languages in ADA vocabulary (see figure 13). This finding suggests that the awareness of loanwords and language influences in ADA reflects the linguistic reality of the dialect, which has been formed by various cultural, historical and social factors. However, it is notable that (36.7%) of the participants announced not being aware of any loanwords or language influences in ADA.

This data shows that a lack of knowledge or recognition among a significant part of the respondents regarding the multilingual nature of ADA.by the same token The data provided in indicates that a majority of respondents (61.7%) prefer to change loanwords when using them in ADA, rather than using them in their original language form. On the other hand,(38.3%) of the respondents indicated that they do not change loanwords and likely use them in their original form (see figure 14).

Furthermore in Q4 the respondents were asked about the levels of linguistic changes according to the data finding from (see figure 17) shows that participants responses concerning the levels of linguistic change in, meaning (13.51%) of the respondents indicated that they make modifications to the loanwords at the level of meaning. This represents that speakers adjust the semantic aspects of the loanwords to better align with the meanings and implications in ADA. Whereas for Pronunciation the majority of respondents (72.97%) declared that the modifications they make to loanwords occur at the level of pronunciation.

This represents that speakers adapt the pronunciation of loanwords to equivalent the phonetic patterns and sounds of ADA. While for Morphology (13.51%) of the respondents mentioned that modifications are made at the level of morphology. This means that loanwords go through changes in their morphological structure to observe the grammatical rules and

patterns of ADA. These modifications may include adjustments in word formation, orderivation. The results highlight that the most common level of linguistic change made by participants when incorporating loanwords into ADA is pronunciation.

For Q5 Linguistic Characteristics Profile, the data presented reveals that the majority of participants (52.17%) perceive the Algerian dialect as having a clear and distinct linguistic structure, indicating a well-organised system of grammar, pronunciation, and other linguistic features. Besides, a significant part of respondents (30.43%) considers the Algerian dialect as a distinct linguistic variety rather than a mixture of different dialects and languages.

Nevertheless, a remarkable percentage (17.39%) considers the Algerian dialect to be non-prestigious . Not only but also going to Q6 we asked the respondents if Algeria's accent closer to MSA in pronunciation and meaning, the data presented in (see figure 16 p…) indicates that

the majority of participants, (70%), believe that the Algerian Arabic accent is closer to MSA in terms of pronunciation and meaning. This demonstrates that the ADA shares more similarities with MSA compared to other regional dialects. However, it is worth noting that 30% of participants disagreed with this concept, indicating that there is some variety of opinion on the matter. These results highlight the complexity of dialectal variations within Arabic-speaking regions and the ongoing debate regarding the relationship between local dialects and MSA.

To enrich the finding of this study and complete the research questions. A structured interview was conducted with six Arabic language teachers in Ibn Khaldoun University.

The interview consisted of ten questions, which revealed multiple answers and different opinions about the origins of ADA and teachers experiences about the derivational of ADA terms from CA and MSA.

Through question one which is the origins of ADA according to the teacher 01 answer the language background, usage, attitudes, and changes related to Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA), Classical Arabic (CA), and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). He clarifies that ADA is a combination of classical and modern Arabic, influenced by various languages due to cultural and colonial factors. He discusses the contexts in which each language is primarily used, with MSA being used in formal surroundings, while ADA in informal contexts, and CA mostly in ancient poems, the Quran, and religious activities.

Furthermore, concerning the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA, Teacher 01 recognizes the influence of both languages. He mentioned five mechanisms for generating terms, including linguistic derivation, linguistic sculpture, Arabization, incorporation of extraneous words, and linguistic metaphor. Also, the teacher notes that loanwords from other languages, such as Turkish and French, have affected ADA vocabulary, although they express concern about the negative effects of using non-Arabic words on the language. On the other hand in terms of language variation and change, Teacher 01 indicates that the pronunciation of ADA terms changes over time, leading to potential communication difficulties between different generations. He also provides examples of ADA terms that have gone through significant morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots.

Secondly, according to the teacher 02 emphasises the origins of ADA from Arabic language and other civilizations in North Africa. Also highlight the usage of ADA in daily conversations, while MSA serves as the national and official language of Algeria. He mentioned the influence of MSA on ADA vocabulary, as well as the presence of loanwords from different languages. Both teachers recognize the relationship between ADA, CA, and MSA and the impact of other languages on ADA vocabulary, and the variations and changes that occur in the language over time.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

On the other hand, in the interview with Teacher 03, he highlights the importance of taking care of the Algerian dialect and prioritising the role of its speakers in preserving and nurturing the language. They consider the origins of ADA to be rooted in classical Arabic, with words differentiating and developing over time. The teachers language learning experience involves recognizing the colloquial language acquired from the mother, which can be influenced by the mother's nationality or regional dialect. Also mention the Arabic language learned in school as the mother language. Relating to the relationship between ADA, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic, the teacher describes ADA as the vernacular dialect used for everyday communication, while CA is associated with poetry, prose, and deep thoughts. MSA is seen as a language that contains new words related to technology and is influenced by translations and non-Arabic terms.

Moreover, concerning the derivation of ADA terms from CA and MSA, the teacher Acknowledges the presence of CA terms in the Algerian dialect. He revealed that many slang terms are derived from verbs and names with similar derivatives to eloquent words. In terms of loanwords and influences from other languages, the teacher recognizes the effect of French vocabulary and its usage in daily interactions, enabling communication among speakers. At the same time the teacher discusses the changes in the pronunciation of ADA terms over time, highlighting the importance of linguistic education in preserving the accurate pronunciation of Arabic terms. They provide an example of the word brother undergoing significant morphological and semantic changes in the Algerian dialect.

Teacher 04 mentions that the Algerian dialect is a mixture of Turkish, French, and Spanish languages, with regional variations affecting the dialect. And discuss the significance of the mother tongue acquired from the mother and the Arabic language learned in school as the mother language. The teacher sees classical Arabic as a difficult language and sometimes

uses Algerian dialect terms to help understanding. also mention that MSA is closer to the Algerian dialect contrast to CA, with certain words used mainly by older generations. concerning the derivation of ADA terms, considers it natural since it is the mother tongue and is taught in national schools. They mention linguistic mechanisms such as derivation, Arabization, as part of the derivation process. Loanwords and influences from other languages.

The teacher 05 and 06 provides insights into the language background, usage, attitudes, and changes related to ADA. In terms of language background, ADA is described as having origins in the Maghrebi Arabic dialect group, consequence by languages like Berber, French, and Spanish. Also shares their language learning experiences, mentioning that children acquire their mother tongue as their colloquial language, while Arabic is learned in school as the official language of directions. In regard to the relationship between ADA, CA, MSA. And about the language use the teacher primarily uses MSA and CA in academic and formal settings, while ADA is used for everyday informal conversations. Attitudes and perceptions are also discussed, with the belief that ADA terms are derived from Classical Arabic and MSA, influenced by Quran.

Conclusion

To conclude, this chapter chapter was devoted to the practical part of our research in which we have successfully answered all of our research questions, demonstrating the derivation of Algerian dialectal Arabic from modern standard Arabic. We also discovered that ADA' Origins is a mixture of languages and dialects for this reason most words in ADA are borrowed from different languages as a result we can consider Algeria as a multilingual speech community. however, from the collected data we can notice that each region has it proper dialect . moreover , participants improve that ADA is essential   This analysis can shed light on the complex interplay between the standard Arabic language and the local influences that have given rise to the distinct Algerian dialectal varieties.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

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General Conclusion

In point of fact the Algerian dialect of Arabic is a fascinating linguistic variety that has undergone significant evolution over time. It is commonly known as Algerian Arabic or Darja.

The Algerian dialectal Arabic terms have their origins in both Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic, they have also been shaped by regional variations, phonetic changes, and influences from other languages, including French.

Furthermore, CA serves as the foundation for all Arabic dialects, including Algerian Arabic. Many key words and expressions in ADA can be traced back to their CA roots. Meanwhile, over time, these words have undertaken phonetic changes, simplifications, and regional variations, resulting in the distinct vocabulary found in the dialect.

Additionally, CA, ADA has also been influenced by MSA. Also, MSA is a standardized form of Arabic used in formal contexts such as media, literature and education. MSA has impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Arabic through loanwords and the adoption of new terms associated to modern notions and technologies.

The ultimate aim of this present study was to explore and shed light on the derivational of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms from Classical Arabic or Modern standard Arabic. The case of our study were master degree students of Arabic language at Ibn Khaldoun university which is located in Tiaret. The selection of this population was based on participants language usage, vocabulary familiarity, and perceptions of the origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms.

For this aim we hypothesized that the sociocultural context and historical background play a big role in tracing the root of words from CA to ADA. Also, we hypothesized the

linguistic developments. has an impact on the morphological alterations in everyday communication.

In order to conduct this research three chapters were developed. The first and second chapters were the theoretical part, they enlighten on the following themes namely the socio linguistic situation in Aleria, Arabic language varieties (CA, MSA, ADA), Algerian Arabic varieties (Ber, Fr, Eng, Tur, Esp), as well the definition of Diglossia, code switching and mixing, borrowing. For the second chapter we deal with Algerian Arabic Morphological System, the word formation processes in Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Algerian Arabic Morphemes, Definition and types of Morphemes, Morphological Adaptation in ADA, the sociolinguistic properties of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Variation, Language variety, variant, variable, community of practice, besides we mentioned language variation, its types, language variation vs language change, dialect

The third chapter is the practical part. it treats the research aims, research methodology, research participants and instruments. Not only but also, we provided the reviewer with detailed analyses of the results collected from the research tools, which is the questionnaire that was managed to sixty participants and interview which was conducted for six Arabic language teachers who gave us their opinion about the origins and the derivational of Algerian Dialectal terms.

Comprehensively after the investigation it has been found that our research questions illustrating the derivation of Algerian dialectal Arabic from modern standard Arabic. Additionally, we found out that ADA' Origins is a mixture of languages and dialects for this reason most words in ADA are borrowed from different languages as a result we can consider Algeria as a multilingual speech community. However, from the collected data we can notice that each region has it appropriate dialect. Furthermore, participants improve that ADA is necessary   in   their   daily   life.

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Appendix 1

The Questionnaire

Dear participants,

The questionnaire, in-between your hands, is a part of our ongoing MA dissertation that is meant to collect data about the issue of Tracing the Roots: Exploring the Derivation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic Terms **Modern Standard Arabic amongst MASTER'S STUDENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC AT IBN KHALDOUN UNIVERSITY .**

N.B: Please! Tick **(√)** the right box (es) that fit (s) to your viewpoint or use the provided space.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

✤ Algerian Dialectal Arabic (**ADA**), Modern Standard Arabic **(MSA)**, Berber & its varieties **(Ber)**, French (**Fr**), English **(Eng)**

✤ **Frequency:** Always (**A**) **-** Often (**O**) - Sometimes (**S**)- Rarely **(R)** – Never (**N**)

✤ Strongly Agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD

N.B: Please! Tick **(√)** the right box (es) that fit (s) to your viewpoint or use the provided space.

I. **Section One: personal Data**

*1.***Gender***:* Male ☐ Female ☐

2. **Age:**…………………………………………………………………………………………

3**Educationallevel**………………………………………………………………………

II. **Section Two: Linguistic Baggage and Language variety (ies) Usage**

1. **What is your mother tongue?**

ADA. ☐ MSA ☐ Ber☐Eng☐ Fr ☐

2. which Language varieties do you speak?

ADA. ☐ MSA ☐ Ber☐Eng☐ Fr ☐

Others(Specify):

....

3.**Do you use Modern Standard Arabic? Yes**☐**No**☐

4**. Where did you learn /acquire?**

Home ☐ school ☐ street ☐

Appendices, Maps and Illustrations

III. **Section three: Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the use of Arabic Varieties**

The Questions	A	O	S	R	N
1. How often do you use Algerian Dialectal Arabic in your daily life?					
2. How often do you use Classical Arabic in your daily life?					
3. How often do you use Modern Standard Arabic in your daily life?					

4. In which contexts do you use the varieties of Arabic?

✍ **Classical Arabic: Quranic school / Mosque** ☐   **Newspaper** ☐ **The prayer** ☐
Others (specify): …………………………………………………………………….

✍ **Modern Standard Arabic:**
Education ☐   **Work** ☐   **Administration** ☐   **Political speech** ☐   **Official Meeting** ☐

Others (specify): …………………………………………………………………….

✍ **Algerian Dialectal Arabic:**
Family conversations ☐   **Classmates** ☐   **Intimate friends** ☐   **In street** ☐

Others (specify): …………………………………………………………………….

5.Useful/(ess)ness of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

Statements	SD	D	A	SA	Reasons
MSA is essential for engaging with Arabic literature, poetry, and classical texts.					…………………………………… ……………………………………
Proficiency in MSA facilitates communication across the Arabic speaking world.					…………………………………… ……………………………………
MSA is widely used in formal settings such as academia, government, and media across the Arab world.					…………………………………… ……………………………………
MSA enhances opportunities for employment in fields that require Arabic language skills.					…………………………………… ……………………………………
Learning MSA provides a deeper understanding of the historical, cultural, and religious aspects of the Arab world.					…………………………………… ……………………………………
MSA has limited practical use in everyday conversations among Arabic speakers					……………………………………

	SD	D	A	SA	
					…………………………………
The complex grammar and formal register of MSA make it less applicable for casual communication.					………………………………… …………………………………
ADA varieties are more relevant for day-to-day interactions, making MSA less necessary.					………………………………… …………………………………
The prevalence of English or French as lingua franca in certain Arab countries diminishes the need for proficiency in MSA.					………………………………… …………………………………
The time and effort required to learn MSA may outweigh its practical benefits for some individuals.					………………………………… …………………………………

6.Useful/(ess)ness of Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA)

Statements	SD	D	A	SA	Reasons
ADA is highly practical for everyday conversations.					………………………………… …………………………………
ADA is essential for effective communication with the local population in Algeria.					………………………………… …………………………………
ADA greatly facilitates cultural integration and understanding in Algeria.					………………………………… …………………………………
ADA is valuable for conducting business and establishing professional relationships.					………………………………… …………………………………
Acquiring ADA enhances the ability to engage with Algerian daily conversations					………………………………… …………………………………
ADA has limited practical use outside of Algeria.					………………………………… …………………………………
Acquiring ADA is unnecessary for basic travel and tourism purposes in Algeria.					………………………………… …………………………………
Communication in French or English is sufficient for most interactions in Algeria, which makes ADA less essential.					………………………………… …………………………………
The prevalence of MSA in formal settings diminishes the need for proficiency in ADA.					………………………………… …………………………………

Appendices, Maps and Illustrations

ADA lacks standardized grammar and vocabulary, making it less suitable for formal writing or academic purposes.					…………………………………… ……………………………………

IV. **Section four: ADA Familiarity and Origins**

1.Please give the equivalence of the following terms in ADA :

Words in MSA	Equivalents in ADA
انتظر	
اترجى	
حدث	
لاداعي	
اعتمد	
احتاج	
أجد	
اعتاد	
اتذكر	
اسحب	

2. Which language(s)/ verities do you believe Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms are primarily derived from?

Modern Standard Arabic ☐ **French** ☐ **English** ☐ **Spanish** ☐ **Turkish** ☐ **berber** ☐

 Others (specify): ....

-Why do you think so?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Are you aware of any loanwords or influences from other languages in Algerian Dialectal

Arabic vocabulary?

Yes ☐   **NO** ☐

IF YES, When we use this words do we change them or we use them as they are?

 Change ☐   Don't change ☐

If we change, the changes will be at the level of:

Pronunciation ☐ Meaning ☐ Morphology ☐

Others (specify): ....

-If NO, Why not?

because it has a clear and distinct linguistic structure ☐

Algerian dialect is not a mixture of dialects and languages ☐

Algerian dialect is not prestigious ☐

Other ☐

Others (specify): ....

4.Is Algeria's Arabic accent closer to Modern Standard Arabic in pronunciation/ meaning?

Yes ☐   **NO** ☐

If yes, Please provide examples.

…………………………….,…………………………..,………………………….....,…………

Thank you very much for your assistance and support

استبيان

يعتبر هذا الاستبيان جزء من عمل بحثي لشهادة الماستر يهدف ذلك إلى جمع بيانات حول قضية **تتبع الجذور: استكشاف اشتقاق اللغة العربية اللغوية الجزائرية اللغة العربية المعيارية الحديثة** بين طلاب الماستر في قسم اللغة العربية في **جامعة ابن خلدون تيارت**

ملحوظة: من فضلك! ضع علامة (√) على المربع (المربعات) التي تناسب وجهة نظرك أو استخدم المساحة المتاحة.

المرحلة الأولى: معلومات شخصية

1 الجنس: ذكر ☐   أنثى ☐

2 العمر: ....

3 المستوى التعليمي: ....

المرحلة الثانية: الامتعة اللغوية واستخدام أصناف اللغة

1 ماهي لغتك الأم:

العربية الفصحى ☐   اللهجة الجزائرية ☐   انجليزية ☐   الامازيغية ☐   الفرنسية ☐

2 ما هي أنواع اللغات التي تتحدثها؟

اللغة العربية الفصحى ☐   اللهجة العربية الجزائرية ☐   انجليزية ☐   الامازيغية ☐   الفرنسية ☐

أخرى (حدد) ....

3 هل تستخدم اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة: نعم ☐   لا ☐

أين تعلمت / اكتسبت؟ شارع ☐   المدرسة ☐   المنزل ☐

المرحلة الثالثة: الاتجاهات والتصورات نحو استخدام الأصناف العربي

أبدا	نادرا	أحيانا	غالبا	دائما	الأسئلة
					كم مرة تستخدم اللهجة الجزائرية العربية في حياتك اليومية؟
					كم مرة تستخدم اللغة العربية الفصحى في حياتك اليومية؟
					كم مرة تستخدم اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة في حياتك اليومية؟

1 في أي سياقات تستخدم اصناف اللغة العربية؟

اللغة العربية الفصحى: الصلاة ☐   المدرسة القرآنية ☐   المسجد ☐   الجريدة ☐

أخرى (حدد): ....

اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديث:

سياسي الاجتماع الرسمي ☐   خطاب ☐   العمل ☐   إدارة ☐   التعليم ☐

أخرى (حدد)...

اللهجة الجزائرية العربية:

في الشارع ☐   المحادثات العائلية ☐   زملاء ☐   الدراسة ☐   الأصدقاء المقربون ☐

أخرى (حدد) ....

فائدة اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة

اسباب	لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	أوافق	أوافق بشدة	البيانات
....					1اللغة العربية الحديثة هي ضرورية للتفاعل مع الأدب العربي والشعر والنصوص الكلاسيكية.
....					2تعمل الكفاءة في اللغة العربية الحديثة على تسهيل التواصل عبر العالم الناطق باللغة العربية.
....					3تستخدم اللغة العربية الحديثة على نطاق واسع في الأوساط الرسمية مثل الأكاديمية والحكومة ووسائل الإعلام في جميع أنحاء العالم العربي.
....					4تعزز اللغة العربية الحديثة الموحدة فرص العمل في المجالات التي تتطلب مهارات اللغة العربية.
....					5يوفر تعلم اللغة العربية الحديثة الموحدة فهمًا أعمق للجوانب التاريخية والثقافية والدينية للعالم العربي.
....					6اللغة العربية الحديثة الموحدة لها استخدام عملي محدود في المحادثات اليومية بين المتحدثين باللغة العربية
....					7قواعد اللغة المعقدة والسجل الرسمي للغة العربية الحديثة تجعلها أقل قابلية للتطبيق على الاتصالات غير الرسمية.
....					8تعتبر أصناف اللهجة الجزائرية أكثر صلة بالتفاعلات اليومية، مما يجعل اللغة العربية الحديثة أقل ضرورة.
....					9إن انتشار اللغة الإنجليزية أو الفرنسية كلغة مشتركة في بعض البلدان العربية يقلل من الحاجة إلى الكفاءة في اللغة العربية الحديثة.
....					10قد يفوق الوقت والجهد اللازمان لتعلم اللغة العربية الحديثة المستقرة فوائدها العملية لبعض الأفراد.

Appendices, Maps and Illustrations

فائدة اللهجة الجزائرية

اسباب	لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	أوافق	وافق بشدة	البيانات
....					1.اللهجة الجزائرية العربية عملية للغاية للمحادثات اليومية
....					2اللهجة العربية الجزائرية ضرورية للتواصل الفعال مع السكان المحليين في الجزائر.
....					3اللهجة الجزائرية العربية تسهل إلى حد كبير التكامل الثقافي والتفاهم في الجزائر.
....					4تعتبر اللهجة الجزائرية قيمة لممارسة الأعمال التجارية وإقامة علاقات مهنية.
....					5يعزز اكتساب اللهجة الجزائرية القدرة على التعامل مع المحادثات اليومية الجزائرية
....					6.اللهجة الجزائرية لها استخدام عملي محدود خارج الجزائر
....					7تعلم اللهجة الجزائرية غير ضروري لأغراض السفر والسياحة الأساسية في الجزائر.
....					8التواصل بالفرنسية أو الإنجليزية كافية لمعظم التفاعلات في الجزائر، مما يجعل اللغة العربية الجزائرية أقل أهمية.
....					9ان انتشار اللغة العربية الحديثة في الاوساط الرسمية يقلل من الحاجة إلى الكفاءة في اللهجة الجزائرية
....					10تفتقر اللهجة الجزائرية إلى القواعد والمفردات الموحدة، مما يجعلها أقل ملاءمة للكتابة الرسمية أو للأغراض الأكاديمية.

المرحلة الرابعة: ألفة اللهجة الجزائرية وأصولها

1 يرجى إعطاء معادلة المصطلحات التالية باللهجة الجزائرية

ما يعادلها باللهجة الجزائرية	كلمات باللغة العربية الفصحى
	انتظر
	اترجى
	حدث
	لا داعي
	اعتمد
	احتاج
	أجد
	اعتاد
	اتذكر
	اسحب

2 ما هي اللغة (اللغات) /اللهجات التي تعتقد أن المصطلحات العربية باللهجة الجزائرية مشتقة منها بشكل أساسي؟

الامازيغية ☐   الإنجليزية ☐   الاسبانية ☐   التركية ☐   اللغة العربية الحديثة ☐   الفرنسية ☐

أخرى (حدد): ....

لماذا تعتقد ذلك؟ ....

3 هل أنت على علم بأي كلمات مستعارة أو تأثيرات من لغات أخرى في اللهجة الجزائرية المفردات العربية؟

نعم ☐   لا ☐

4 إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، عندما نستخدم هذه الكلمات، هل نغيرها أم نستخدمها كما هي؟

لا تتغير ☐   تتغير ☐

إذا غيرنا، فستكون التغييرات على مستوى:

المعنى ☐   النطق ☐   مورفولوجيا (علم الأصوات) ☐

أخرى (حدد): ....

إذا كانت الإجابة بالنفي، فلماذا؟

لأنه يحتوي على بنية لغوية واضحة ومتميزة ☐

اللهجة الجزائرية ليست مرموقة ☐

اللهجة الجزائرية ليست مزيجا من اللهجات واللغات ☐

أخرى (حدد): ....

5 اللهجة العربية الجزائرية أقرب إلى اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة في النطق / المعنى؟

نعم ☐   لا ☐

إذا كان الجواب بالإيجاب، يرجى تقديم أمثلة.

........................,........................,........................

شكرا جزيلا لمساعدتكم ودعمكم

Appendix 2

Interview

Section 1: Language Background

Q 1. What are the origins of ADA?

Q2. Can you briefly describe your language learning experiences and exposure to different Arabic varieties?

Q3 . How would you characterize the relationship between Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

Section 2: Language Use in Different Contexts

Q4. Could you tell me about the contexts in which you primarily use Algerian Dialectal Arabic, Classical Arabic, and Modern Standard Arabic?

Q 5 .In what ways do you find the usage of Algerian Dialectal Arabic differs from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic in these contexts?

Section 3: Attitudes and Perceptions

Q 6. What are your beliefs and opinions regarding the derivation of Algerian Dialectal

Arabic terms from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic?

Q7. Have you noticed any specific linguistic mechanisms or patterns in the derivation

of ADA terms from CA and MSA?

Q8. Are there any loanwords or influences from other languages that you believe have

impacted the vocabulary of Algerian Dialectal Arabic? If yes, how significant do you

think these influences are?

Section 4: Language Variation and Change

Q 9. How have you observed the pronunciation of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms

changing over time?

Q10. Can you provide examples of ADA terms that have undergone significant

morphological or semantic changes compared to their Classical Arabic roots?

Appendices, Maps and Illustrations

Map1. Tiaret Geographical Location

Summary

The Algerian dialect is a fascinating linguistic variety that has evolved over time. This research tried to shed light on investigating the hypothesis that all words, particularly those in Arabic script, in Algerian Dialectal Arabic (ADA) are derived either from Classical Arabic (CA) or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). By exploring the etymological connections between ADA terms and their origins in CA and MSA, this study seeks to provide evidence supporting this hypothesis furthermore, this work also aimed to examine the origins of Algerian Dialectal Arabic terms and determine the extent to which they are derived from Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic, it attempted to identify the linguistic mechanisms and patterns of derivation from CA and MSA to ADA as well as to investigate any potential exceptions or loanwords from other languages that may have influenced the vocabulary of ADA.

الملخص

اللهجة الجزائرية هي تنوع لغوي رائع تطور بمرور الوقت. حاول هذا البحث إلقاء الضوء على دراسة فرضية أن للهجة الجزائرية هي تنوع لغوي رائع تطور بمرور الوقت. حاول هذا البحث إلقاء الضوء على دراسة فرضية أن جميع الكلمات، وخاصة تلك الموجودة في الكتابة العربية، في الهجة الجزائرية مشتقة إما من اللغة العربية الكلاسيكية (ADA) ADA من خلال استكشاف الروابط الاشتقاقية بين مصطلحات (MSA). أو اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة (CA) ، تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم أدلة تدعم هذه الفرضية علاوة على ذلك، ويهدف هذا العمل MSA و CA وأصولها في الجزائرية وتحديد مدى اشتقاقها من اللغة العربية الكلاسيكية والعربية أيضا إلى دراسة أصول المصطلحات الهجة وكذلك التحقيق في أي ADA إلى MSA و CA الفصحى الحديثة، حاولت تحديد الآليات اللغوية وأنماط الاشتقاق من ADA. استثناءات محتملة أو كلمات مستعارة من لغات أخرى قد تكون أثرت في مفردات

Résumé

Le dialecte algérien est une variété linguistique fascinante qui a évolué au fil du temps. Cette recherche a tenté de mettre en lumière l'hypothèse selon laquelle tous les mots, en particulier ceux en écriture arabe, en arabe dialectal algérien (ADA) sont dérivés de l'arabe classique (CA) ou de l'arabe standard moderne (MSA). En explorant les liens étymologiques entre les termes ADA et leurs origines dans CA et MSA, cette étude cherche à fournir des preuves à l'appui de cette hypothèse, ce travail visait également à examiner les origines des termes arabes dialectaux algériens et à déterminer dans quelle mesure ils sont dérivés de l'arabe classique et de l'arabe standard moderne, Il a tenté d'identifier les mécanismes linguistiques et les modèles de dérivation de l'AC et de l'ASM à l'ADA, ainsi que d'enquêter sur les exceptions potentielles ou les emprunts d'autres langues qui pourraient avoir influencé le vocabulaire de l'ADA.