

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of Letters and Foreign Languages
Section of English



**Investigating the Use of English as a Lingua Franca between the
Algerian Doctors and their Chinese Counterparts**
Case Study: Maternity 'Ould Mabrouk Echeikh' Tiaret

*A Dissertation submitted to the Department of Letters and Foreign Languages in
Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master in
Linguistics*

Submitted by:

Miss AMMARI Mouna

Supervised by:

Dr BELARBI Khaled

Name	Rank	University	Position
Dr BENABED Ammar	MCA	University of Tiaret	Chairman
Dr BELARBI Khaled	MCA	University of Tiaret	Supervisor
Mr Lakhdar Toumi Asma	MAA	University of Tiaret	Examiner

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Dedication

To the soul of my mother, any good thing I do is because of her.

To my greatest treasure Papa, thank you for always being there for me.

To my brother Ibrahim, thankful and grateful to have you.

To my sisters, Meriem, Saliha, and Asmaa. Thanks for your never-ending support.

To all my nephews and my niece who made me happy.

To my friends for their sympathy.

To my teachers for their guidance.

Mouna.

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At last, I pay my thankfulness to the doctors who have participated in this dissertation.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CME: Continuing Medical Education.

CMT: Chinese Medical Team.

CPD: Continuing Professional Development.

ELF: English as a Lingua Franca.

ICC: Intercultural Communicative Competence.

L1: Speaker's First Language.

L2: Speaker's Second Language.

LF: Lingua Franca.

MELF: Medical English as a Lingua Franca.

NZ: New Zealand.

UK: United Kingdom.

USA: United States of America.

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Abstract

Over the years, the English language has become an international language. Subsequently, it achieved the status of Lingua Franca. Furthermore, ELF is used as a means of communication between people with different vernaculars which are not mutually intelligible. The present work puts into examination the use of English as a LF between the Algerian doctors and their Chinese counterparts. It mainly focuses on the extent to which it was adopted, the way it was used, and the barriers the participants face while speaking in it. This study presents the findings of four tools of investigation; observation, questionnaires, interviews, and audio recordings. In order to test the hypotheses and to check the usage of MELF, we administrated all tools of investigation to the Algerian and the Chinese doctors of the Maternity of Tiaret. Accordingly, this research results show a positive attitude towards the use of English between them in Mother Child Complex. Even though, they face difficulties like pronunciation issues and lack of vocabulary.

Keywords: Lingua Franca, English as a Lingua Franca (ELF), Medical English as a Lingua Franca (MELF), English usage, Algerian doctors, Chinese doctors, maternity unit

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General Introduction

General Introduction

General Introduction

The English language is considered to be an international language and the primary source of communication through which people over the globe share their ideas and thoughts. Consequently, it became the universal Lingua Franca of politics, trade, business, and science. Furthermore, ELF can be defined as the use of the English language between people who share neither a common native tongue nor a common national culture.

In the twentieth century, English attained the position of the first research language, the predominant LF of medicines, the most used language in international medical meetings, and the main medium for medical text books and journals. Further, MELF is medical English used as the language of communication between healthcare professionals who do not share the same linguistic background.

As stated before, the English language plays a significant role in the medical environment, especially among doctors with different native tongues. We conducted this study for the sake of exploring its usage among Algerian and Chinese doctors, evaluating the way it was used, and identifying the obstacles they face while using it. To do so, we raised three research questions:

1. To what extent is the use of English as a Lingua Franca taken into consideration by the Algerian doctors and their Chinese counterparts?
2. How do the Algerian and the Chinese doctors use English between them?
3. What are the barriers faced by the Algerian and the Chinese doctors preventing them from using English?

In an attempt to answer these research questions, the following hypotheses were elaborated:

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1. The English language is necessary for the communication process between the Algerian and the Chinese doctors. However, it is not strongly adopted.
2. Most of the doctors use English in different way from the formal RP version.
3. The lack of English language training, lack of vocabulary and medical terminology.

In order to reach the former hypotheses, we expect that the maternity unit ‘Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh’ we chose as a case study and the doctors who participated in this investigation will provide us with the necessary answers to explore the use of ELF among them. And to look in-depth to the way it was used. We structured this research as follows:

The first chapter is a theoretical framework of our research, it provides an overview on the relevant literature that has a relation with this study. In the first place, we highlighted the previous studies which are related to English being an international language and ELF. In the second place, we tackled its importance in the medical domain and the value of ICC to medical practitioners. Last, we moved to discover the universal medical collaborations and the Chinese medical cooperation in Algeria.

The second chapter sheds light on the methodology followed in this research, it focuses on the practical side of our thesis. Furthermore, it describes the approach used, the procedures, the context where we conducted this investigation, the participants, and the tools of data collection which are; the observation, questionnaires, interviews, and audio recordings.

The third chapter is specified to the analysis and the interpretation of the findings, by means of the tools of investigation after collecting the data needed.

Chapter One:

Literature Review about the English Language and English as a Lingua Franca

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I. Introduction

This chapter is assigned to develop a theoretical framework of our research and to overview the previous published works that help us clarifying the position of English as a global language, its evolution as an international Lingua Franca (ELF) and International Medical Lingua Franca (MELF). The initiation of this chapter is devoted to the presentation of English as a global language, origins of Lingua Franca, and English as a Lingua Franca. Next, we discuss the importance of English as a global Medical Lingua Franca, and the international communicative competence (ICC). Last but not least we sum up with the universal medical collaborations and the Chinese medical cooperation in Algeria.

I.1 English as an International Language

Fifty years ago, the idea of English as an international or a global language seemed to be impossible. It was merely a theoretical prediction. David Crystal mentioned, “In 1950. *Any notion of English as a true world language was but a dim*” (Crystal,1997). However, according to Viney (2008),

English now is vastly spoken in the world; in parts of Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and in some of the islands of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans. It is spoken as a first language by 370 to 400 million people and it is also used by a similar number of people as a second language, it is uttered by almost a quarter of all people in the world.

English has become the most spoken language in the world outpacing other European and world languages. Smith (1976) noted, “*An international language is a language used by people of different nations to communicate with one another*”. The renowned linguist Crystal (2003) also stated, “*To achieve a global status, a language has to be taken up by other countries*

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around the world". Today, English is the language of global commerce, the main language of international diplomacy, the language of air traffic control, the majority of academic journals, and the most important it is the language of science. "*English is a practical tool and a working language*" (Crystal, 2003). It has reached this status because of several reasons such as: from the 16th to the 18th centuries England started to establish overseas colonies, therefore the British Empire has grown quite extensive with colonies in a few parts of India, Africa, in the Caribbean, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and in what was to become the United States. In 1922, it covered almost a quarter of the earth and about 1/5 of the world's population. English in these countries became the dominant language replacing many others besides being a prestige language. By the time of the First World War, the United States has become a strong economic power, its role in the war and its political influence in Europe increased. Then after the war, the treaty of Versailles was written not only in French but also in English this signaled the start of English as a language of diplomacy. However, after the Second World War it began to develop into the main global language as the United States developed more fully into a world superpower. Advancements in technology gave rise to mass communication and media, American movies, television and music spread through the world, exposing regular people to the English language, last but not least, the reason why a language becomes international and global does not deal only with how many people speak it. But more deals with who those speakers are. In other words, a language has traditionally become an international language for one chief reason the power of its people in many aspects economy, technology, politics, military power and so on. The linguist David Crystal (2003) suggested, "*A language becomes global because of the power of the people who speak it*". To sum up, the list of ethnologies (2021, 24th edition) mentioned that English (L1+L2) speakers in the world is 1,348 billion and it ranked first as the most used language in the world.

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I.2 Origins of Lingua Franca

The word Lingua Franca /ˌlɪŋgwə ˈfræŋkə/ is Italian. Literally it means ‘Frankish tongue’. It was originally formed by Arabic speakers ‘lisan-al-farang’. It refers to a language that was spoken in the Mediterranean region for hundreds of years. It was creole-romance language that has a mixed vocabulary from different Mediterranean languages such as: Spanish, French, Greek, Arabic, and Turkish words. One English source from 1632 refers to this language as Bastard Spanish. LF is also known as trade language or bridge language. It is defined by Firth (1997) as “a *Contact language between persons who share neither a common native tongue nor a common national culture*”. In other words, it is a common language used by people of diverse backgrounds to communicate with each other. Throughout the history, LF has always been used for commercial activities, trade, diplomatic relations, administrative conventions, and as a mean of exchanging information between scientists and scholars from different nationalities. Lingua Francas are numerous, they exist in every continent. And they are divided on regional level and national level for instance; the French language acts like a regional LF in Africa because, a large portion of the continent use it as their language of communication in addition to their first languages. In Pakistan, there are various different languages spoken. However, Urdu is the national LF which is used between those diverse groups. Actually Portuguese, Egyptian, Chinese, Greek, Latin, and Arabic all held the status of LF as a result of military expansion, economic power or religious power.

I.3 English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

The world wide spread of English, its predominant use in diverse international economic areas, and the dramatic expansion of electronic communication have allowed the language to achieve the status of international language then a global Lingua Franca. Today, English is the most utilized and current dominant Lingua Franca of international diplomacy, business,

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science, technology, and aviation regardless where are the pilots from or where they are flying to, they use it. Further, ELF refers to the use of English as a mean of communication between people with different vernaculars which are not mutually intelligible or with different first languages. The British linguist Jenkins (2013) points out, "*ELF is not a new phenomenon because English served as a Lingua Franca in the past and continuous to do so nowadays*". Further, the legitimate speakers of English are no longer exclusively the so-called native speakers, they are spread in the five continents. English is seen as the actual largest LF. It is used in several situations for instance; when there are many languages spoken in a particular area or among different ethnic groups who need a language to communicate, the case of Pakistan where English is the national Lingua Franca. In commercial affairs, the situation of international trade. And at professional conference for experts from different countries who have different native languages. Gyorffy (1996) states, "*For most doctors whose first languages are not English communication with colleagues at international conferences or when working abroad does not pose a great problem*".

I.4 Kachru's Three Concentric Circles Model

The revolutionary spread of English over the globe, made it not only a tool of communication among native speakers but also a Lingua Franca used all around the world. This fact has resulted in a great concern of the classification of world Englishes. One of the ways to understand and study phenomenon is according to Kachru's three concentric circles model, which was first introduced with the term 'World Englishes' in 1985. Opening the door for new ways of understanding the spread of the English language through the world. Kachru (1992) described the distribution of English in relation to three concentric circles; the inner circle, the outer circle, and the expanding circle. These circles signify the type of spread, the pattern of acquisition, and the functional domain in which this language is used across cultures

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and languages. The inner circle presents the countries where English is the primary language and is used in daily life and government institutions. The outer circle includes countries that have British colonial ties, and English is widely used in social life or in the government sector. Finally, the expanding circle includes countries that introduce English as a foreign language in education mainly for the purpose of communicating in English with the inner and the outer circles. However, these circles nowadays have extended to include more countries over the globe.

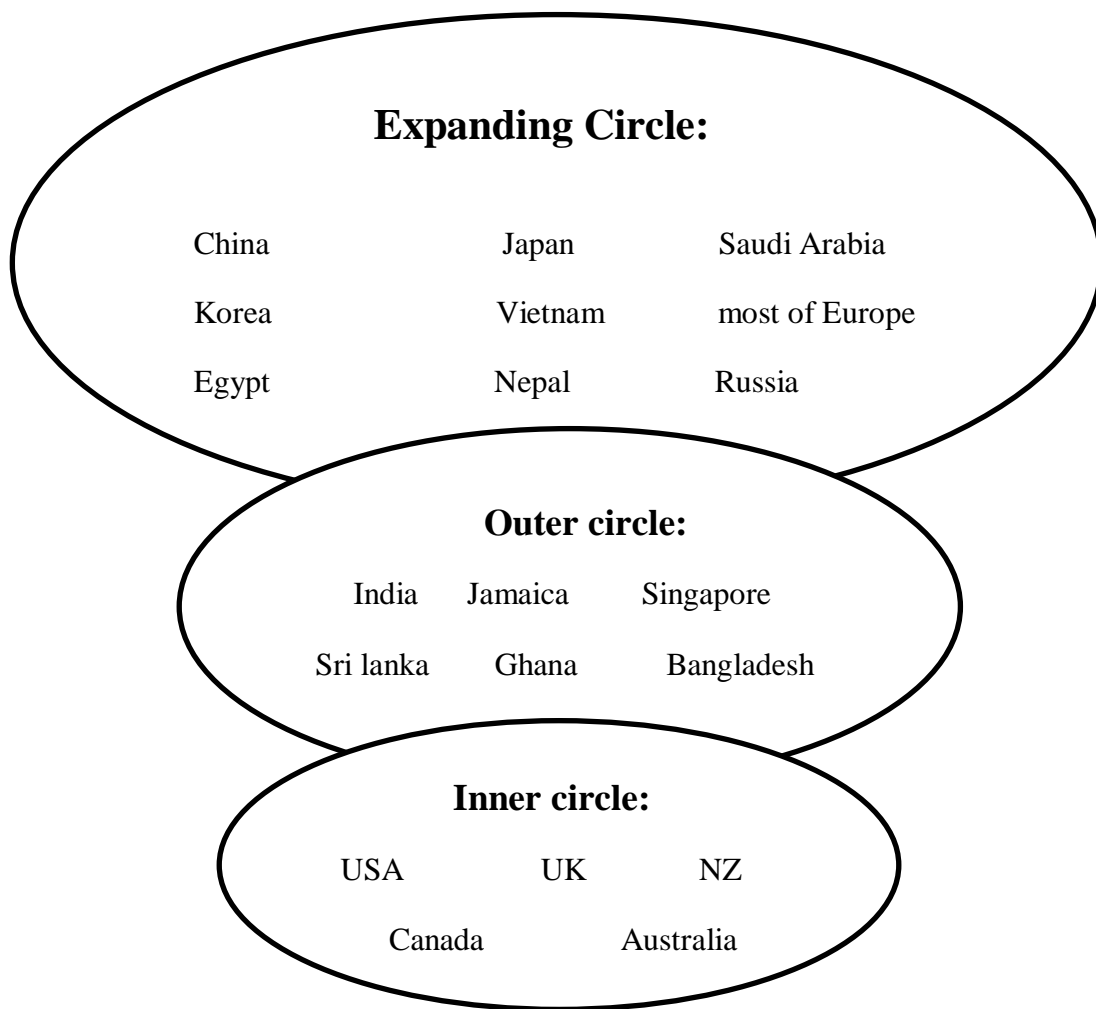


Figure I.1: Kachru's Model of World Englishes (1992).

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I.5 Reasons Behind the Appearance of English as a Lingua Franca

A Lingua Franca is used between two or more people who do not have the same first language, to facilitate communication among them and to link their ideas, views, cultures, and traditions. Jenkins (2007) explained, “A *LF* is a contact language used among people who do not share a first language”. For the time being, the global bridge language is English. According to Heinlein (1961) “*English is the largest of human tongues, with several times the vocabulary of the second largest language, this alone made it inevitable that English would eventually become, as it did, the LF of this planet*”. Various reasons were behind its occurrence as a universal LF such as; the propagation of the British Empire in the five continents. The economic power of the USA after the Second World War. The technical progress and its use in computers and software engineer. Its expansion in sciences, media, music, and games. A large number of its words are becoming international, i.e., Selfie, Jumbo jet, surfing and so forth. In addition to that many products are named based on English words like Nesquik and Vanish. Huns most companies over the sphere require a certain degree of proficiency in the language. Furthermore, the English language is easy to be learned, the majority of the population in the universe can speak in it and understand it since its forms and structures are simple to compose making it facile to comprehend.

I.6 Medical English as a Lingua Franca (MELF)

In the twentieth century, the English language emerged as a global language and international LF of politics, communication, trade, business, science and medicine. Flowerdew (1999) highlighted, “*English has steadily replaced other languages in research literature and has become the LF of the international science community*”. In other words, English in the medical domain plays a major role as a LF between health professionals with different first languages Swales (2004) stated, “*In the language of medicine, English attained the position of*

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premier research language". Further it made the communication between doctors who do not share the same mother tongue easier, it gathered them as well as it unified their thoughts and ideas. In other words, MELF helped in increasing the medical cooperation in the earth especially in the third world countries and it encouraged sharing knowledge between medical practitioners across all regions of the planet. Maher (1994) stated, "*In the second half of the 20th century, English emerged as the predominant LF of medicine*". MELF is so required due to many reasons. In the first place, interactions with doctors at international conferences and meetings demand the English language. The linguist Maria Gyroffy (1992) stated, "*For most doctors whose first language is not English communication with colleagues at international conferences when working abroad does not pose a great problem*". In the second place, the vast majority of publications in the field of medicine are in English "*as most of documents, books, journals, and articles contain information in the English language, therefore, it is important for medical professionals to maintain command on this language*" (Kurfurst,2004). John Maher (1986) also highlighted "*The most used language in international medical meetings as well as the main medium for medical text books, journals, and abstracting indexes*". In the third place, the manual management of equipment and instrument found in hospitals and health centers requires the English language, i.e., the patient monitor, anesthesia machines, microscopes and so on. Last but not least, it helps physicians in improving treatments, diagnosing diseases, and certainly it ensures communication and further understanding among doctors with different backgrounds or between doctors and patients. As a consequence, medical practitioners are asked to learn about this language, it is claimed by Kang (2004) "*As complete medical information is available in English, learning it is essential for medical professionals*". The next paragraph explains more details about the importance of MELF for doctors.

I.7 Importance of the English Language Proficiency for Doctors

As the English language is the global LF of medicine. Doctors are requested to learn about it and to have a certain degree of proficiency. Especially for international physicians who want to communicate accurately and effectively in a healthcare environment and for non-native English-speaking doctors who are moving to or who have recently started working in an English-speaking country. Continuing Medical Education (CME) or Continuing Professional Development (CPD) can be defined as educational activities which serve to maintain, develop or increase the knowledge, the skills, the professional performance, and relationships that a physician uses to provide services for patients and the profession. CME includes medical English courses and communication skills training in order to help those in the medical field to maintain communication, competence, ensure competent and safe clinical practice, facilitate lifelong learning process, and updates their knowledge.

I.8 Communication Skill

The word communication is originated from “A *Latin word ‘communicare’ which means to share or to make in common*”. (Weekley,1967). Communication can be defined as exchanging ideas, information, thoughts, feelings, and emotions through speech signals, writings or behavior. “*It is the process of understanding and sharing meaning*” (Person & Nelson,2000). However, communication is always linked to culture. Kramsch (1999) holds, “*Communication and culture are inseparable*”. Beside both of them are integral parts of human life. Culture according to Bovee (2003) is “*A shared system of symbols, beliefs, values, expectations, and norms for behavior*”. Furthermore, culture helps to determine three major elements; how people encode messages, the meanings they have for messages, and the conditions under which various messages may or may not be send and interpreted. In 1960 the Russian-American linguist Roman Jakobson outlined a model of communication in which he

highlighted six elements in any act of verbal communication. Which are; the context refers to the world in which the message takes place, an addresser or a sender, an addressee or receiver, a contact between an addresser and addressee, a common code, and a message.

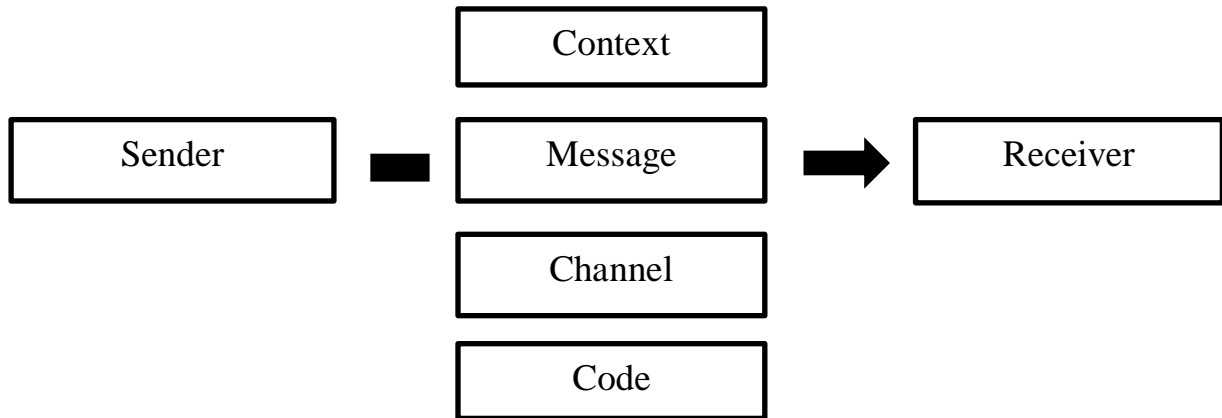


Figure I.2: Roman Jakobson Model of Communication (1960).

Therefore, in the health domain medical practitioners are trained on specific communication skills such as how to host and communicate with the patients, how to transmit bad news either to the patient or to his family and so on. To know more about this training let's take a look on the figure below.

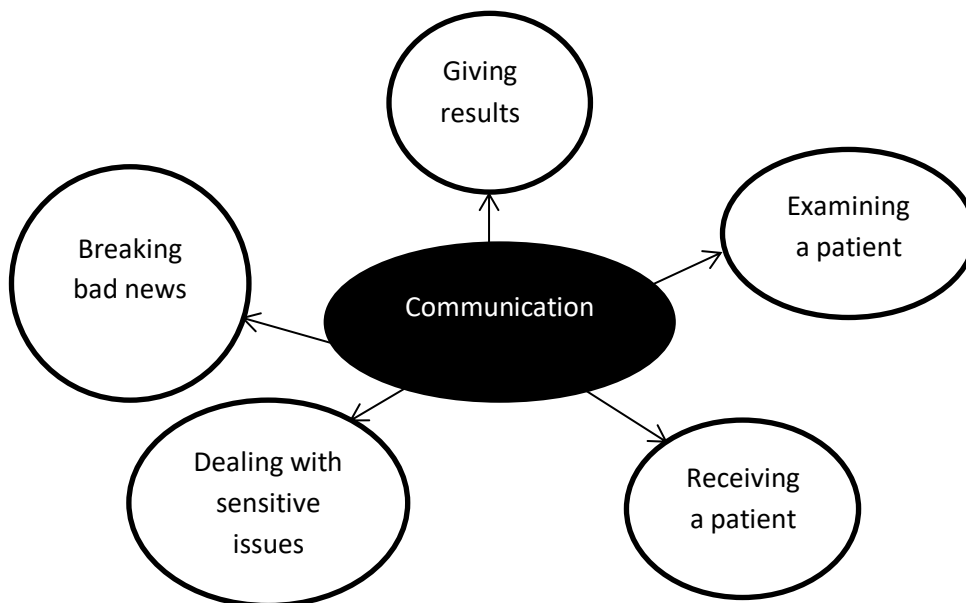


Figure I.3: Model of Communication Skills Training for Doctors.

I.9 Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC)

ICC refers to the ability to understand cultures and to use this understanding to communicate with people from other cultures successfully. Byram (1998) gave the famous definition, “*ICC is the ability to communicate effectively and appropriately in intercultural situations based on one’s intercultural knowledge, skills, and attitudes*”.

When people interact in a foreign language both meaning and values cannot be preserved. “*Learning a language as it is spoken by a particular group is learning the shared language*” (Byram & Fleming, 1998). To understand the shared meaning, individuals have to decenter the self and take up the role of other. In doing so, they need to develop some capacities associated with dimensions of ICC which Byram (1997) has listed as in figure 04.

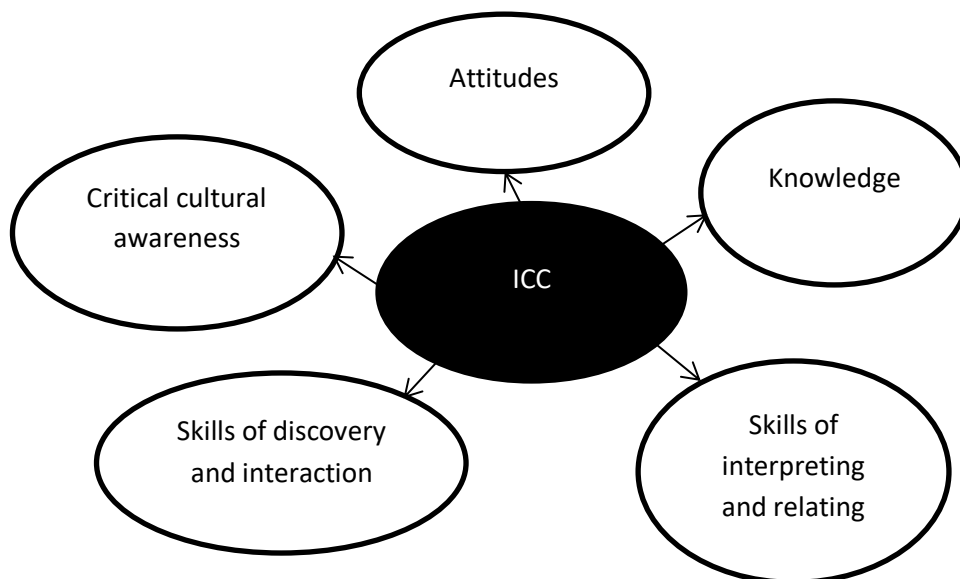


Figure I.4: Byram’s (1997) Framework for Intercultural Communicative Competence.

According to Byram (1997) the aspects of the ICC are the following:

1. **Savoir:** knowledge of self and other, knowledge of interaction, knowledge of individual and society, awareness of the life and behaviors of the social group.

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2. **Savoir être:** attitudes including valuing other, relativizing self, curiosity and openness to other's cultures.
3. **Savoir comprendre:** skills of interpreting and relating including interpreting other cultures, comparing and relating them to own culture then developing new perspectives through comparison and contrast.
4. **Savoir apprendre/ faire:** skills of discovery and/or interacting in other words, it is the ability to acquire a new knowledge of a culture or to explore cultures.
5. **Savoir s'engager:** critical cultural awareness which means the ability to criticize and evaluate some documents or events from other cultures.

L10 Cultural Awareness in the Health Domain

Culture is a complex concept of people's beliefs, values, behaviors, and way of understanding their world. Cultural awareness can be defined as the ability to be sensitive to the differences that exist between cultures and to understand how those cultures shape our decisions and behaviors. In medicine, managing cultural differences is essential to provide high-quality care. Therefore, cultural competence or awareness in health domain means delivering effective care to patients who have diverse tongues, attitudes, values, religions, and cultures. This practice requires systems that can personalize the care according to cultural and linguistic differences. It also requires understanding the potential impact that cultural variations can have on healthcare delivery. In other words, it refers to meeting the needs of people and identifying cultural barriers to medical domain. Furthermore, according to the professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School Alexander Green (2019) "*Culture influences patient's responses to illness and treatment, in our multicultural society, different customs can lead to confusion and misunderstanding, which erode trust and patient adherence*". He mentioned a concrete example from his daily life in hospital that shows how deeply culture impacts medical care, they once had a patient from morocco who had to be hospitalized, when he arrived at the

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unit, several nurses and the ward clerk were engaged in a loud argument with a group of Moroccan friends and family members, the staff were trying to escort the visitors out of the patient's room. Back in morocco, they would not consider leaving a sick relative alone in a hospital room, the notion of 'visiting hours'. Which is so normal for them was completely foreign to the Moroccans.

As doctors are working to develop cultural awareness in the opinion of Alexander (2019), they may use a checklist to make sure they are able to understand and negotiate any cultural differences that may directly impact care. The checklist is composed of five elements:

1. Establish a clear communication: choose the best way to transmit the information or the idea to the patient, use professional interpretation if necessary.
2. Be aware of non-verbal cues without jumping to conclusions: non-verbal communication employs gestures and body language. However, it conveys a lot of critical information because it differs across cultures. That is why it is better not to use any assumptions without knowing the person's customs.
3. Ask openly about potential relevant tradition and customs; this includes exploring potential spiritual or religious practices, and cultural norms that may be particularly important to the patient's clinical situation,
4. Normalizing statement, a respectful way to ask sensitive issues like cultural or religious customs is to first explain that it is important to the doctors to know about, so they could give the best possible care.
5. Examine your own biases; be careful of the unconscious biases and prejudices that impact the relationships with patients, identifying and understanding these biases helps to control them, and it is essential to achieve cultural awareness.

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The principle aim of cultural awareness in healthcare domain is to give an effective, understandable and respectful care to the patients no matter what their costumes and cultures are.

I.11 International Medical Cooperation

The global health challenges increased in the planet, and no single country or agency can work alone to tackle these issues, international organizations, government agencies, doctors from all over the world work together to improve public health outcomes. The worldwide medical collaborations have a long history. Back in 1958, Thomas Anthony Dooley, an American physician famous of his great efforts to supply medical aid to people of less developed countries, helped founding the medical international corporation 'Medico' in order to provide medical teams and hospital facilities in eight less-developed nations most of them in southeast Asia. Another example of international organization is CARE which operates in about 35 countries worldwide, it was found in 1945 as an umbrella community for a group of US and Canadian associations working to help rebuild war-torn Western Europe. However, in 1962, CARE's services have included the Medical International Cooperation Organization (MEDICO) which helps to provide medical care in rural areas around the globe. The famous World Health Organization (WHO) is an example of medical cooperation, it was established shortly after the Second World War to unify countries in the common goals of tackling diseases and achieving better health systems. Beside the International Medical Corps which is an organization with a mission based on improving the quality of life by saving lives and relieving suffering through healthcare training and development programs. Another model of medical cooperation is Doctors without Borders; it is an organization aims at helping people from all the countries. To conclude the international medical cooperation denotes humanity and solidarity of nations for the sack of giving better healthcare for the countries in need.

I.12 Chinese Medical Cooperation in Algeria

CHAPTER ONE: Literature Review about the English Language and English as a Lingua Franca

Throughout the history, China was an important donor country for international health aid. The Chinese Medical Teams (CMT) made significant contributions to their host countries beside China plays a major role in healthcare aid especially in Africa. Recently it received high praise for the vital job it did during the 2014-2015 Ebola epidemic in West Africa. It has dispatched CMT's consisting of more than 20,000 medical professionals to 51 African countries which have provided healthcare, assisted disease prevention, gave direct clinical care and health training for over 270 Million patients. The CMT program began in 1963 in Algeria. Back in July 1962 after the victory of liberation movement and the withdrawal of French medical staff, the Algerian government called on the international community for medical assistance. The Chinese government received the message, then in January 1963. China was the first to express its willingness to provide medical assistance to Algeria. Until now, the Chinese government continues to send CMTs for the sake of giving aid, improving the medical programs, and offer medical services as a part of its humanitarian aids. However, several difficulties and obstacles face them while working such as; lack of equipment, language struggles, and complication adjusting to different cultures.

I.13 Conclusion

The chapter of Literature Review provided us with considerable information about ELF and MELF. We highlighted the reasons behind English as a Lingua Franca and the importance of Medical English as a Lingua Franca. Then we outlined the communication process, the international communicative competence, and cultural awareness in medical domain. Concerning the Algerian context, we focused on the international medical aid especially the Chinese Medical Teams in Algerian hospitals. To know more about the use of English between the Algerian physicians and their Chinese counterparts we devoted the next chapter.

Chapter Two:

Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

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II. Introduction

After exposing the theoretical framework of our research, we shed light on methodological issues. This chapter is specified to describe and design the practical side of our dissertation. It focuses on the methodology that was used in this study. In more details, methodology chapter highlights the approach, the procedure, the context of the study and the participants in addition to the investigation tools used to collect data.

II.1 Research Methods

A research is an investigation and a study to establish facts and conclusions. This research aims at exploring Algerian doctors' use of English as a lingua franca to communicate with Chinese medical staff. The present chapter submits a mixed method study, furthermore, two research methods are adopted, the quantitative and the qualitative methods. On the first hand, the quantitative method, which is defined by Burns & Grove (1991) as "*A formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are utilized to obtain information about the world*". It aims at collecting and analyzing numerical data which is obtained in this research mainly from the responses provided by the respondents on the questionnaire, for the sake of finding the average of MELF use among doctors at the maternity of Tiaret. On the second hand, the qualitative method is suitable for this case to provide descriptive information about the way physicians use MELF to communicate. According to Glsne & Pedkin (1992) "*Qualitative research is descriptive and the researcher is concerned with the process rather than outcomes*". Even though qualitative and quantitative methods seemed to be different and each one is based on specific theoretical assumptions, they are mutually complementary. Dey (1993) states "*The quantitative deals more with numbers while the qualitative deals with words and meanings. If one of them*

CHAPTER TWO: Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

observes the other tests and if one of them describes, the other counts". Both methods are complementary as argued by Webb (1988) "*The integration of both approaches is desirable*".

II.2 Procedures

Our research was carried out at the Maternity of Tiaret 'Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh'. To investigate the use of MELF between the Algerian doctors and their Chinese counterparts, to explore how it was used, and to determine the obstacles faced and find solutions. For the sake of obtaining answers to our research questions, the data needed were collected by means of questionnaires, interviews, observation, and vocal records. Added to that, the investigation was done at the second semester precisely from the 10/04/2022 to the 05/05/2022. The sample of this study was fifty (50) doctors of both nationalities who were given questionnaires, ten (10) of them were interviewed, and some of their daily interactions were recorded. Concerning the method used, both quantitative and qualitative methods were performed by collecting data, classifying, analyzing and then interpreting them.

II.3 Context

As previously notified, the investigation took place at the Maternity unit of Tiaret 'Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh', which is a health facility for antenatal care of pregnant women, management of labor, practice of delivery, and postnatal care of mothers and newborns. The mother-child complex was opened the 1st of November 2018 in the district of 'sénia' at the southern east of the city. It is the second of its kind at the national level, equipped with 105 beds, six operating blocks, four blocks for natural delivery, a gynecological consultation unit, high-risk pregnancies unit, breastfeeding and isolation rooms for infants, and a 200-seat amphitheater for videoconferences for doctors, nurses, and midwives. The medical team of this maternity is composed of Algerian doctors, Chinese doctors, nurses, and midwives. For

this reason, we chose it to discover the usefulness of MELF and the way it is used among both Algerian and Chinese physicians.

II.4 Participants

For methodological clarity and research accuracy in our attempt to address the issue of MELF in the Algerian context, we have selected a sample of 50 doctors of both nationalities. 25 Algerian doctors were selected randomly. However, all the Chinese medical team was selected because it is composed of 25 doctors; 20 gynecologists and 5 anesthetists. According to Dörnyei (2006) *“The target populations are selected for the purpose of the study if they meet certain practical criteria such as geographical proximity, availability at a certain time, easy accessibility, or the willingness to volunteer”*. In our case two main reasons have affected the decision of selecting such a sample. In the first place, the objective of our research is to discover to what extent the English language is used as a Lingua Franca in the maternity, the mentioned participants need and use the English language in their interactions. In the second place, these doctors are chosen because they are available any time at the maternity unit.

II.5 Data Collection Instruments

A data collection tools are used to measure variables and to collect the information needed to answer the research questions, added to that any research is only as good as the data that drives it, so choosing the right tool can make all the difference. In the interest of developing a comprehensive understanding and getting a complete picture of our research. The data needed was collected by triangulation method, which refers to the application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon. In our case; observation, questionnaires, interviews, and vocal records were applied to collect the data. According to Nobel & Heale (2019) *“Research triangulation refers to the process that helps*

to increase the credibility and validity of research". In other words, research triangulation basically aims at validating the results of the study and confirming research findings. Denzin (1978) stated "*the use of methodical triangulation helps researchers to minimize or offset the effects of weakness of the use of one research method with the strength of other methods*".

II.5.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research tool featuring a series of questions used to collect valuable information from respondents. Actually, it is widely used in our days even though it is traditional method used by the previous dialectologists. It is considered to be a direct and rapid tool that requires brief answers. Furthermore, questionnaires can be defined as "*printed forms for data collection, which include questions or statements to which the subject is expected to respond, often anonymously*".(Seliger & Shohamy, 1989). Added to that, the researcher has to form the questions of the questionnaire precisely to meet the aim of his study, according to Milroy & Gordon (2003) "*questionnaires are applicable only if the investigator has in mind extremely clear goals that have been well formulated in advance*". In our research, questionnaires were devised to gather responses from a sample of 50 doctors at the maternity unit of Tiaret.

The questionnaires were originally written in French, for the sake of being clear and understandable for the majority of doctors and to make them able to convey more information and feel comfortable with the most used language in the medical domain in Algeria. In order to avoid any kind of misunderstanding, the wording and question formats used in the questionnaire were kept as simple and coherent as possible. The questionnaires were composed of 14 questions; each one has a target to achieve. The questions of the first part ought to get preliminary information about the participants (their nationalities, the language they prefer using, the one they understand the best, and the one they use the most in the

CHAPTER TWO: Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

maternity). They were asked to answer by picking up the appropriate answer from a series of choices as in questions number 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 13. Some questions required a yes/ no answers followed by a justification such as question number 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 14. The other questions needed to be answered with participants' own words so as to give them the chance to express their opinions and explain their choices like in question 13 and suggestions part. (See appendix 1)

The questionnaires were handed to 50 doctors of diverse specialties in the maternity unit of Tiaret. 25 of them were Algerian doctors and the other 25 were Chinese doctors. Most of the questionnaires were filled in the maternity with interpretation and help to the Chinese doctors who do not master the French language. However, some doctors preferred to take the questionnaires to their homes because of lack of time. To sum up, the questionnaires were a set of questions in which each question has a target to achieve. The aim behind it was to investigate to what extent the English language was used by the doctors of both nationalities at the Mother-child complex of Tiaret.

II.5.2 Interviews

An interview can be defined as a qualitative research method that relies on a structured conversation where the interviewer asks questions, and the interviewee provides answers usually information. Interview allows the researcher to collect in-depth information on people's opinions, thoughts, feelings, and experiences. Oakley (1998) defined it as "*A type of framework in which the practices and standards be not only recorded, but also achieved, challenged and as well as reinforced*".

In our study, interviews were conducted with six interviewees; three Chinese doctors and three Algerian doctors they were chosen according to their level in the English language since it was the language used in the interviews and to make them comfortable while

CHAPTER TWO: Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

answering. Each interview took from 20 minutes up to 45 minutes, in order to not be lengthy and take too much of their time. The meetings were held in the maternity during the period from the 10/04/2022 to the 05/05/2022. For the sake of accuracy and authenticity of our research, the interviews were preserved and transcribed.

For the purpose of getting a credible data to our investigation, and to provide the participants with the ability to express their ideas freely, Semi-structured interviews were used, which refers to a mix of structured and unstructured interviews. In other words it contains predetermined questions and unplanned questions at the same time, according to Hirsjarvi & Hurme (2000) "*During semi-structured interviews, the interview must remain conversational, natural and relaxed*".

The interviews were done individually at doctors' offices. The questions asked had a relation with the interviewees' opinions, behaviors, and interactions at the work place. Added to that they aimed at collecting data about the doctors' use of English as a Lingua Franca, the way English was used, and the barriers preventing its usage. Hirjarvi & Hurme (2000) stated "*it is important to decide what kind of knowledge the researcher is looking for*". The questions of our interview were divided on three sections. The first one intent is to investigate the existence of the English language in doctors' interactions, it contains four questions:

1. What do you think of the medical English in the Algerian context?
2. Is English important for your interactions?

The objective of questions one and two is to discover the doctors' awareness about the importance of English in healthcare systems.

3. What are the reasons for English to become a tool of communication among Algerian and Chinese doctors?
4. Do you find that English helped you in conducting a successful conversation?

CHAPTER TWO: Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

Questions three and four, attempt to highlight the use of ELF in the context of our study.

The second section aims at exploring the way English is used, it covers three questions:

5. Do you use full sentences when you speak in English?
6. In your work place, does your English interaction include the medical terminology or it is limited?

The purpose of these questions one and two is to know the English level of the doctors.

7. What do you think of your English pronunciation?

The objective of this question is to know how English is pronounced.

The third section seeks to identify the obstacles faced by the doctors preventing them from using English. It includes two questions:

8. What are the difficulties you may face when you speak in English?
9. What are the techniques and methods you use to develop your English level?

To conclude the interview, question nine aims at exploring doctors' methods of continuing professional development.

II.5.3 Observation

It can be defined as a way of gathering data by watching behavior, events, or noting physical characteristics in their natural settings. As claimed by Well (2003) "*observation research is used for studying observable behaviors and is generally a non-invasive method of gathering information*". It is one of the most important research tools because it is considered to be an inevitable part of any study or research on any social phenomenon.

CHAPTER TWO: Research Methodology and Data Collection Procedures

In our research, the observation was conducted during all the period of the practical investigation furthermore, from the 10/04/2022 to the 05/05/2022. As it is claimed seeing is believing, making a direct observation on a specific phenomenon can be a very quick and effective way of collecting data. First, it permitted the researchers to directly participate in the study because it gave us the access to be involved within the participants. Second, it allowed us to know more about the behaviors of the doctors, the nature of their interactions, and the way ELF is used among them. In other words, we received large amount of information at one time. Third, it let us identify the accuracy of our study by using all the data gathered from this tool to improve the interpretation of the other instruments.

II.5.4 Audio Recordings

In respect of gathering reliable data and for research accuracy and clarity, we employed audio records as a tool of investigation. Furthermore, it refers to recording participants' contributions to research in audio, according to Lee (2004) "*the use of audio recordings has over the past 30 years become a taken-for-granted approach to generating transcripts to in-depth interviewing and group discussions*". In other words, Tracy (2019) stated "*audio recordings are considered standard practice in qualitative research*".

In our research, audio recordings were employed as an evidence of the use of English by the Algerian and the Chinese physicians, to proof the results of the other tools of investigation, and particularly to add exactness to the data collected and our study. Silverman (1997) listed "*among the strategies required to ensure rigor and validity in qualitative research is recording data objectively and comprehensively*". The vocal recordings were short registrations of doctors' spontaneous interactions in the workplace using the English language. They were registered by a smart phone, after getting their approval.

II.6 Conclusion

By way of concluding, the foregoing chapter provided and explained the methodological part of our research. It included in the beginning the research methods, then the procedures, after that the context where our study was done, and the participants who helped in the accomplishment of this research. In this chapter the researchers also explained each data collection tool (observation, questionnaires, interviews, and audio recordings). The next chapter is devoted to the practical side of this research. Further, to the analysis and the discussions of the data collected for the sake of answering the research questions and reaching the research objectives.

Chapter Three:
**Findings Analysis and
Interpretation**

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III. Introduction

The essential aim of this chapter is to discuss the followed methodology in this study. It seeks to test the research hypotheses via mixed method and by means of tools of investigation, and at the end getting answers to the research questions. Throughout this chapter, we will analyze the obtained data in detail, and we will examine the important points that we found interesting while gathering information.

III.1 Data Analysis and Interpretation of the Findings

The current chapter has a relation with the analysis of data collected during the practical period. In the first place, we started the discussion with the observation conducted in the workplace to get an overall idea about the participants and the context. In the second place, we moved to the analysis of the questionnaires and the numerical data, in order to discover to what extent the English language is used among the participants. Then in the third place, we interpreted the interviews for the sake of exploring the way the English language is used among them. Finally, we analyzed some audio recordings of the doctors' interactions to reveal their pronunciation's mistakes.

III.1.1 Questionnaire Analysis

Question 1: in this question, the respondents were asked to precise their nationalities where 25 Algerian doctors and 25 Chinese doctors were chosen to answer the following questions to represent the whole population.

Question 2: what is the language you prefer using?

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage%
Arabic	12	48%	00	00%
French	10	40%	01	04%
English	03	12%	09	36%
Chinese	00	00%	15	60%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.1: Doctors' Preferable Language.

In the second question the participants were asked to select the language they prefer using, the answers are represented in figure III.1, they reveal; for the Algerian doctors, two close percentages 48% have chosen Arabic and 40% have chosen French for the reason that Arabic is their mother tongue and French is the language of both their studies and the Algerian healthcare system. Only 12% have chosen English and no one have chosen Chinese. For the Chinese doctors most of them 60% have chosen Chinese, 36% have chosen English, only 4% have chosen French and no one have chosen Arabic. The participants' answers were expected since the majority prefer using their mother tongues to feel comfortable.

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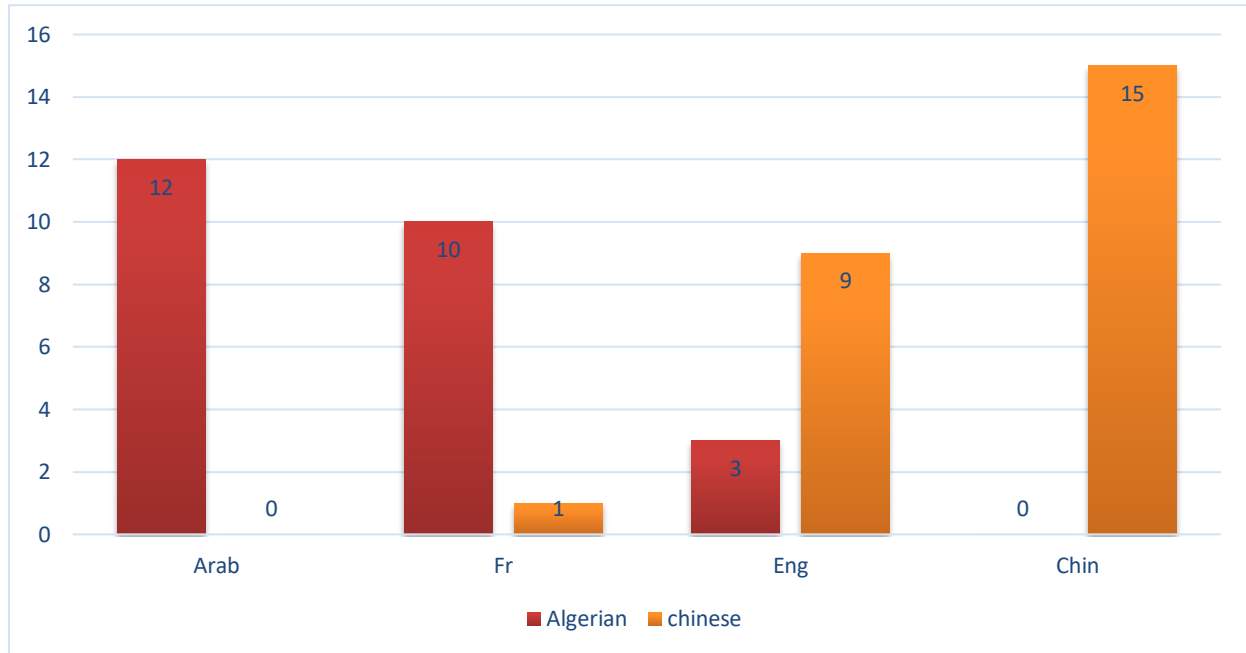


Figure III.1: Doctors' Preferable Language.

Question 3: what language do you understand better?

Dr.s	Algerian		Chinese	
	Recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage%
Arabic	19	76%	00	00%
French	06	24%	00	00%
English	00	00%	08	32%
Chinese	00	00%	17	68%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.2: Doctors' Most Understandable Language.

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In the third question, the participants were asked to select the language they understand better, the answers are represented in figure III.2. For the Algerian doctors, 76% have chosen Arabic since it is their mother tongue, 24% have chosen French because it is their second language, no one have chosen English and Chinese. For the Chinese doctors, 68% have chosen their native language, 32% have chosen English because they studied in this language, and no one have chosen Arabic and French because they do not understand them.

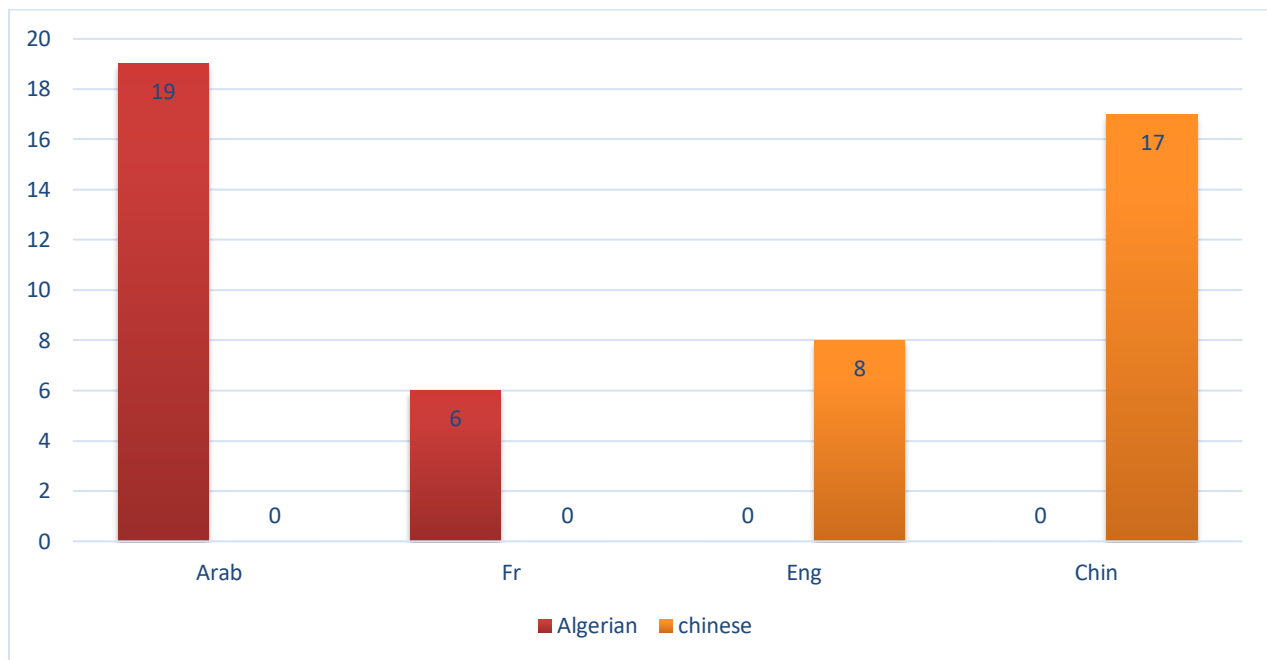


Figure III.2: Doctors' Most Understandable Language.

Question 4: what language do you use most in the maternity?

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Dr.s	Algerian		Chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Arabic	13	52%	00	00%
French	10	40%	06	24%
English	02	08%	16	64%
Chinese	00	00%	03	12%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.3: The Most Used Language in the Maternity.

in this question, the researchers seek to know the language most used in communication at the maternity unit, the participants were asked to select the language they use most in their interactions in the maternity, for the Algerian doctors, 52% have selected Arabic, 40% have selected French, 08% have selected English and no one have selected Chinese. For the Chinese doctors, 64% have selected English, 24% have selected French, only 12% have selected Chinese and no one have selected Arabic. The results are represented in figure 3.3.

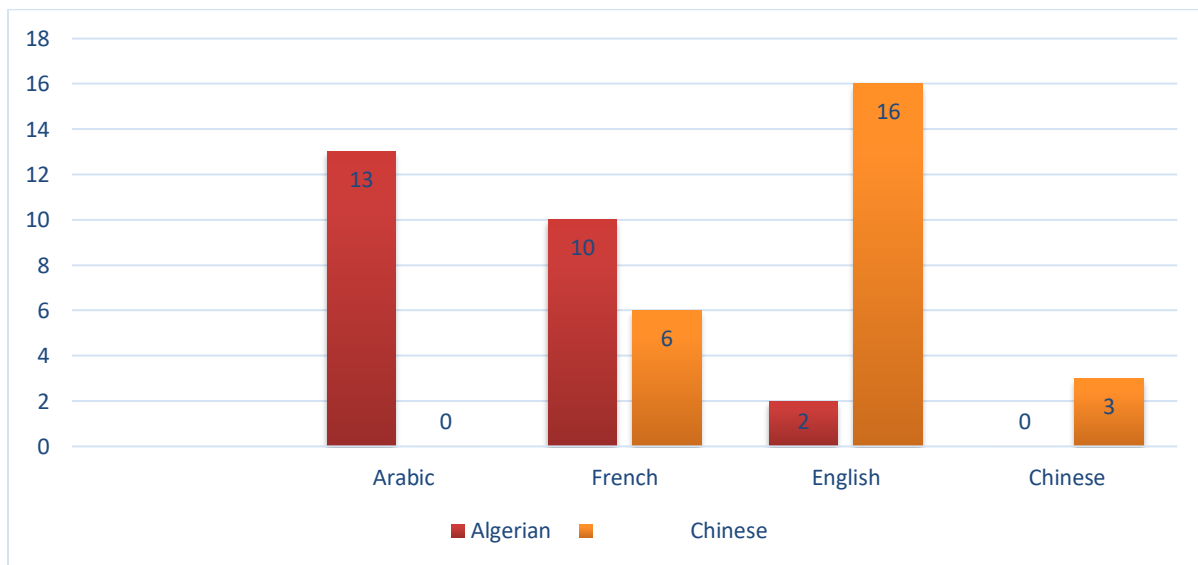


Figure III.3: The Most Used Language in the Maternity.

Question 5: do you mix two languages when you speak?

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Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	20	80%	21	84%
No	05	20%	04	16%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.4: The Use of Two Languages.

This question was asked in order to know if the participants use more than one language when they communicate with each other, for the Algerian doctors, 80% mix two languages and only 20% use one language while speaking. For the Chinese doctors, 84% answered with yes that means that they mix two languages where 16% use only one language when they speak. The answers are represented in figure 3.4. added to that our informants were asked to illustrate with examples if their answers are positive. The majority of the Algerian doctors said Arabic and French and the minority said Arabic and English. For Chinese doctors, the majority answered with Chinese and English and the minority said English and French.

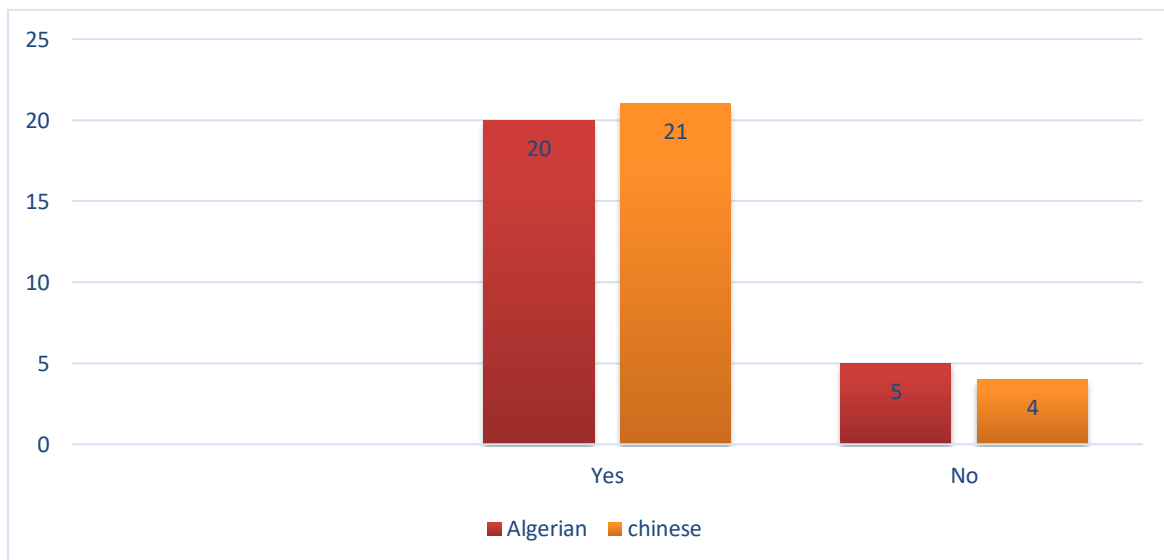


Figure III.4: The Use of Two Languages.

Question 6: do you face difficulties when you communicate?

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Dr.s	Algerian		Chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	17	68%	10	40%
No	08	32%	15	60%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

table III.5: Communication Difficulties.

The question was asked in order to know if the participants face difficulties when they communicate with each other. For the Algerian doctors, 68% have answered yes and 32% have answered no further, the majority find difficulties to communicate with the Chinese doctors, however the minority do not find difficulties in interacting with them. For the Chinese doctors 60% do not find difficulties to communicate with the Algerian doctors where 40% find difficulties. The answers are represented in figure III.5. In addition, those who have answered with yes, were asked to mention the reason why they face difficulties. For the Algerian doctors, they have mentioned that they use French a lot and the Chinese do not master it, and their level in English is bad. For the Chinese doctors, they have mentioned that they do not know the French language, and the phone applications of translation are not good enough in terms of medical terminology.

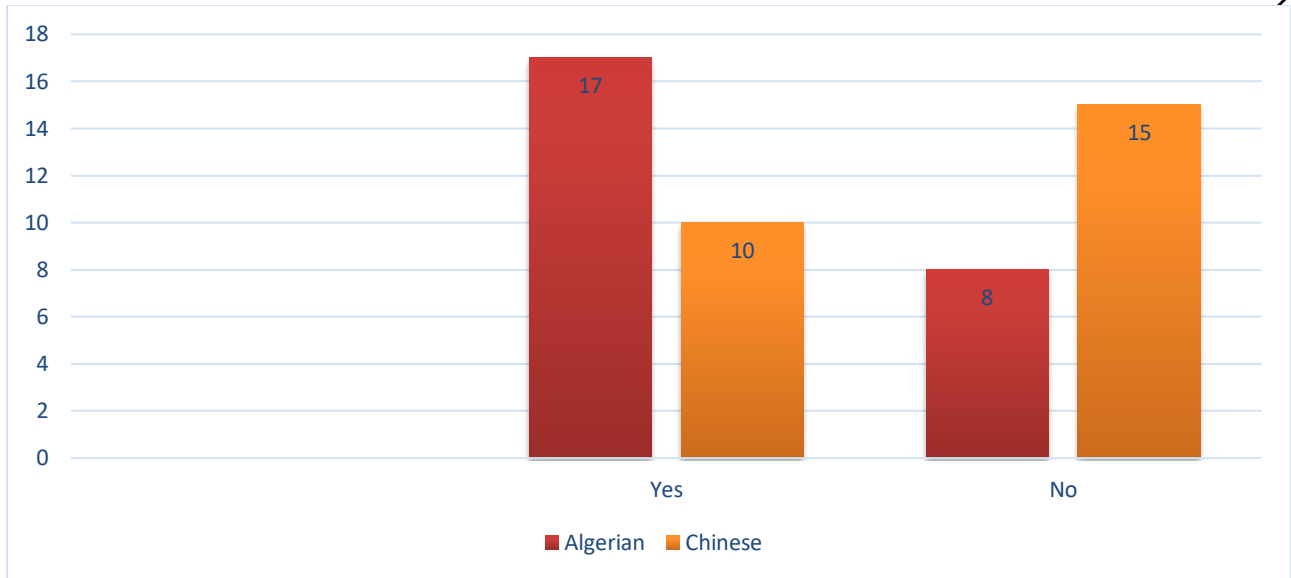


Figure III.5: Communication Difficulties.

Question 7: your level in English is:

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Bad	07	28%	00	00%
Medium	10	40%	04	16%
Good	06	24%	13	52%
Excellent	02	08%	08	32%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

TableIII.6: Doctors' Level of English.

The seventh question aims at identifying the doctors' level in English. The majority 40% of the Algerian participants level in English is medium, 28% is bad, 24% is good, and 8% is excellent. For the Chinese doctors, 52% have a good level in English, 32% have an excellent level, 16% have a medium level and no one have a bad level. It is clear that the Chinese doctors master the English language better than the Algerian doctors. The results are represented in figure III.6.

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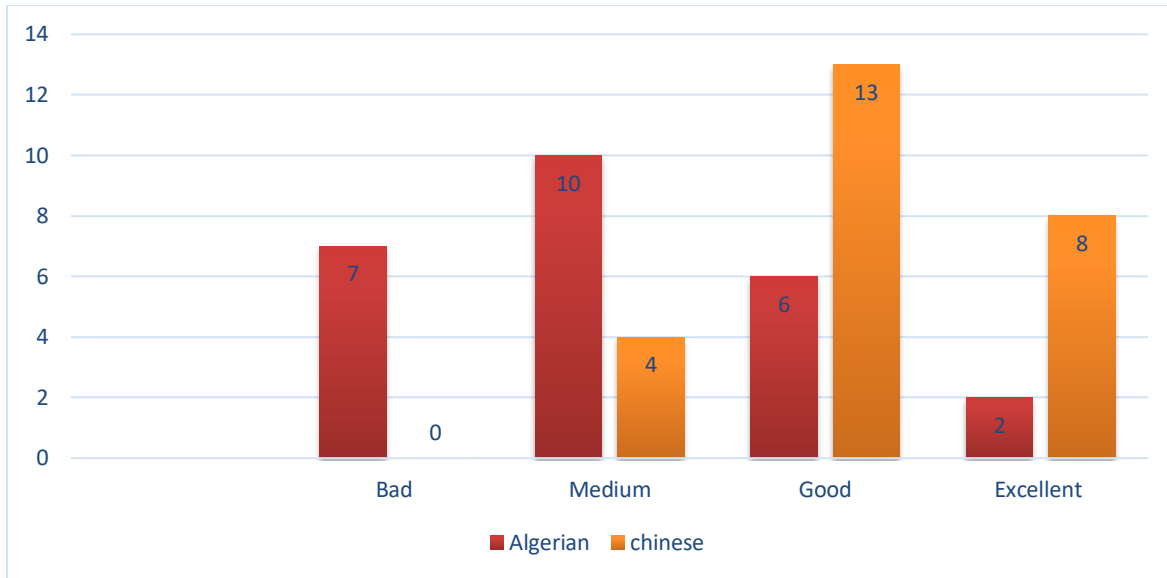


Figure III.6: Doctors' Level of English.

Question 8: your level of understanding English is:

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Bad	06	24%	00	00%
Medium	10	40%	05	20%
Good	07	28%	13	52%
Excellent	02	08%	07	28%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.7: Doctors' Level of Understanding English.

The purpose of this question is to know the doctors' level of understanding English. The results were close to those of the former question. For the Algerian doctors, 40% have answered with medium, 28% have answered with good, 24% have answered with bad, and 08% have answered with excellent. For the Chinese doctors, 52% have answered with good, 28% have

CHAPTER THREE: Findings Analysis and Interpretation

answered with excellent, only 20% have answered with medium and no one has answered bad.

The results are represented in figure III.7.

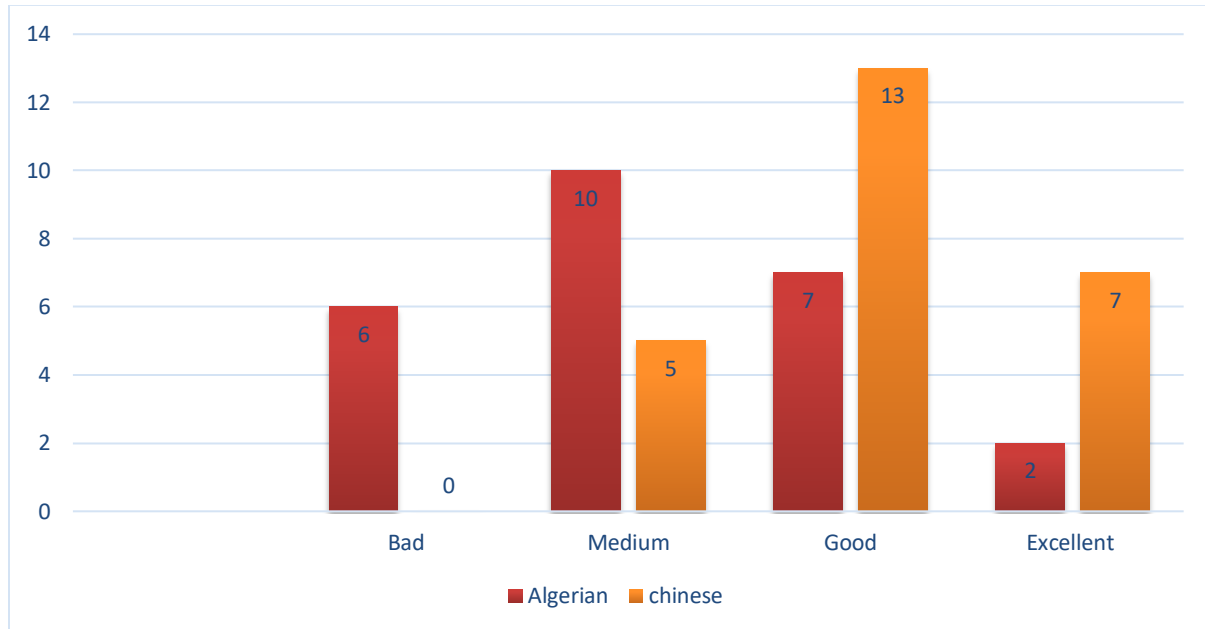


Figure III.7: Doctors' Level of Understanding English.

Question 9: do you use English to communicate between you?

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	12	48%	22	88%
No	13	52%	03	12%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III. 8: The Use of English Among Doctors.

The question number nine aims at exploring the doctors use of the English language. For the Algerian doctors, 52% have answered with yes and 48% have answered no. the percentages are close. However, 88% of the Chinese doctors have answered yes and only 12% have answered

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no. it is clear to us that the Chinese doctors use English more than the Algerian doctors. The answers are represented in figure III.8.

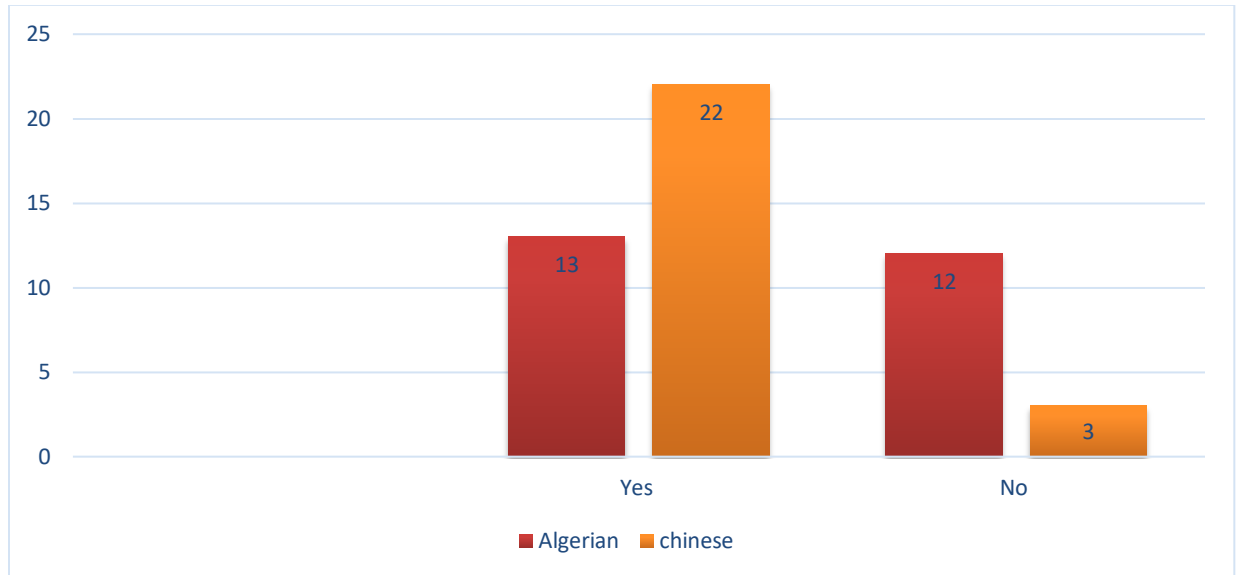


Figure III.8: The Use of English Among Doctors.

Question 10: do you find that English helps you to be understood?

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	Recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	17	68%	18	72%
No	08	32%	07	28%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

table III.9: English Role in Conducting a Successful Conversation.

This question aims at discovering the role of English in conducting a successful conversation. For the Algerian doctors, 68% have affirmed that English helped them to express themselves well, 32% have answered with no English does not help them. for the Chinese doctors, the great majority 72% have answered with yes, and only 28% have answered with no.

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that means that English helped the majority of doctors to conduct a successful conversation and to express their ideas and thoughts well. The answers are represented in figure III.9.

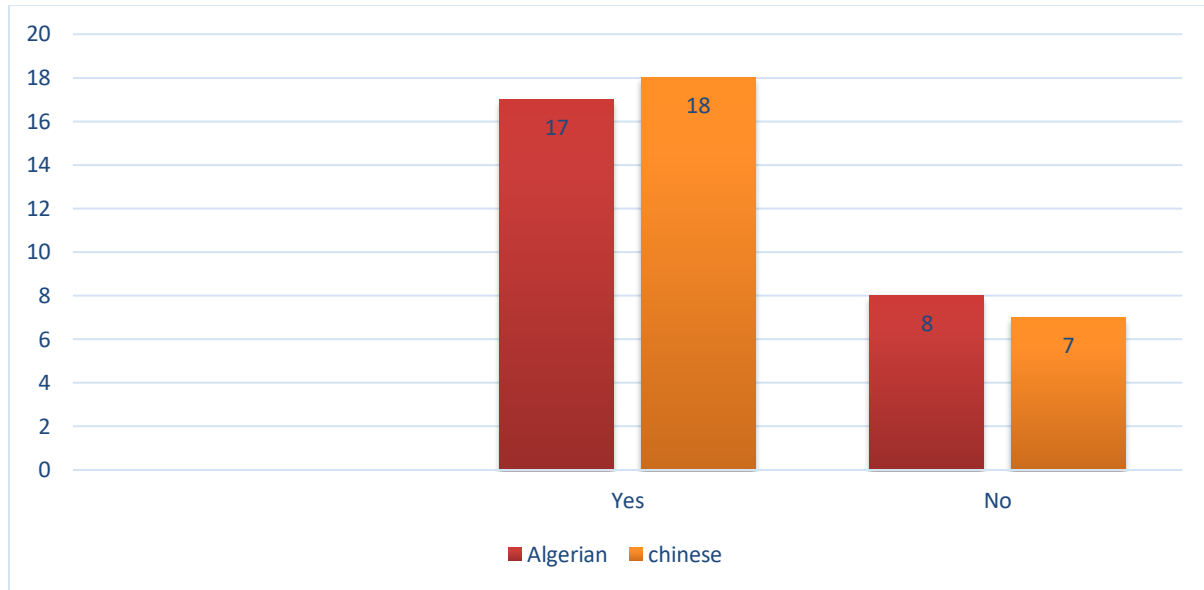


Figure III.9: English role in conducting a successful conversation.

Question 11: do you consider the use of English as a necessity?

Dr.s	Algerian		chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	16	64%	21	84%
No	09	36%	04	16%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.10: English as a Necessity.

This question was asked in order to discover the participants' need to the English language. For the Algerian doctors, the majority 64% have answered yes and 36% have answered no, in other words, the majority considers English as a necessity even though their levels are moderated. For the Chinese doctors, the great majority 84% consider it as a necessity

and only 16% have answered with no. the answers are represented in figure III.10. added to that, the informers were asked to justify their answers, both Algerian and Chinese doctors who have answered yes, justified with; it is an international language, and they use it to communicate with other countries people. For those who answered no, justified with; English is not the most spoken language in the world, and it is claimed to be the world's language just because of the power of the USA. The figure below represents the results.

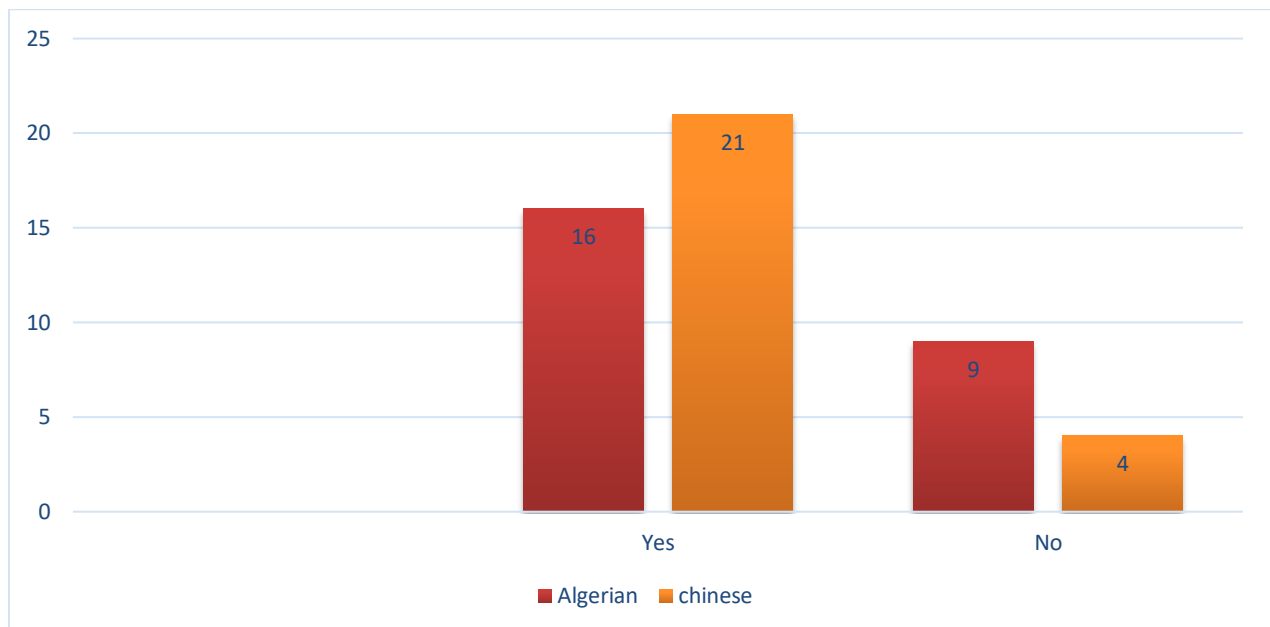


Figure III.10: English as a Necessity.

Question 12: what do you think of the use of English as a Lingua Franca in the medical domain?

This question was an open-ended question that required the participants own answers, the majority have answered with; English is the language of science, scientific research, and medicines all over the globe. However, it is not integrated in the Algerian healthcare system. Others have answered with; English is helpful is the medical domain especially for the doctors

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who work abroad. Unfortunately, some participants did not answer on this question, they left it blank.

Question 13: what are the difficulties that prevent you from using English?

Dr.s	Algerian		Chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Your level in English is bad	08	32%	00	00%
Complexity of the language	04	16%	03	12%
Pronunciation difficulties	02	08%	13	52%
others	11	44%	09	36%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.11: The Difficulties Faced by the Doctors Preventing Them from Using English.

The researchers seek to identify the difficulties faced by the participants preventing them from using English. For the Algerian doctors, 08% face pronunciation difficulties, 16% find English complicated, 32% have a weak level in it, and 44% face other difficulties. For the Chinese doctors, no one has a bad level in English, 12% find English complicated, 36% face other obstacles, and 52% have pronunciation troubles. The following figure represents the results. The other not mentioned difficulties faced by the majority of the Algerian doctors and 36% of the Chinese, were explored during the interviews for research accuracy and consistency.

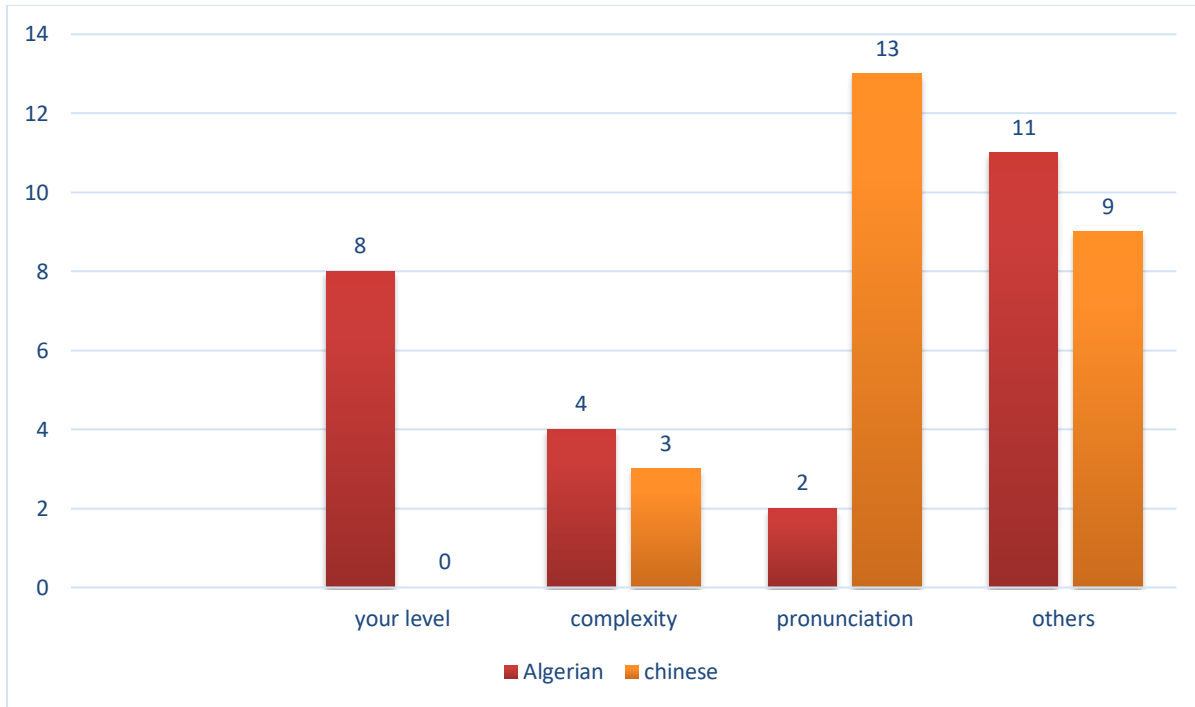


Figure III.11: The Difficulties Faced by the Doctors Preventing Them from Using English.

Question 14: do you find that your English pronunciation is affected by another language?

Dr.s	Algerian		Chinese	
	recurrence	Percentage %	recurrence	Percentage %
Yes	18	72%	22	88%
No	07	28%	03	12%
Total	25	100%	25	100%

Table III.12: Doctors' English Pronunciation.

This question was asked to examine the participants' pronunciation of English. The results were close, for the Algerian doctors, 72% have answered yes, 28% have answered no. for the Chinese doctors, 88% have answered yes, 12% have answered no. that means that the pronunciation of the great majority is affected by another language. To know what this language

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is, we asked the participants to mention it. Some of the Algerian doctors have mentioned Arabic, others have mentioned French. For the Chinese doctors, all of them have mentioned Chinese.

The figure III.13 is added to provide further explanation.

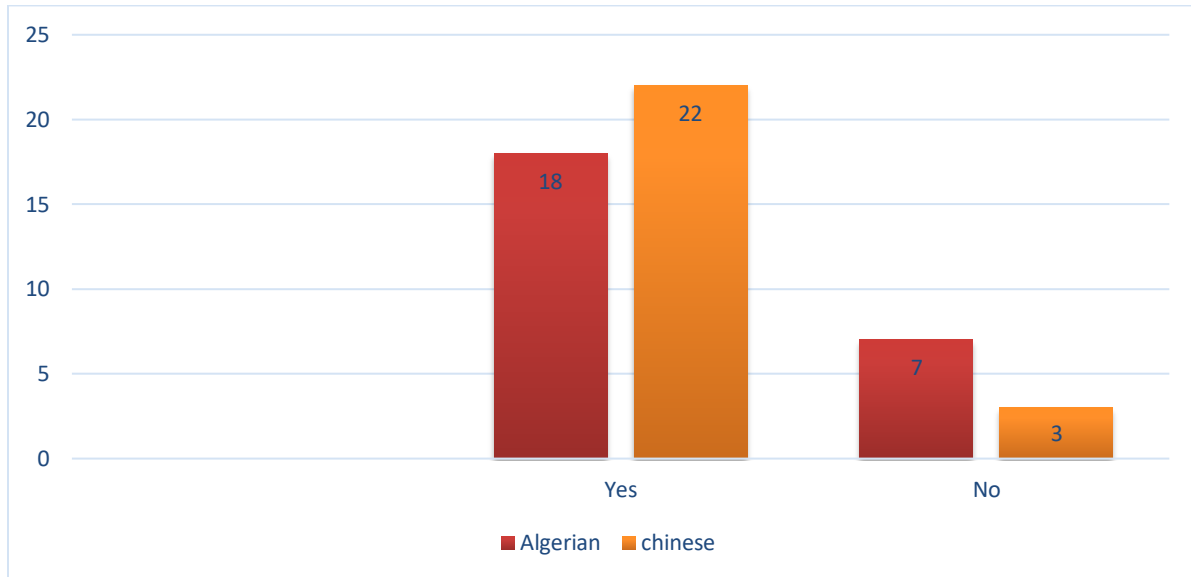


Figure III.12: Doctors' English Pronunciation.

At the end of the questionnaire, the researchers left a blank space for the participants to provide any suggestions, any additional comments about the research, or any extra information the researchers forgot to mention. However, not all the informants gave a suggestion.

Some Algerian doctors commented that English is so important in the medical field, yet they need to develop their level in it to do so they suggested professional trainings and formations of medical English. Others commented that English is the global language, the language of science and medicines, but it is not integrated in the Algerian healthcare system, that is why they suggested to adopt this language instead of the French language. Few others claimed that English is a tool of communication among non-native speakers because it helped them to conduct a successful conversation with their Chinese counterparts.

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The Chinese doctors commented that the majority of them master the English language since they have studied it, while the Algerians are not good enough in it even though it is the first language of medicines over the globe. Thence, they suggested medical English training courses to the Algerians. Added to that the Algerian government need to integrate English in its healthcare facilities. Few of them commented that before coming to Algeria, they expected to find all doctors using English. Unfortunately, they found only few of them with a good level in English, so they tried to learn French but they found it difficult, they added the Algerians have flexible tongues unlike them.

III.1.1.1 Discussion of the Questionnaire's Results

After analyzing the questionnaires' answers, we ought to discuss the findings. For the sake of the precision and accuracy of the results, the researchers tried to link the results of the main questions of the questionnaires. Further, they conducted a correlation study between the important results.

III.1.1.1.1 Correlation Study between Question Six and Question nine

Question six: do you find difficulties when you communicate?

Question nine: do you use English to communicate between you?

Question		Algerian		Chinese	
		recurrence	percentage%	recurrence	percentage%
Difficulty	Yes	17	68%	10	40%
Use		12	48%	22	88%
Difficulty	No	8	32%	15	60%
Used		13	52%	3	12%

Table III.13: The Relation Between Communication success and the Use of English.

This study aims at exploring the relation between two main questions in the questionnaire. In other words, it investigates the relation between the existence of communication difficulties and the use of English by the participants. This correlation study revealed that; whenever English is used no matter by whom 'the Algerian or the Chinese doctors' the difficulty of communication decreases. On the contrary, when English is not used in their interactions, the communication difficulties increase. That means that, this language helped them in conducting successful conversations, and it facilitates the communication between them. As a result, the English language is used between the Algerian physicians and their Chinese counterparts, beside it plays a great role as a Lingua Franca between them at the maternity unit of Tiaret. For further understanding, the followed figure shows the results.

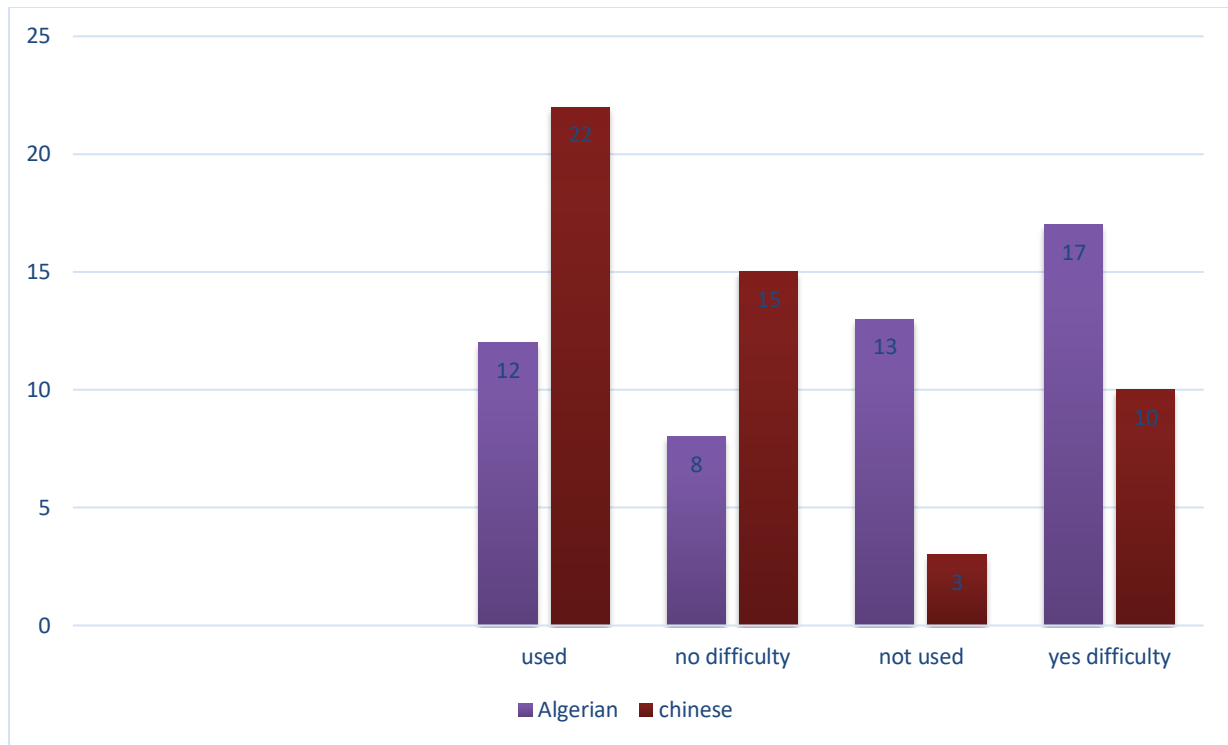


Figure III.13: The Relation Between Communication Difficulties and the Use of English.

III.1.1.1.2 Correlation Study between Question 10 and question 11

Question 10: do you find that English helps you to be understood?

Question 11: do you consider the use of English as a necessity?

Question		Algerian		Chinese	
		recurrence	percentage %	recurrence	percentage %
Question 10	Yes	17	68%	18	72%
Question 11		16	64%	21	84%
Question 10	No	8	32%	7	28%
Question 11		9	36%	4	16%

Table III.14: The Relation Between the role of English and its Necessity in Conducting Successful Conversations.

The researchers conducted this study in order to tackle the correlation between the role of English and its necessity. In the first place, it shows that the participants who found English helpful considered it necessity, and those who found English not helpful do not consider it necessity. However, the great majority gave a positive answer. Further, they found English helpful and considered it necessity. As a consequence, the English language is so important for the participants because it helps them to communicate with each other, to be understood, and to express their ideas well. In addition, it is considered by the majority of our informers to be necessary and indispensable to conduct successful conversations, that is why we can come up with two main results. On the first hand, English is helpful, useful, and beneficial for our participants, since it contributed to conduct effective communication. On the other hand, in order to work in perfect conditions, English is prerequisite for both doctors. The next figure is appended to show the results.

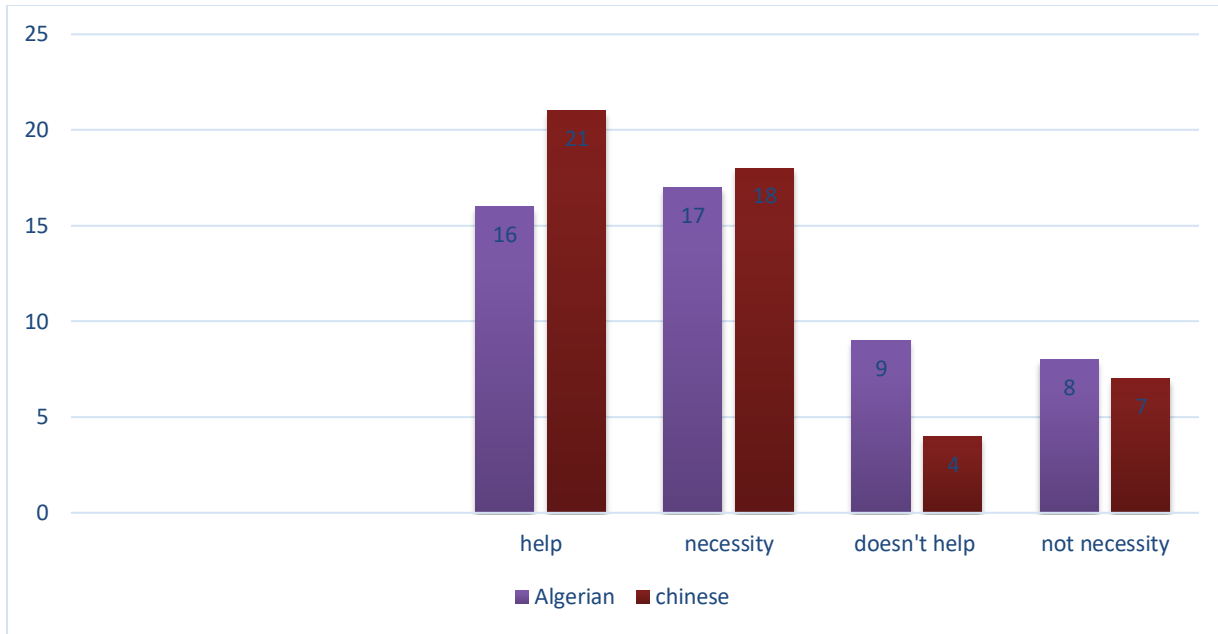


figure III.14: The Relation Between the Role of English and its Necessity in Conducting Successful Conversations.

As a consequence, the researchers tried to summarize the findings of the interpretation of the questionnaires. First and foremost, the Algerian and the Chinese doctors are unlike regarding the language they prefer using, the language they understand better, and the language they use most at the maternity unit. Second point, both of them face communication difficulties because of several reasons. Concerning the Algerian doctors, the majority have intermediate level of English simply because of the reason that they belong to francophone universities where they studied in French not in English. Added to that, the Algerian healthcare system adopts the French language. For the Chinese doctors, their English level is advanced but they struggle with the mispronunciation, in contrary their level of French is very low. However, statically we notice, whenever English was used among them, the communication difficulties decrease and the vice versa. that means that, English is indispensable since it plays a great role in conducting successful conversation. Last but not least, most of them stand up for the idea of the integration

of the English language in the Algerian health facilities, beside they intent to learn medical English through formations.

III.1.2 Interviews Analysis

Our third procedure was the interviews, as mentioned earlier, the interviews were conducted with six interviewees, three Algerian doctors and three Chinese. To give them the chance to express their ideas better. In this part, all the interviews were analyzed and classified in two groups; the group of the Algerian doctors, and the group of the Chinese doctors.

III.1.2.1 The Algerian Doctors' Interviews Analyses

A-Interview one

A-1 The First Section

First of all, the interviewer intent was to invite the interviewee to explain his point of view concerning the use of the medical English in the Algerian healthcare domain; he explained that its implication would be very interesting and useful. Since it was the first language of medicines over the globe.

“I would like to use English instead of French especially that the latest medical researches are in English... But we are familiar with French”. The respondent claimed.

Concerning the importance of English in their interactions, he stated that English was the only way to communicate with their Chinese colleagues since they did not speak Arabic nor French. That is why it was so important.

“Because my Chinese colleagues speak only Chinese and English”. he stated.

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For the reasons of English as a tool of communication he mentioned that, the Chinese doctors obliged them to use English otherwise they would not use it. However, he said that it helped them too much to interact with each other.

“We have no choice except English, which helped us too much”. The interviewee mentioned.

A-2 The Second Section

The interviewee mentioned that the English used by the Algerian doctors was limited because it did not contain medical terminology. Added to that, they used very simple English and reduced sentences.

“well to do so we need to study special English, on top of that, the English we use is not for prestige it has a certain function which is to facilitate the communication” the interviewee replied.

Concerning the pronunciation, he stated that the Algerians had a nice pronunciation whereas the Chinese’ pronunciation was so bad.

“For me the Algerians have a quite good pronunciation, however, with all my respect to my Chinese colleagues, their English pronunciation is so close to the Chinese that you might think they are speaking in Chinese”. The interviewee claimed.

A-3 The Third Section

We continued our interrogation with the interviewee by asking him about the difficulties he might face when using English. He answered that the lack of English vocabulary and medical terminology is the main obstacle. In addition, he suggested specific English language lessons to develop his information.

“Well one of the major problems is the poor vocabulary”. He answered.

“Extra English lessons might help”. He added.

B- Interview two

B-1 The First Section

According to the interviewee, the integration of the English language in the Algerian healthcare system began with its adoption in the Algerian educational system. Thence, they studied English from the primary school to the university, as a result they developed their English skills than they go deeper in the medical English.

“It must be integrated in the educational system first so we learn the English skills from the primary school till the university”. The interviewee mentioned.

The interviewee answered by stating that that day English was so important in many fields since it was the world’s language. Besides, concerning their case, she argued that English was so helpful, it was beneficial to express themselves well and to understand the Chinese doctors.

She said: *“my answer is yes. Today, it is important because it helps us to communicate, without it we could not understand each other”*.

The interviewee declared that, one of the important reasons is that English is a global, practical language, in addition the Chinese doctors do not master French and the translation methods are not trusty.

“English is global tool of communication...it is practical better than the translation techniques”. She declared.

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Concerning the role of English in conducting successful conversations, the interviewee emphasize that English was the appropriate tool to build effective communication. She argued that it helped them to be understood and to understand each other.

She said: *“English helps us to express our thoughts and to understand the other’s thoughts, it is essential”*.

B-2 The Second Section

The interviewee preferred to answer on the three questions of the second section together, because according to her they talked about the same topic. Through the interviewee answers we noticed that her English was ideal, we asked her about the English used among them, she replayed that she and few others used full sentences, correct English, and medical terms. However, the rest of her Algerian colleagues’ English was limited. In other words, they do not use medical terminology.

“The majority uses limited sentences, they utter all the sentence in English and when it comes to diagnosis or the disease they utter it in French. However, me, Mr. Mohammed, and few others use English medical terms since we traveled many times to international medical conferences”.

The interviewee said.

B-3 The Third Section

The interviewee sees that the majority of the doctors face problems when they use English. For the Algerians, according to her, the main problem is that they had not use or study English for years that is why they face lack of English words. For the Chinese, they have weird pronunciation.

“The plurality, face difficulties, the Algerians face the lack of words, and the Chinese face pronunciation issues”. The interviewee answered.

As claimed by our interviewee, there are many ways to develop the English level such as; on-line lessons, YouTube videos, and reading medical English articles. For her case, traveling abroad and assisting medical meetings was the cause to developed her level in this language.

“I have traveled abroad many time, this might be the reason that helped me to improve my English, otherwise, internet helps through on-line lessons, YouTube videos, medical articles and so on”. She added.

C- Interviewee Three

C-1 The First Section

Concerning the integration of the medical English in the Algerian context, the interviewee answered that it was impossible, because Algeria depended too much on the French language, added to that all the Algerian medical staff used French, the minority understood and used English.

“That would be impossible, Algeria depends too much on French, then all the medical employees use French”. The interviewee answered.

Speaking about the use of English at the maternity of Tiaret, the interviewee stated that, although it was helpful and important, most of the Algerian doctors were not comfortable with its usage.

“We are used to talk in French, English is uncommon to the Algerians. However, no one can deny that it helped us to communicate with the Chinese doctors”

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We continued our interrogation about the reasons that pushed English to be the *Lingua Franca* in the maternity of Tiaret, he replayed that the Chinese doctors did not use other languages except Chinese and English.

“The main and the only reason is to communicate with the Chinese doctors who do not speak French nor Arabic”. The interviewee replayed.

Along with the role of English in conducting successful conversation, the interviewee saw it as the only possible solution to interact with their Chinese counterparts. In other words, English facilitated the process of communication between the Algerian and the Chinese medical professionals.

“English is the only way to succeed to understand them, that is why I consider it to be very helpful”. He answered.

C-2 Second Section

About the English used among the doctors, the interviewee commented that the Algerians used simple sentences, anyone can notice their moderated English. Unlike the Chinese who masters English well and use full sentence.

“The Algerians use very simple sentences composed of subject verb, whereas the Chinese use long sentences”. He answered.

Concerning the medical terminology, he answered as stated before, those who use simple English do not use medical terms and vice versa.

“It is clear that the Algerians do not use medical terms because their English is so simple, unlike, the Chinese who are advanced in medical English”. The interviewee claimed.

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Continuing the interview with the English pronunciation, he responded that the Algerians do not have problems to pronounce any language it is a matter of practice lack. But the Chinese doctors' pronunciation of English resembles to the pronunciation of Chinese.

“The Algerian people generally do not face pronunciation problems; the Chinese doctors are those who straggle with the pronunciation of English”. He responded.

C-3 The Third Section

Along with the difficulties face while using English by the doctors of the maternity of Tiaret. The interviewee mentioned two difficulties which were; the lack of English language training thence the lack of English vocabulary for the Algerians, and pronunciation issues for the Chinese doctors.

“The Algerians face lack of English words, and the Chinese face pronunciation difficulty”. The interviewee mentioned.

In order to answer the last question in the interview, the interviewee stated several techniques to develop one's English level such as; practicing oral English with experts, have conversations in English, immerse yourself in medical English learning groups, reading medical books in English.

“There are many ways, I can suggest, practice oral conversations with experts because practice makes perfect, learning medical English through Facebook groups, or reading medical books written in English” He stated.

III.1.2.2 The Chinese Doctors' Interviews Analysis

D- Interview Four

D-1 The First Section

The interviewee reacted positively on our question about the adoption of the English language in the Algerian healthcare domain. He answered that it would be great step and it would reduce the misunderstanding between the Algerian and the Chinese doctors.

“I know we are not the last CMT sent to Algerian, there will be other teams so the integration of English in the Algerian health facilities will certainly help”. The interviewee answered.

In connection with the role of English in their interactions with the Algerian doctors, the interviewee argued that it was beneficial and helpful.

“Because of the English language we could work in the Algerian hospitals and we could express ourselves correctly”. The interviewee argued.

The interviewee claimed that the Chinese government sent an interpreter with the CMT, in order to translate the Chinese to French and vice versa. However, she left. Fortunately, the Chinese doctors studied English in china, they started using it with the Algerian doctors. He added that English was easy in comparison with the Chinese and the French languages. Further, it can be learned easily.

“English is a tool of communication among non-native speakers all over the world, because it is easy to be learned. In Algeria, we found ourselves using English because it was the only shared language between us” He claimed.

Continuing our interrogation. The interviewee answered with yes. Furthermore, English helped them in communicating with the Algerians.

“Yes, it did” He answered.

D-2 The Second Section

The interviewee’s answer on the fifth question was that their essential aim was to convey a message or an information no matter how. So, the sentences they use are reduced and contain information about the patients generally.

“We use purposive sentences, which are most of times reduced and simplified” he answered.

A long with the sixth question, the interviewee affirmed that they uttered medical terms in English. However, the Algerians uttered them in French. Fortunately, some French medical terms were close to those of English. So, they can understand each other. He illustrated with examples:

French medical terms and expressions.	English medical terms and expressions.
Rupture uterine.	Uterine rupture.
Dibète gestationnel.	Gestational diabetes.
Cordon ombilical.	Umbilical cord.
Tachycardie, bradycardie.	Tachycardia, bradycardia.
Kystes ovariens.	Ovarian cysts.
Cyanose.	Cyanosis.

Table III.15: Comparison between French medical terms and expressions and English medical terms and expressions.

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“The CMT are trained on the medical English, so we use medical terms whereas our Algerian friends use French medical terms. But we can manage to understand because they are close to each other”. The interviewee answered.

Concerning the Chinese pronunciation of English, the interviewee responded that the Algerians have flexible tongues. However, the Chinese find it difficult to vocalize English sentence correctly.

“I cannot deny that we have weak pronunciation, that is why I am working on ameliorating it”. The interviewee responded.

D-3 The Third Section

The interviewee answered that adopting English in the medical domain would be nice step to improve the Algerian doctors' English level and to facilitate communication with the Chinese doctors.

“That would be powerful step to the government and a challenge to the doctors to learn medical English”. The interviewee answered.

The interviewee response on the question number eight was that; when the Chinese use English, they are not always understood by the Algerians, because they face major problem which pronunciation issues is.

“One of the difficulties is not being understood by the Algerians because of the mispronunciation”. He responded.

Concerning the followed question, he answered that his level of English is good, that is why, he is concerned with developing his pronunciation through listening and reading exercises.

“I am trying to improve my English pronunciation, with listening and reading exercises help me”. He answered.

E- Interview five

E-1 The First Section

The researchers asked the interviewee about his opinion on the use of medical English in the Algerian healthcare facilities. He answered that it would be difficult because the Algerians doctors were used to the French language, but it was not impossible. He added that it would contribute in developing their knowledge thanks to medical journals and medical books, and it would also help them to attend at international medical conferences and to communicate with non-Arab health practitioners.

“Medical English is so important nowadays, it helps in developing the knowledge, it aids to attend international medical meetings and to communicate with doctors no matter what their native tongues are”. The interviewee answered.

Along with the second question, the interviewee replied that English was essential for their interactions. Further, according to him it is fundamental tool to be understood to some extent by the Algerians.

“For me, English is so important because we need it to talk with the Algerian”. He replied.

The interviewee answered on the third question that there are two important reasons which were; the usefulness of the English language in many fields, then French is the main language in the Algerian healthcare system, but the majority of his friends are not skilled in this language, that is the second reason why English is used among them.

“English is a tool of communication among us because of its usefulness, and because we are very weak in French”. The interviewee answered.

The interviewee answered that English helped the CMT to communicate with the Algerians.

“Thanks to the English language which allowed us to communicate with the Algerians”. He answered.

E-2 The Second Section

Concerning the fifth question, he answered that both of the Algerian and Chinese doctors used reduced sentences.

“Oh, no, I think that all who speaks English in this maternity uses reduced sentences, it could be because of time shortness at emergency moments, or because of the language imperfections”. The interviewee answered.

The interviewee replied that most of times he used English medical terms, and when the Algerians did not comprehend, he tried to explain in French to avoid any sort of incorrect understanding.

“Yes, it does. But, when the Algerians find it weird, I try to explain in French even though, I do not know many French words”. He replied.

The interviewee answered that he and his Chinese colleagues have bad pronunciation. According to him, the face difficulties to pronounce an English word in a correct manner.

“It is hard for me to utter an English word correctly, especially words containing the letter R. this problem is faced by all the Chinese not only me”. He answered.

E-3 The Third Section

The interviewee answered on the two last questions together. He stated that the major problem he faced while using English was the pronunciation, he added that he watched phonetic lesson on television to ameliorate his English.

“I don not fear anything when I use English, I trust my grammar and my vocabulary. However, my pronunciation deceives me. I am trying to develop it through following phenetic lessons on TV”. The interviewee answered.

Concerning the adoption of English in the medical domain, he said that it is high time the government did so, for the reason that medical English is used in all the world, it helps sharing knowledge with doctors from all countries.

“English is already adopted in many countries because it is so useful”. He said.

F- Interview Six

F-1 The First Section

The interviewee answered that she was expecting to find medical English used in the Algerian context, because according to her its implication would help both the Algerian doctors in developing their knowledge and the Chinese doctors to communicate easily.

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“I was waiting to find English used as main language of the Algerian healthcare system, or at least used by health employees. It is never too late, it can be used now because it is so required these days”.

According to the interviewee, English is important for their interactions even though she masters French to some extent. In other words, she can use French to communicate, but she prefers English for the reason that medical English is developed.

“I do know French and English and I can speak in both of them...English is more practical, that is why I prefer using it”.

Concerning the third question, she stated that English was a tool of communication between the Algerian doctors and the Chinese, because it was an international language.

“English always serves as a tool of communication, because of the reason that it is an international language”. The interviewee stated.

The interviewee argued that English was the solution for communication otherwise, they would use translation applications which are not valid.

“Of course, it does. Without it we would use the useless translation phone applications”. She argued.

F-2 The Second Section

The interviewee confirmed that she used full sentences when she speaks in English.

“Yes, I do”. She said.

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Along with the interrogation, she stated that she used medical English terms, and when the Algerians do not understand, she used French.

“I use both the French and the English it depends on the Algerians, when they do not understand English medical terms I switch to French medical terms”. She stated.

The interviewee answered that her English pronunciation is not perfect, it is understandable, because she used to study phonetics.

“It is not perfect, but I made it understandable. I studied phonetics in Beijing before coming to Algeria”. The interviewee answered.

F-3 The Third Section

She answered that the only difficulty she faces is that the Algerians did not use English.

“Every time, I use English I feel afraid that I am not clear or not understood by the Algerians doctors”. She answered.

Concerning the techniques, she uses to develop her English she mentioned that she reads medical books, she watches movies, and she studies phonetics in Beijing for more than eight months.

“I read medical books in English, I watch series and movies like ‘grey’s anatomies’, and I studied phonetics before coming to Algeria”. She mentioned.

III.1.2.3 Discussion of the Interviews’ Results

Now after presenting and analyzing the answers of the interviews, it is necessary to deduce the general results, concerning the use of medical English in the Algerian context, the

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Algerians found it interesting and helpful. However, it is difficult because all the healthcare employees use French. They suggested to integrate English firstly in the Algerian educational system. For the Chinese, it is a great step to reduce misunderstandings and to help the next CMTs. In relation with the importance of English in the interviewees interactions they revealed that it is beneficial and helpful, it is fundamental and very essential, added to that it is the only solution to communicate among them. The reasons why it became tool of communication, we mention four; English is practical, it is an international tool of communication, the Chinese obliged the Algerian doctors to use it since they do not master French nor Arabic, and the translator was absent. For the role of English in conducting successful conversation, all the interviewees answered positively. Further, they all found it helpful to succeed in the communication process.

With regard to how English was used among our participants, the interviews revealed that; the majority of the Algerian doctors use reduced, simple sentences, without medical terms. However, few of them are skillful, and use full sentences, correct English with medical terminology. For the Chinese doctors, the majority of them master medical English. That is why they use medical terminology. Added to that, the interviews' answers expose; the Algerian doctors have good pronunciation in comparison with the Chinese who fail to vocalize English words.

About the adoption of English in the Algerian healthcare domain, all the doctors support the idea. Besides, they claim that English helps them to conduct successful communication, and it would help them to develop their English knowledge. Concerning the difficulties they face while using English, we can mention; lack of vocabulary for the Algerians and pronunciation issues for the Chinese. Last, for the techniques and methods our interviewees use to develop their

English level, they list; reading English medical book, practicing oral English with experts, attending international medical meetings, and following on-line education.

III.1.3 Observation Analysis and Interpretation

During the research period we conducted observation. For the sake of, noticing the behaviors of the participants in the work place, getting an idea about the language used among the Algerian and the Chinese doctors, and obtaining an overall view on their discussions. As aforementioned, the observation was performed during the period from 10/04/2022 to 05/05/2022. On the first hand, we started our study with the head of the consultation unit who gave us information about the Chinese Medical Team, their main activities, the reasons why they were sent to Algeria, and their work program at the maternity. In addition to some information on the Algerian doctors and their functions. On the second hand, we were involved within the medical staff of the maternity. Furthermore, we attended many discussions between Algerian physicians and their Chinese counterparts. As a result, we noticed the use of the English language between the majority of them. However, other doctors did not use English, they use French instead.

The outcome of the observation made with the doctors of the maternity revealed, in the first place, that the Chinese physicians are involved with the Algerian doctors in the same medical groups, in other words, they work together in collaboration, and they complete each other. Added to that, they often interact between them for the sake of discussing medical issues, diagnosing patients' cases, evaluating emergencies cases, and chirurgic complications. They come across one another several times and they work in a mood of humor, fun, and seriousness. In the second place, although the most used language in the Algerian healthcare system is

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French, the Chinese doctors' level in this language is very low unlike their level in English. As a consequence, the Chinese government has sent an interpreter with the medical team to interpret the French to Chinese and vice versa for better understanding and effective communication. However, she left Algeria back to her country after one month for reasons beyond her control. Thence, the Chinese doctors started using English since it is the only language they master after the Chinese language fortunately some Algerian doctors also master it. As a result, it became the most used language in their interactions and the rest of the doctors who have weak English, they use French instead. In the third place, the English used among them is different from the RP English because both doctors have difficulties in pronunciation especially the Chinese. As well as, they use reduction and simplification, furthermore, they simplify and reduce the sentences they utter such as; 'c section' instead of caesarean section, 'c shape' instead of cephalic presentation, 'baby not good' instead of the fetus heartbeats are low, 'liquid flows' instead of the bag of water breaks, 'bleeding too much' instead of postpartum haemorrhage, and so on. Last but not least, they use non-verbal communication further, they use gestures and visible body actions while speaking to make their communication effective for example; they move their hands trying to describe things, or they rely on gestures to explain what is mysterious to others. To know more about what we have noticed we used numerical statistics showed next.

III.1.4 Audio Recordings Analysis

For the sake of proving the results obtained by the former research tools, and to add evidence to our research, we employed the audio records. As mentioned before, they are registrations of the participants' English communication at the maternity of Tiaret.

CHAPTER THREE: Findings Analysis and Interpretation

The results gained from the audio recordings confirm that the Chinese doctors have a weak pronunciation unlike the Algerian doctors who pronounce English well. Added to that it detects that the English used by the doctors is simplified and reduced.

III.2 Conclusion

After analyzing and interpreting the results, we deduce that English is important for communication between Algerians and Chinese doctors at the maternity of Tiaret. The questionnaires detect that English is so essential to conduct successful communication, it is so used by the Chinese doctors, in contrast to the Algerians. Then, the interviews uncover the difficulties faced by the doctors preventing them from using English. Added to that they reveal that the English used by them is reduced and simplified. Next, the observation confirms that they use reduced and simplified sentences, and they use gestures and body language. Last, the audio recordings expose the weak pronunciation of the Chinese doctors and the lack of words for the Algerian doctors.

General Conclusion

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General Conclusion

Within the last decades, the English language has achieved the status of global language. In other words, it is spoken and understood at an international level by a wide variety of people due to its economic, political, and military power. Further, English enjoys worldwide acceptance and usage by many nations in the world, it is the common language and the tool of communication that enables people to understand one another regardless of their cultural and ethnical backgrounds. Therefore, English is considered to be the universal Lingua Franca and the most used language among speakers of different first languages for whom it is the communication medium of choice and often the only opinion.

The present research work has examined the use of English as a Lingua Franca among the Algerian and the Chinese doctors of the maternity 'Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh' Tiaret. This phenomenon has gained linguistic interest since English became the dominant Lingua Franca of medicines in the globe, and the main language of international medical meetings.

Our attempt was to explore the use of the English language as a mean of communication between the Algerian and the Chinese physicians, to describe how it was used, and to discover the difficulties the participants face while using it. As we have used observation, questionnaire, Interviews, and audio recordings as tools of investigation. For further research areas, the research work consists of three chapters; the first chapter is the theoretical part providing the literature of the present issue and covering some linguistic aspects related to the debating point. The second chapter describes the methodology used in the current study. And the third chapter is devoted to the practical side of this research affording the different methods employed to analyze and interpret the data collected.

Based on the results obtained, this research permitted to provide some conclusive remarks. This study concludes; In the first place that English is essential for our participants to

General Conclusion

communicate. However, most of the Algerian doctors do not master it. As a result, they interact in French. In the second place. The English language used among them is simplified and reduced. Added to that the Chinese doctors use English medical terminology unlike the Algerian doctors. Last, our participants face two main difficulties when they use English, for the Algerians they face the lack of vocabulary and medical terminology. For the Chinese, they struggle with pronunciation issues.

Concerning the hypotheses, the first hypothesis is confirmed as most of our sample declared that English is so important for their interactions, but the Algerian doctors have a weak level in it, in addition to that the main language of healthcare domain in Algeria is French. That is why English is not strongly adopted. As for the second hypothesis, the participants use English in a different way from the RP version, because they simplify and reduce the sentences they utter. Added to that the Algerian doctors do not use the medical terms as much as the Chinese doctors do. However, the third hypothesis does not fit what we have interpreted from the collected data since the main barriers the doctors face are the lack of vocabulary for the Algerians and the pronunciation difficulties for the Chinese.

Worth mentioning some limitations met during the investigation. Starting with the death of precious person, the researcher's mother. Next, this research was supposed to be done by two researchers. However, one of them left without any justification. Last, the research was done at the Maternity unit where the participants were occupied most of the time as a consequence, we took too much time to gather the data needed.

This thesis has offered theoretical and methodological contributions to the study of the use of ELF between Algerian and Chinese doctors in the Algerian context. However, future research can enrich our understanding of MELF by extending the scope to include other

General Conclusion

Algerian health facilities. As for the adoption of the English as main language of Algerian healthcare domain.

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Appendix 1

On réalise un mémoire de fin d'étude sur l'utilisation de la langue Anglaise comme un moyen de communication entre les médecins Algériens et les médecins Chinois dans la maternité de Tiaret (OULD MABROUK Cheikh). Ce questionnaire ci-joint vise à analyser, décrire, et étudier ce phénomène linguistique. Dans ce cadre, vous êtes priés de bien vouloir le remplir sachant que vos réponses et idées proposées serviront positivement l'avancement de l'enquête et qu'elles sont très appréciées. Merci.

- Vous êtes:
 - Algérien (ne)
 - Chinois (e)
- Quelle langue préférez-vous utiliser ?
 - Arabe Algérien
 - Français
 - Anglais
 - Chinois
 - Tous
- Quelle langue comprenez-vous le plus :
 - Arabe Algérien
 - Français
 - Anglais
 - Chinois
- Quelle langue utilisez-vous le plus dans la maternité :
 - Arabe algérien
 - Français
 - Anglais
 - Chinois
- Est-ce que vous mixez deux langues lorsque vous parlez ?
 - Oui
 - Non
 - Si oui quelles sont ?
 -
- Est-ce que vous trouvez des difficultés à communiquer :
 - Oui
 - Non

Appendix 1

Si oui pourquoi ?

.....

- Votre niveau en Anglais est :

Mauvais

Moyen

Bon

Excellent

- Votre niveau de compréhension de l'Anglais est :

Faible

Moyen

Bon

Excellent

- Utilisez-vous l'Anglais pour communiquer entre vous ?

Oui

Non

Pourquoi ?.....

.....

- Est-ce que vous trouvez que L'Anglais vous aide à être compris :

Oui

Non

Justifier.....

.....

- Considérez-vous que parler en Anglais comme une nécessité :

Oui

Non

Si oui pourquoi ?

.....

.....

- Que pensez-vous de l'utilisation de l'Anglais comme langue Franque (langue véhiculaire) dans le domaine médical :

.....

.....

- Quelle sont les difficultés que vous empêchent d'utiliser l'Anglais :

Appendix 1

Votre niveau en Anglais est faible

La complexité de la langue

La difficulté de la prononciation

Autres

- Trouvez-vous que votre prononciation de l'Anglais est affectée par autre langue ?

Oui

Non

Si oui quelle est cette langue

.....

Vos suggestions.....

.....

.....

.....

Merci de votre collaboration.

منذ عشرات السنين، أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية لغة عالمية. بعد ذلك حققت مكانة لغة مشتركة بين الشعوب التي تختلف لغتهم الام بالإضافة الى لغة مهيمنة في العديد من المجالات. هذا البحث العلمي يهدف الى دراسة استعمال هذه اللغة كوسيلة للتواصل بين الأطباء الجزائريين والأطباء الصينيين على مستوى مركب الامومة والطفولة ولد مبروك الشيخ بتيارت. من ثم نتائج هذا البحث تظهر طبع إيجابي نحو استعمال اللغة الإنجليزية بينهم بالرغم من وجود صعوبات كصعوبة النطق ونقص الرصيد اللغوي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإنجليزية كلغة مشتركة، الإنجليزية الطبية كلغة مشتركة، الأطباء الجزائريين، الأطباء الصينيين، مركب الامومة والطفولة

Summary

Over the years, the English language became the universal language. Then the dominant Lingua Franca in many domains. The currant research aims at exploring the use of this language as a mean of communication between the Algerian doctors and their Chinese counterparts at the maternity unit Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh Tiaret. The results of this investigation revealed a positive attitude towards the use of English between them even though there are some difficulties like pronunciation and lack of vocabulary.

Key words: English as a Lingua Franca, Medical English as a Lingua Franca, Algerian doctors, Chinese doctors, maternity unit

Résumé

Au cours des année, la langue Anglaise est devenue une langue Universal. Ensuite, la dominante Langue Franque dans plusieurs domaines. Ce travail mit en vérification l'utilisation d'Anglais comme langue Franque entre médecins algériens et médecins chinois à la maternité Ouled Mabrouk Echeikh Tiaret. Les résultats de cette enquête montrent une positive attitude envers l'utilisation d'Anglais entre eux malgré certaines difficultés comme la prononciation et le pauvre vocabulaire.

Les mots clés : Anglais comme Langue Franque, Anglais médical comme langue Franque, médecins Algériens, médecins Chinois, la maternité