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The Evolution and Change of Words through Time.

Case study:Taguine and Blida.

A Dissertation submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Degree of M.A in Linguistics

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to:

My dear mother the source of love and dear father, may God have mercy on

him.

To my dear husband and my support in life, may God protect him for me and

our kids

my beloved sons Didou and Iyad.

my dear brother Rachid, and my dear sister Sarrah**.**

Reggadi Sabrina

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Dedication :

First and foremost, this work is dedicated to our parents for their support and

encouragement that fulfill our aim and gave us a chance to prove and improve

ourselves through our lives because they believed in us when no one did.

Thank you; your love,benevolence, support and patience are admirable.

Our heartfelt thanks to all members of our families: brothers and sisters who

propped our psyche till the end.

It is further dedicated to our friends, colleagues and classmates for

being the definition of kindness.

Thank you all, we dedicate for you this work, we are most grateful.

Goudjil Sia

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to shed light the change of word through time and the different kind of dialect existing in Algeria. These dialects are also classified in two types; Urban and Bedouin dialect, the differences between the two types lie mostly in the different realisations of a number of phonetic and morphological features. The main purpose of this research work is emphasize the existing dialects in Taguine and Blida ,in addition to highlighting the specific features of each dialect. This study will provide a description of the linguistic aspects of the areas under investigation. It additionally illustrates the linguistic functions of every location and how they differ from each other. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, data were collected through using a questionnaire and an interview. The outcomes have been analysed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Keywords: Language, dialect, variety, Linguistic variable, Taguine and Blida

List of Abbriviations

AA: Algerian Arabic

Br: Berber

CA: Classical Arabic

Fr: French

H: high variety (diglossia)

L: low variety (diglossia)

L1: First language (mother tongue)

L2: Second language (foreign language)

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

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General Introduction

General introduction:

From ancient times, people used different tools to communicate and transmit their thoughts and feelings, amongst language .which most of scholars agreed to coin it as a system consists of a set of sounds and written symbols governed by rules to convey a complete thought. This system can be also affected by age and the environment where we live .as it changes over time from a given generation to another. This transformation, linguistically called language change. Reading through the different articles, linguists said that language change can accur at the level of pronounciation, meaning or introduction of new words .it cannot happen in a blink of an eye; it took time and vary from one region to another. Language change cannot happen in isolated subpopulations.

Thus, such subgroups will not be mutually intelligible. Henceforth, we conclude that language is always evolving and changing over time. Therefore, the following questions can be raised:

1- What are the existing dialects in Taguine and Blida?

2- What are the specific features of each dialect?

3- How do the meanings of word change over time?

So hypothesis are listed as follows:
1- Algerian Arabic dialect represents one of the most spoken varieties in Algeria. It is divided to different regional varieties allowing intercomprehension but each region has a specific dialect and accent. Such as Taguine, its dialect tends to be similar to Ouled Nail accent (Djelfa) region; whereas Blida is a completely different dialect from Taguine because it is located in the center and close to Algiers, so Blida dialect looks like the one spoken in the capital.
2- Any language has a dialect and any dialect has specific features; which vary from one region to another .like, phonological variation noticeable in the use of phonemes which differ from town to another.

3- Language development or language evolving is a form of language change regarding the evolution of word usage. This change is on one of the meaning of word because every word has a variety of senses which can be added and removed over time.

this research work is devided into three chapters. the first one is almost devoted to the discussion of the key concept that are related to the area of research. The second chapter tries to describe the speech community in question from geographical social and linguistic dimensions. The third chapter is practical the place where the acquired outcomes are analysed and interpreted.It additionally unveils the nature of such variations between the two varieties. It explains the pattern of informants and its categorization into age and gender classes. It also introduces the lookup strategies for gathering information which will be analysed quantitatively and qualitatively.

In order to reach satisfactory results, the researcher used the questionnaire and the interview, the questionnaire aims to circle some differences between Taguine dialect and blida dialect. it contains of different questions, which are organized into 03 parts and the part of personal information.

As for the interview, it is a qualitative method of investigation, which is designed to elicit a vivid picture of potential prospects on the subject of the research

Finally the interpretation of the result reveals the factors leading to dialect variation in Taguine and Blida.

Chapter1

Introduction

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Introduction

Synchronic language variant and diachronic language alternate are methods of language improvement through the years and inside sure regions or organizations of language users. Synchronic observation of language is an evaluation of languages or dialects, diverse spoken variations of the identical language used inside a few described spatial area and at some point of the equal duration of time, wrote Colleen Elaine Donnelly in "Linguistics for Writers." "Determining the areas of America wherein humans presently say 'pop' alternatively than 'soda' and 'idea' as an alternative than 'idear' are examples of the forms of inquiries pertinent to a synchronic study."

Synchronistic perspectives have a take an observe a language as though it is static and now no longer changing. Languages usually evolve, aleven though it is gradual sufficient that human beings do not word it tons at the same time as it is happening, On the opposite hand, Diachronic language modifications are actual changes that arise in a language over an extended time period and for numerous reasons, inclusive of easy of manufacturing and ease of comprehension, and are thoroughly generic through customers of the language. Diachronic language extrade takes place over lengthy intervals of time and has a tendency to be everyday within side the language as a whole, now no longer simply familiar - through sure corporations of language users, ASL (American Sign Language) exhibit nicely the idea of diachronic alternate over its extra than 225 years history, symptoms and symptoms researched lower back to the Abbe de l'Eppe from his 1776 courses display dramatic modifications that appear to assist ease of manufacturing and simplicity of reception. Synchrony and diachrony are two complementary viewpoints in linguistic analysis. A synchronic approach from Ancient Greek it is considers a language at a moment in time without taking its history into account. Synchronic linguistics aims at describing a language at a specific point of time, usually the present. In contrast, a diachronic it is an approach, as in historical linguistics, considers the development and evolution of a language through history.

I.1. Language Varieties and Social Structure
I.1.1. Language, Dialect and Variety

The phrase range of language is used to refer to exclusive manifestations of language .what makes one range of language wonderful from some others are the linguistic gadgets that are involved in the language. The three essential factors that characterize the types of language

are: language, dialect, and variety, these terms are close to each different particularly language and dialect which are considered technical terms.

The language was described in accordance to its users, for example, poets say that language acts as an artistic medium, while philosophers outline it as a skill of interpreting human existence and experience; however, the sociologist sees it as a way of communication, and language teachers regard it as a system that consists of a set of skills. The complexity of language is correlated to human life such as society, culture, mind, and the learning about each of these is associated with language leads to the delivery of the discipline, for example, a language with the society leads to sociolinguistics.

Sapir (1921:7), on his side, describes "language" as:" a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols".for Sapir. Language is a human property for expressing thoughts and feeling, it is in truth a machine of symbols of which solely the spoken form is typically important.

There have been many theories proposing the origin of language, the exact origin of language has never been found but some theories have served as lines of development, and some consider the origin of language to be a matter of God when He gave Adam the ability to speak fully. Pledged language, other theories remain unable to explain the origin of language but at least agree that in primitive times language evolved from a basic need for communication.

When defining the word "dialect" the very first factor that comes to idea is that such definition must be covered in any dictionary. For example, in Oxford dictionary, offers us a definition which states that the starting place of the word

"dialects "derives from mid -16th century.

Historically, dialects have developed as the end result of social transitions such as large-scale geographical patterns of movement by way of people, or the institution of schooling structures and government .when a crew of humans are separated with the aid of geographical obstacles such as rivers or mountain ridges, the language that used to be once spoken in comparable ways by using them will change inside every of the separated groups.

Ronald et al., (2011). Romaine (2000:19) added in the same context:

Dialect is a variety of language which varies from other dialects of the same language simultaneously or at least three levels of organization, pronounciation, grammar or syntax, and vocabulary.

In addition to, dialect is as linguistically authentic as any language, however without the ability to "promote "themselves to the level of language.

Sociolinguistics has studied language variation and it focused on how the language varies from one individual to some other and also among speakers of the identical groups since the upward thrust of sociolinguistics in the 1960s, And this is what chambers (2003:13),said in his speech that: although linguistic variation may be obvious, no linguists analyzed it systematically until the inception of sociolinguistics in Sixties.

Sociolinguistics face issues in deciding whether or not some types of speech are dialects or language for example Serbian and Croatian are ethnically two distinct languages ,but there is mutual intelligibility between their speakers, while in distinction mandarin and Cantonese are Chinese dialects ,but there is no mutual intelligibility between the audio system of these dialects. Sociolinguistics selects to use the term variety in such intermediate case.
Hudson (1996: 22) says that: "A variety of languages is a group of linguistic elements of similar social distribution." If the definition of variety is according to the language of the speakers with which it relates, and it may additionally incorporate only some elements then it can be smaller than the language and dialect, however, there are no restrictions on the variety of relationships due to the fact they may overlap.

I.1.2. Differences between Language and Dialect

The popular description of the distinction between language and dialect comes from the Yiddish researcher max weinreich who heard it from an target audience member at some point of a lecture he was diving: " a language is a dialect with an army and a navy ". While this is primarily a phunny phrase, it does kind of get to the distinction between language and dialect.

Most human beings have an idea of what "language" and "dialect" means, and how they differ. Sociolinguistics have tried to locate some methods of making a difference between the two terms. Language is the ability to produce and comprehend both spoken and written in words. Understanding how language works means reaching across many branches of psychology cognitive processing. Language shapes our social interactions and brings order to our lives. Complex language is one of the defining factors that make us human, while, dialect is, in the broad sense, a linguistic variety specific to a group of determined users. Any

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natural language of a certain demographic and geographical extension has dialect, as Hudson (1996:32) declared;"a language is larger than a dialect".

It is a tough to grant clear -cut definitions for language and dialect.

Languages are social phenomenon and do now not always have clear edges that would make them convenient to perceive and define. We can make generalizations about language but these refer to social, political, and cultural factors, rather than any intrinsic concrete and rational contrast of the linguistic points of the 'language 'itself.

I.1.3. Social Structure

Some linguists have attempted to provide an explanation of the objective simultaeous language variation in relation to social factors, they offer a theoretical importance to the study of language in its social context, and the development of this view was behind the growth of a new self-discipline called "sociolinguistics ".

Certainly, in an attempt at proving that in any speech neighborhood linguistic variability, is the rule, Weinreich, Labov and Herzog (1968) agree in writing:"One of corollaries of our approach is that in a language serving a complex (igreal) community; it is absence of structure heterogeneity that would be dysfunctional". (Weinreich, Labov and Herzog, 1968:101).

In some speech societies, the behavior of sociolinguistics of a high-level speaker presents behavior similar to what is perceived as a standard language, however in other societies, there is a vast gap between daily speech and the standard, and according to the structural concept of language.

I.2. Dialectology
I.2.1.Social Dialect

Throughout the world, humans collect many identities due to the fact that they take part within side the social shape in their languages. This permits them to belong to extraordinary social organizations retaining social sports in life. Moreover, different elements may also make a contribution within side the social variant which includes age, sex, and cultural and academic backgrounds: "The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes. Whereas regional dialects are geographically

based, social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity".

(Wardaugh2006:49).

Most pupils check with the pioneer examine of social dialects held through Labov as said through Wardhaugh: "The investigation of social dialects has required the development of an array of techniques quite different from those used in dialect geography. Many of these derive from the pioneering work of Labov, who, along with other sociolinguists, has attempted to describe how language varies in any community and to   draw conclusions from that variation not only for linguistic theory but also sometimes for the conduct of everyday life." (Wardhaugh 2006: 142_143).

In a few instances the nearby dialect may be additionally the social one and the distinction is hard to make however there are a few elements to differentiate one from another, Crystal say : "Attitudes to social variation vary widely. All countries display social stratification, for example, though some have more clearly-defined class boundaries than others, and thus more identifiable features of class dialect". (Crystal 1995. 364)

I.2.2. Regional Dialect

The first factor that can be marked on every occasion humans speak is their nearby distinction that exercises a fascinating a peculiarity that each dialect and accessory might also regulate of their manner of speaking. People of awesome dialect backgrounds can be supply of educational research and studies mainly by sociolinguists. Sociolinguists, like Wardaugh, relate the nearby variation within side the manner a language is spoken particularly: " As you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and in syntax". (Wardaugh 2006: 43/44) .

Crystal feedback on local variant as some distance as English is concerned with the aid of using pronouncing that:"The study of regional linguistic variation has thus more to offer than purely descriptive interest.

The more we know about regional variation and change in the use of English, the more we will come to appreciate the striking individuality of each of the varieties which we call dialects, and the less we are likely to adopt demeaning stereotypes about people from other parts of the country, or of the world". (Crystal 1995: 298).

Regional variation affords an answer to the question "where are you from". However, this isn't always sufficient for any analyst of variant until the latter is connected to society. In the identical vein, Gumperz defines the local dialect in the use of India with the aid of using declaring that: " The regional dialect is the native language of small town residents. There are some variations between one town and another, but bthese are minor in comparison to the difference on a local level". (Gumperz 1971:4).

As for Wardhaugh, the definition of local dialects is instead a simple matter. He says: "One basic assumption in dialect geography is that regional dialects are really quite easy to sample: just find one or to people in the particular location you wish to investigate, people who are preferably elderly and untraveled, interview them, and ask them how they pronounce particular words, refer to particular objects, and phrase particular kind of utterances".

(Wardhaugh 2006: 139).

To apprehend a few phrases locally isn't always all to realize a dialect in particular whilst it's far associated with social elements denoting, sometimes, people's profession in society.

I.3. Modern Dialectology

Modern dialect is a critical element within side the improvement sociolinguistics because of the different conventional investigations of nearby dialects, despite the fact that the unique intention turned into purely geographical.

Historically, dialectology has moved from analyzing versions within geographically-dispensed dialects to the evaluation of linguistic capabilities that correlate with social aspects, Traditional dialectologist had been inquisitive about reading rural dialects where in they could get the maximum conservative facts for his or her investigations with the purpose of diachronic comparisons, today's sociolinguists examine linguistic variable incidence that indicates a dating with social variables. Unlike structural linguists for whom language research have to be context free, the sociolinguists have totally rejected the idea of language

as a homogenous entity and remember it as a heterogeneous lively machine with version to be taken into consideration and linguistic extrade to be clarified With the improvement of current dialectology, that is essentially because of Labov's (1963, 1966a) pioneering studies and people of his followers, the classical speech network version is now not held, mainly within side the city context, where variety consequences a extensive linguistic variation. According to Halliday (1978: 155) , "The urban 'speech community' is a heterogeneous unit, displaying variety now no longer only among one person and some other however additionally inside an man or woman. And this leads us to apprehend a primary truth approximately city speech: that the language itself a variable [….] the version is intrinsic within side the gadget [….] a device with a tremendous deal of flexibility in it".
 Halliday (1978: 155).

Such a range has formerly been studied along side 3 synchronic dimensions (geographical, social and stylistic), and additionally on all linguistic levels (phonological, grammatical and lexical).

I.3.1. Social Variables

I.3.1.1. Linguistic Variable

  All people when they use language, spoken or even signed, have more than a few ways of pronouncing the identical thing. Some variant is unplanned and transient; it may additionally show up from the mechanical limits of the speech organs. And can also no longer be completely under the audio system manage.

Sociolinguistics objectives to apprehend the relationship between social elements and linguistic variant .it directs linguistic restrictions with appreciate to variability, even though it is clear that sociolinguistics are extra involved with theoretical thoughts of the scientific learn about of language.

Some sociolinguists have found that establishing a sociolinguistic concept on such fundamental is no longer easy, they have proposed that vast unfold studies of extraordinary speech communities are necessary, to find a more general theory, for instance Romaine (1982)considered Labov's patterns as :"testable hypothesis concerning the basic principals underlying the organization, social differentiation and change of speech communities "(p.2). linguistic variable may have extraordinary statuses relying on the degree of cognizance proven through the speaker toward such variable, Labov's offers the terms "markers" to the

sociolinguistic variable that :" not only show social distribution, but also stylistic differentiation. "(Labov ,1970:188), in fact "markers"are variable that speakers are conscious of.

The linguistic variable is a linguistic object which has alternative variations that can substitute every different except altering the experience of the word ;it co-varies according to extraordinary variables such as :age, gender, social class, and ethnic groups.

I.3.1.2. Age and Gender

Age is a social factor that examined for language variation. Romaine (2000:82) believes that "The age attribution of a variable may be important clue to ongoing change in a community ". Age has an important role in variation, as sociolinguistics argues that young people are completely different from adults, From this point of view, Trudgill (2003:06) assures us that Age classification is something that must be checked in apparent time studies of language change to ensure that inferences are not drawn from differences between generations.

The first thing we start with when we meet anyone for the first time is whether he is a man or a woman, Sociolinguists have investigated the relationship between gender and linguistic difference and demonstrated that men and women differ in their style of speech that a woman's speech is more formal and polite than a man's, labov (1990) summarized through his studies that he found two general principles: the first is that men have higher frequency of non-standard forms than women, and the second is that women are generally the innovators in linguistic change.

I.3.1.3. Social Class

Social class plays an important role in the difference in the language used, since the emergence of sociolinguistics, social class has been the important variable that determines the difference in the English language. The term social class was used after the industrial and political revolution in the late eighteenth century. In England, English audio system can also wager that a speaker is of a greater or decrease social repute via the dialect he or she makes use of , many linguists have known for some time that differences in language are tied to social class, According to Trudgill (2000), "social class is the position of the speaker in the society which is often measured by the educational level, parental background, the profession

and their effect on syntax and lexis that the speaker uses .", He asserts that the speaker's social class affect his way of formulating sentences.

We may find in Algeria the social stratification depends a lot on the level of education, because the linguistic difference according to the education standard fluctuates between the uses of Modern Standard Arabic and Algerian Arabic in addition to French, as the major speakers master the French language without the need to learn.

I.3.1.4. Ethnic Group

  An ethnic group is a human population having in common an ancestry, a history, a culture, a language or a dialect, a way of life; very often several   of these elements at the same time. Language has always been an important part of cultural identity and group belonging. Trudgill (1995:41) supposed that: language may be an important or even essential concomitant of ethnic group membership. For example, in America, studies conducted on African American ethnic groups resulted in some differences between speakers at the phonemic and grammatical levels, and the relationship between language and race in African American English may symbolize (AAVE) and this was confirmed by Trudgill (2000:51) in this context: in the English -speaking world as a whole, one of the most putting examples of linguistic ethnic-group differentiation-and one where the postulated role of some form of substratum impact is a controversial subject, is the difference we have already stated between the speech of black and white Americans. These variations are by no ability happen in the speech of all Americans, but they are sufficiently great to be of full-size activity and importance. As for the Arabic-speaking societies, or more precisely in the Algerian societies, each individual determines his affiliation as an Arab Muslim who shares with his group all the cultural values that belong to the customs and traditions of these groups.

Conclusion

 This chapter was mainly concerned with theories about language. Focus on the different manifestations of language, starting with the version in speech in the same area, and it is assumed that the change of language begins to develop with the variable in the individual speech, there are three critical factors that make up language types are: language, dialect, and variety. These phrases are close to each different language and especially the language and dialect that seemed to be non-technical phrases.

We have also covered a general definition of language and dialect and the difference between them. One of the biggest problems in linguistics is how to distinguish between "dialect" and "language", in other words, the definition of the term "dialect" is often subject to debate because it may overlap with the term language. The truth, according to some scholars, is that the difference between the two species is not so obvious, but depends on several factors: linguistic, social, cultural, political and even historical.

Next, emphasis is placed on language variety and also on dialect type based on form. Dialects are divided into types, namely, regional dialects "Geographical dialects" are varieties associated with speakers living in a particular location, while "social dialects" are types related to speakers belonging to a demographic group specific.

The second topic dealt with social variables and the reasons that lead to language change, Some linguists, such as Aitchison,(2001) state that: change in any language is due to social status, gender, age and interaction.

A linguistic variant is a linguistic object with chance varieties that can update each variation without transforming the word experience; it varies according to the characteristic variables. Wardhaugh (2006: 145) says in this regard: "The important fact to remember is that a linguistic variable is an element in the structure of a language, an element that has an alternative perception, such as being perceived by a speaker differently, or the same speaker perceiving it differently on different occasions." .

Chapter Two: Features of the Sociolinguistics Situation in Algeria

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II.6. Phonological and Linguistic Variation in Taguine and Blida Dialects

II.6.1. Phonological Variation

Introduction

The linguistic scenario in Algeria is described as complicated and diverse because of the coexistence of more than one language, the main languages spoken by the community are :arabic, berber and French, the official language of Algeria is Arabic according to the constitution of 1963. Arabic in its colloquial form is the native language of most Algerians;the standard form is learned in the primary schools, and it is different from the colloquial ones which contains a simplified phonological system.

Any description of a certain dialect must be initiated by the description of the area that uses that dialect ,defining the origin of the tribes is also necessary to provide the reader with some arguments about the inclusion of yhe terms or expression from modern standard arabic or Algeria dialect, for example Taguine and Blida speech community.

The existence of the present dialect in this research and more varieties beyond the analysis like the "Jewish ksourian" variety and other berber varieties make the sociolinguistic situation in the two community is different or complex. This research will introduce many features about the existing dialect and give a clear image about the actual sociolinguistic situation in two different community in Algeria (Taguine and blida).

II.1. Historical Background of Algeria

II.2. Algeria before the 19th Century

From the early ages, North Africa had sheltered numerous cultures and civilisations just like the Phoenician, the Carthaginian and the Roman ones. Thus, Algeria mainly was the item of many invasions and the maximum sizeable have been the ones of the Carthaginians who settled in Algeria for greater than seven centuries.

Phoenician buyers arrived at the North African coast round 900 B.C and set up Carthage in round 800 B.C. The Carthaginians without a doubt marked their presence in Algeria with their Punic civilisation; they used Punic language, a Hamito-Semitic language, Then, the Carthaginian nation declined due to successive defeats with the aid of using the Romans withinside the Punic wars. So, Rome conquered Carthage and took manage over certain areas. So, the Romans lasted greater than six centuries. The Vandals in 429 A.D .accompanied the Romans; Latin, Punic and Berber have been the languages in use at that time.

The Byzantines placed a stop to the Vandal domination in 534 A.D after a agreement of more than one century till the invasion of the Arabs. The Arab conquest aimed at enforcing and introducing the Arabic language and Islam. This civilisation lasted more than seven centuries.

In the past due fifteenth century, Spain settled in a few coastal towns of Algeria for nearly centuries. Spain took manage of Mers el Kebir in 1505, Oran in 1509, Tlemcen, Mostaganem and the west of Algiers in 1510. This explains why in Oran, for instance, there are numerous phrases utilized by Oranian people, borrowed from the Spanish language. Then, the Algerians appealed to Turkish Corsairs (specially the Barbarossa brothers) for help.

The Ottoman Empire helped the Algerians to place an quit to the Spanish domination and that they stored Islam. By mid sixteenth century, the Turks took manipulate over them.

The Ottoman Empire helped the Algerians to place an quit to the Spanish domination and that they stored Islam. By mid sixteenth century, the Turks took manipulate over them.

Therefore Algeria have become beneath neath the Turkish protectorate till 1830, in the course of extra than 300 years. Since many civilisations have settled in Algeria, the population have been uncovered to exceptional languages further to the North African dialects. This truth has made from Algeria a multilingual country.

II.2.1. Algeria after the 19th Century

The linguistic scenario of Algeria is multilingual, there are 4major languages:Algerian Arabic (AA) or Maghribi (as it's far referred to as via way of means of Elimam), the native language of the majority; Classical or Conventional Arabic (CA) for the professional use, French for the coaching of technology and knowledge, and Amazigh (Berber), the native language of a tremendous minority, 20% in keeping with the National Census.

Among all of the varieties, the Kabyle, the Chaouia, the Tamacheq and the Mozabi are the maximum used, they're the predominant sorts of Berber. Algerian Arabic represents one kind of those spoken in Algeria. It is split in exclusive local sorts permitting intercomprehension however every area has a specific dialect and accent. French is used as a language of regular existence interactions. It is the technical language for development. It has a strategic location and it fulfils many social functions.

Finally, Classical Arabic, the respectable language of Algeria that's used most effective in the courts, in maximum of the media, in mosques, schools, universities and in many publications, But, even supposing it's far the reliable language of the country, nobody makes use of it in regular lifestyles conversations. Thus, a few humans in Algeria use wonderful forms of Arabic according to contextual conditions. They use CA in respectable settings while Algerian Arabic and/or Berber in casual conditions inclusive of with friends, at domestic and in each day lifestyles in general. However, if we check with Ferguson's 5view we will say

that Algeria is in a diglossic situation. This is what we can attempt to give an explanation for here

II.3. The Arabic Language

The Arabic language is the national and official language of Algeria and it usually appears in these forms:

A. Classical Arabic

CA is not only a language for conversations, it is considered the language of the Holy Qur'an, also the mother tongue, but it is considered a dead language and it is strict in its many grammatical rules, which makes it difficult to learn. In Algeria it is considered official, but it is not in automatic practice and is used only in formalities For example, the home for worship or the mosque, prayer...etc.

B. Modern Standard Arabic

It replaces CA, which is less difficult and consequently extra appropriate for academic purposes, the language of mass media, political debate, modern-day literature, and academic exchange, in addition to being considered an authentic language.

C. Dialectal Arabic

Algerian Arabic or what is called "darija"is the spoken variety and is used spontaneously through the Algerians audio system to Express their emotions ,thought and to communicate.It appears that among Algerians' day by day interplay ,either in or out home ,A A shared many characteristics with the trendy Arabic, but there are also so many variations at the lexical, syntactic and morphological level.Though ,Algerian Arabic is not used solely in the oral form,it has additionally a written structure the use of either Arabic or Latin script.This form is frequently involved with the net chat rooms and cellular phone quick messages .Thus ,AA is the native language of the majority of population.

II.4. Algeria, a Multilingual Speech Community

II.4.1. Diglossia in Algeria

Diglossia is worried with types of the equal language. One shape is taken into consideration as excessive and every other as low. As we've already mentioned, the official language in Algeria is CA. In addition to it, there are numerous different regional varieties. Each location has its very own dialect, However, nearly nobody in Algeria makes use of CA, that is taken into consideration as an legitimate shape of Arabic this is utilized in unique settings while

Algerians used to talk their dialectal Arabic in regular conversations. William Marçais used the time period Diglossia in 1930 to explain the linguistic state of affairs in Arabic-talking countries. He says:

"Arabic language appears under two perceptibly different aspects : 1) a literary language so called written Arabic or regular or literal or classical, the only one that had always and everywhere been written in the past, the only one in which still today are written literary or scientific works, newspaper articles, Judiciary acts, private letters, in a word, everything that is written, but which exactly as it is, has perhaps never been spoken anywhere, and which in any case, is not spoken now anywhere; 2) spoken idioms, patois… none of which has ever been written… but which everywhere and perhaps for a long time are the only language of conversation in all popular and cultural circles." (Marçais, 1930:401).

For Marçais, Arabic has forms, one classical used for the written shape and any other used nearly orally. He taken into consideration CA because the language, which has been always written, which isn't always spoken however CA turned into now no longer written withinside the Djehilya" i.e. the pre-islamic period. It changed into now no longer even written at some stage in the Advent of Islam because it turned into written nicely after the prophet Mohamed died. It commenced with the primary draft of Koran written through Othman Ibn Affan.

Ferguson used the time period Diglossia to explain a linguistic state of affairs wherein two sorts of the equal language, are used for exceptional purposes. According to him, there's a excessive range and a low one. The dominant range is utilized in formal settings and the alternative range is utilized in casual spheres. He describes Diglossia as follows:

"Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but it is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation. " (Ferguson, 1959 : 16)

II.4.2. Bilingualism in Algeria

For sociolinguists, the definition of bilingualism remains debatable, from the concept any man or woman can bet that it worries using languages however the degree ofmastery of each languages creates the distinction in defining the term, Bloomfield (1933) observes that:

"Bilingualism resulted from the addition of a superbly discovered overseas language to one's own, undiminished local tongue".

According to Martin J. Ball, Bloomfield places emphasis at the query of degree, for him a really perfect studying of each languages is recommended, on the opposite hand Weinrich (1953) defines bilingualism in reality as: "the trade use of languages" , a much broader context is supplied in Haugen's definition (1954) which describes a bilingual speaker as a few one: "who is aware of languages", in fact Martin J. Ball, sees that those definitions have a tendency to restrict bilingualism to same mastery of the 2 languages, whilst later ones have allowed tons more version in competence.

Baetens Beardsmore (1982), on his side, says that no reference is made approximately the degree of mastery of each languages, except the gradation in bilingual utilization depends at the four primary skills.

Miliani.M (2001) regards bilingualism because the exercise of the use of consciously and or unconsciously in each day speech languages alternately with a positive degree of capacity which might be stated in each languages. Such ability may be active, this is with interacting, speaking, expertise, and a few instances writing and analyzing each languages, or passive, i.e. know-how each languages, however speaking handiest one effectively and neither analyzing nor writing in both language.

Abilities that Miliani has proposed in his view are observed withinside the Algerian bilingualism, but the knowledgeable elite's capacity in Arabic and French is absolutely lively when you consider that they could grasp each languages the use of their 4 skills, illiterates appear to have passive skills in the direction of the ones languages, this is they are able to recognize them however speak best Arabic, or the Algerian dialect, and can't examine or write them that's the case for almost all of illiterate antique Algerians.

After 132 years of French colonization with its coverage in Algeria which aimed at reaching in the beginning political control, then a complete domination, and with the lifestyles of Arabic in its extraordinary form, bilingualism have become a logical end result of that situation. After the independence or even these days there's a linguistic overshadow due to the presence of French, furthermore the heralded answer of complete and fast Arabization isn't absolutely smooth because it appeared, due to the fact the linguistic impact of French is extra rooted withinside the Algerian linguist situation .

There are styles of bilingualism in Algeria, the primary is called "societal bilingualism" that is the end result of a ancient technique particularly the slow manipulate of the whole us of a through France, and the second one kind is the "person bilingualism"that is the effect of

numerous variables specially the regional, economic, social, cultural, ethnic, and academic backgrounds of the person, therefore, each bilingual man or woman can be "balanced" or "unbalanced", "balanced bilingual" refers to the speaker who masters similarly the primary language (L1) and the second one one (L2),it generally refers to people who in which in a right away touch with the French all through and after the colonization, "unbalanced bilingualism" takes vicinity while there's a dominant and secondary language, it's miles represented through the ones whose competence is better in a single language than the opposite and normally withinside the mom tongue.

According to Benali, Algeria is a silent version of bilingualism in which unique languages are in touch, particularly Arabic, French, and Berber which have been in touch considering the fact that an extended duration of time, and feature affected every other. bilingualism is likewise visible as a "particular" one as it is, for almost all of the population, the end result of the touch among the French language and the Algerian dialect, and for a minority, among French and Berber,the current policy of the country is to come to be unfastened from the linguistic neocolonialism carried on through the French language.

The instructional gadget techniques and social traits induced the particularity of bilingualism in Algeria. Children study each Arabic and French in number one school, they expand structures of which means of words,one device for the phrases withinside the first language, and the opposite is for the second one language, it method that languages are learnt disjointedly and are greater or much less independent This concept is of proudly owning systems has been mentioned so via way of means of Spolesky (1998:48):

 "For some of years, there has been an strive to differentiate between compound bilinguals whose languages have been assumed to be closely connected, due to the fact one language were discovered after (and so through) the other, and co-ordinate bilinguals who had found out every language in separate contexts and so stored them distinct."

It need to be cited that bilingualism is accredited as having a optimistic impact on highbrow functioning and cognitive process. The inherited linguistic variety need to be taken into consideration as a high-quality point; for social elites a further language is usually an essential fraction of civilized life, but it's been continually proved that one's persona broadens with the boom of the linguistic repertoire.

II.4.3. Multilingualism in Algeria

The co-life of Arabic, in its forms, except French, and Berber makes Algeria a complicated sociolinguistic situation, now no longer all of the Algerians talk Berber, and now no longer

the complete grasp French, the handiest language that may be spoken through all of the populace is Arabic, or the Algerian dialect.Generally speaking Algeria is a multilingual community, however the use of these 3 languages relies upon on the individual, i.e. Which languages he's capable of grasp and for which situation alternately.

Wardhaugh (2006: 96) says: "People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessary have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact that kind of parity may be exceptional."

By a easy statement into the Algerian speech community, we are able to see that most of the Algerian populace has as a minimum a few degree of multilingual competence, some thing which shows that including a 2d language doesn't want superhuman or unnatural accomplishment, fact we on occasion pay attention Algerians speaking without the use of at least a few terms in French and Berber any person can say, or at least understand, "c'est fini", "trois jours", or [argaz], [azu:l fəlawon]…etc,the use of phrases differs in step with the extent of competency in languages as an instance Berber of French.

Sridhar (1996: 50) says: "Multilingualism related to balanced, local like command of all of the languages withinside the repertoire is instead uncommon. Typically, multilingual have various levels of command of the exceptional repertoires. The variations in competence withinside the numerous languages would possibly variety from command of some lexical items, formulaic expressions including greetings, and rudimentary conversational abilities all of the manner to brilliant command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialised sign up and styles."

Such competence doesn't deliver any proof that multilingualism is in particular a conversationally fluency in these types of languages, however at the least we are able to say that many phrases of these languages are regarded with the aid of using all and sundry or even utilized in their conversation.Such linguistic competence is truly evolved some of the Kabylians who've the capacity to talk Arabic, French, and Berber; the latter represents their mom tongue, Arabic is the language they study at school, and French is the second overseas language which they on occasion analyze at domestic even earlier than going to school, aleven though maximum the antique human beings talk most effective Berber and French.

In the Algerian speech community, Multilingualism effects from change use of 3 languages, that exist due to one-of-a-kind instances defined formerly; Algerian audio system can without difficulty speak with the French, a number of them can engage with the Berber audio system of different countries, and of direction everybody can be jointly intelligible to a sure quantity with the alternative Arabic talking countries.Many definitions of Multilingualism do now no

longer confer with the opportunity that extra than one language can originate in a single community; alternatively they spotlight the concept that multilingualism calls for greater than wonderful languages withinside the identical community, this condition may be observed in Algeria, each AA and Berber are taken into consideration as the local languages of maximum of the Algerians.

The category of Algeria as a uni-modal or multi-modal kingdom relies upon on the unique institution concerned, in reality language selections are made basically on nationalismin preference to nationism, moreover, the instructional goals of the Algerian college and the curriculum as a whole, has been geared up to stimulate emotions of nationalism as a counter to ethnicity, therefore faculty may be very big as a part of the general coverage which commenced with the execution of the Arabization process, strengthened through Algeria's nationalization of the coaching staff.

Teaching classical Arabic has been a totally complicated problem in education, seeing that 1962 the government's most important goal become to unite the nation, and one of the maximum important methods become to convey the mom tongue into the instructional prospect, however some instructors had been neither sufficiently prepared for the abrupt transition, nor linguistically organized to provide an explanation for successfully in Arabic, the brand new principles withinside the diverse subjects.

French is now formally a "overseas language" as English, German, and Spanish, but it nonetheless performs an critical position withinside the faculty system. These modifications have systematically affected the position and the fame of French in Algeria, given that all official files should be written in Arabic, on the opposite hand, the francophone elite did now no longer genuinely be given this coverage of acquisition planning.

II.4.4. Rural vs Urban Dialect

Algeria have been arabized in two periods ,the first began in the sixth and sventh centuries ,the varieties which existed at that time where spoken in historical facilities and in nation-state ,these sorts are called according to Bouamrane (1986) prehilalian dialects.

The second length began with ben hilal in the mid eleventh century and lasted150 years ,these dialect are also classified in two types:urban and badaouin or rural dialect :

A-Urban dialect:

according to Bouamrane (1986), we distinguish Jewish dialects-which are beyond the task of this study-and Muslims dialects,we find them in Media ,Algeria, Blida ,Delly and other towns.

people over the world use language differently to suit different situations.in fact ,people who live in the urban area use different linguistic items ,phonological features and also the sentence order.in fact ,urban dialectology is a missing side in dialectology.

B-Rural dialect:

people who stay in rural areas stay in extraordinary way than urabn areas. They interested in agriculture and farming,they range also in the way of speakme in which they use their own vocabulary ,sound,and phrase structure. dialectologist have been interested in the language types used in the rural areas,and they name it dialect.

in fact ,the term "bedu"in the arabic language refers to one who lives in dessert and the arabic word "badawiyin"is a generic name for desert-dweller and the english word "bedouin"its foreign aquivalent.there are bedouin in many countries.

II.5.Sociolinguistics Situation in Taguine and Blida

II.5.1. Sociolinguistic Situation in Taguine

II.5.1.1. Taguine Geographic Location

Zmalet El Emir Abdelkader or Taguine recognised earlier than the independence of Algeria via way of means of its Berber call Taguine (□□□□)

 or below the call of Mégane at some point of the French period, is a commune of the wilaya of Tiaret in Algeria.

The city rises to 850 meters above sea stage and is positioned 156 km southeast of Tiaret. Zmalet El Emir Abdelkader is positioned withinside the valley of the Oued Touil which has glide best in wet weather, and simplest its awesome floods attain the confluence with the Oued Ouerk and the Nahr Ouassel close to Chahbounia, seventy five km similarly north.

The region has been frequented since Antiquity by the Gétules who, far from Roman and Byzantine influence, had a nomadic way of life and transited over a vast territory ranging from Mauritania to Tunisia. These warlike peoples carried out raids and frequently came into conflict with the Romanized Berbers of the Tell and the Roman or Byzantine authorities. After the Islamization of the central Maghreb, this region became the territory of the Zénètes. The region then passed under the domination of the Rostemides.

II.5.1.2. Taguine Dialect

It almost belongs to the Djelfa dialect, which is one of the Algerian and Arabic dialects spoken by more than 8 million people in Algeria, from the central population of the Wilayat

of Djelfa and some cities of the Wilayat of M'sila, the most important of which are the city of Bousaada, the wilaya of Laghouat, the Wilayat of Biskra, especially the border areas, and it is considered one of the closest dialects to Standard Arabic, This dialect distinguishes the heart of the letter qaf with the letter ڨ (pronounced like a gym that is not thirsty) and the heart of the letter ghain with the letter qaf, as Ibn Khaldun mentioned the area of Djelfa during his journey in saying:

I found people who pronounce the sing in a qaf, so they are from the Arabs. The intent is that they are closer to the classical Arabic language.

The inhabitants of the Taguine area use an Arabic language that is closer to classical in its phonetic structure, lexicon and structures. From the point of view of vocal performance, one hesitates a lot before deciding which of the two has an impact on the second between the two historical legacies of the two topics: the effect of reading workshops on Nafeh al-Madani in giving people the Quraish dialect with its soft sounds, and the Quraish of origin supported by the historical affiliation to Moulay Idris al-Akbar, which connects the proportions of the population to Quraish. The phenomenon of tidal in the dialect of the local residents of Taqin is related to the recitation of the Noble Qur'an, as the local dialect is distinguished by its conformity with the characteristics of Warsh's narration on Nafi' Al-Madani.

II.5.2. Sociolinguistic Situation in Blida

II.5.2.1. Blida Geographic Location

Blida Province, is an Algerian state whose capital is the city of Blida. It has an area of 1,696 square meters and a population of 784,283.

The city is located in the center of the state, away from the Algerian capital, about 47 km to the southwest, and 26 km to the north of Medea, that is, at the southern border of Sahlmitga, 22 km away from the Mediterranean Sea , The urban areas expanded in Blida, forming the following areas: Awlad Yaish, Somaa, Bouarfa, Qaraou, and Beni Murad.

The city of Blida is a plain city, a city of vegetables and various plains, with many fruit farms. And it has a large mountain called Sharia, and it is like a response to it from any enemy coming from the desert. As for its tribes and residents, most of them are people who were displaced from neighboring cities, especially the Berber tribe of Awlad Saleh and Bani Maisarah, who used to live in Sharia and not in Medea, as some people say, and before them the Andalusians inhabited it. It began to recover and transformed into a large village, after which it was inhabited by the French occupiers.

II.5.2.2. Blida Dialect

Many Algerians do not know that there is an original Asimian dialect called the Hafsid dialect, This dialect is spoken by the inhabitants of Al-Hafs, Algiers.

Hafs means those areas that surround the city of Algiers, such as Hafs Bouzareah, Beni Mesous, Blida, Hafs Birkhadem, Al-Sahla, Al-Sharqa, Dali Ibrahim, Zawawa, and Qawish, and the examination of Ouled Belhadj, Al-Sawaih , Draria, Wadi Al-Rumman ... and others.

This dialect differs slightly from the well-known and usual metropolitan dialect.It is often pronounced ta'a, as if we say tariq instead of path, taqqa instead of taqa, or tbsi instead of tabsi.

As the da'a utters ta'a sometimes, we say duck instead of eggs, muta'a instead of a place, and he breastfeeds instead of being breastfed…and other things.

This dialect is also characterized by the diminutive of the names of some things. For example, it is said: a shovel instead of a ladle, and it is said chrisi instead of a chair, or it is said high instead of a lifter.

The examination dialect is also full of many distinct vocabulary, for example, but not limited to: al-qish, tuntal, moqbt, tal, zart, al-kaf... and others. This dialect also contains words of Andalusian origin, such as: Frazada, Baño, Falta, Fideos, and Gancho.

It is noticeable that this dialect remained confined to the examining families, who passed it on to their members generation after generation.

However, this dialect has been affected by other dialects like other dialects, and it has lost a lot of its famous vocabulary, so we hardly hear, for example, the word "tent" which means kitchen except rarely, and some words have been replaced with new terms under the pretext of development and openness. The dialect remains one of the most important components that highlight the identity and authentic culture of the inhabitants of Fahs City of Algiers.

II.6. Phonological and Linguistic Variation in Taguine and Blida Dialects

II.6.1. Phonological Variation

The Taguine dialect almost deviates from the system of phenomena familiar to the ancient users of the Arabic language, which linguists deal with by describing such as the heart, the derivation of its types, and the substitution of the colloquial vocabulary that shares its material with the eloquent vocabulary. The observer may differentiate between the dialect of the residents of one region and another with the difference in the heart within a single word that agrees in its meaning.

A. Vowels

<u>Variables /e:/ and /e/</u>

The two sounds /e/ and /e:/ are pronounced the same way like the French
vowel "e" exactly like the pronunciation of Jews speaking dialectal Arabic, /e/
replaces the /o/ and /e:/ is uttered /u:/ in Taguine and Blida dialects the long vowel /e:/ is no
more used by youngsters while the /e/ still exists in their speech here are examples of some
nouns :

Taguine D	Blida D	English word
[xobz]	[xəbz]	(bread)
[ku:rsi]	[ke:rsi]	(chair)
[hu:t]	[he:t]	(fish)

In some cases the variant /e/ replaces the phoneme /a/, it is easily noticed in the Taguine and
Blida dialects . With some old speakers the /e/ is pronounced rapidly giving the impression
that /a/ was omitted, like in:

Taguine D	Blida D	English word
[qar3a]	[qər3a]	(bottle)
[ħaʒra]	[ħəʒra]	(stone)
[bagra]	[bəgra]	(cow)
[maɣrəb]	[məɣrəb]	(sunset)

B. Consonants

The pronunciation machine in Taguine and Blida unexceptionally contains consonantal and
vocalic segments. Consonants, further with vowels, can all revel in koineisation processes,
inclusive of mixing. The consonant /q/ takes the lion's percentage of the combined situation.
Its realisation varies from one case to another .

/q/:

During our studying degree approximately the challenge beneathneath investigation, one
specific claim (Cantineau, 1939) allocated to the phoneme /q/ (epitomised because the letter
qaaf in CA) has drawn our attention. If we follow this claim,we admit the factor that the very

figuring out aspect of Arabic dialectal family tree is the phonetic /q/-realisation. According to Cantineau, all sedentary varieties, and most effective they, attest the voiceless manufacturing of /q/ as voiced.Rather, our outcomes witnessed the parallel presence of Taguine and Blida and sedentary variations of this phoneme: The informants, who are furnished each the voiced and unvoiced /q/-articulation. Evidence turned into detected via numerous accumulated and recorded data.

The first affect that one would possibly get as soon as taking note of the recordings is that /q/-articulation is absolutely subjected to the integration process. This way that [q] coexists with [g] inflicting the superiority of a dialect aggregate situation.Both are, curiously enough, encountered intervocalically in addition to in preliminary and very last positions. Initially, [q] may be followed by a vowel,as in [qɑjsuna]they threw stones on us; [qɑːrʕi] wait ; [qɑblət] she accepted; [qɑd] he was able; [qɑrrəb] it gets nearer; [qɑllæʕ] he started up; [jqɑːræʕ] he waits; [lqɑːt] she found.

/g/:

As for [g], it is present initially as in [gəll iːl] he diminishes; [nətlɑːqo] we meet; [jnaqe] he cleans. iːl] humble (from /qaliːl/ little in SA); [gəlb] she said; [gutəlkum] I said to you; [gaːlək] he said to you; [gult] I said; [gəlʕu] they removed; [gərrəb (ʕændha)] he got nearer (to it); [gəlʕi] take off !; [gədm i] come forward (you fem); [gæʕ] all; [guda:m] in front of, or [g] is possibly followed or preceded by a consonant, as in [fuːg] upstairs ; [ṣandoːg] box; [ṭreːg] road; [jṣoːg] he drives; [təl ħæg] she follows; [tṣafag] she claps her hands .

A greater tentative scrupulous statistics examination, however, lets in unveiling other unique approaches at paintings; mixing, we deduce, isn't the handiest koineisation technique taking place. For the reason of simplifying this description we endorse to paintings on statistics classification. A high-quality deal of our information can certainly fall into 3 categories:

- Category One has to do with [q] and [g] in unfastened variation: Where the voiceless production may be changed through the voiced articulation of the classical qaaf (e.g [ganfud] and [qanfud] hedgehog; [ʕægrəb] and [ʕaqrəb] scorpion; [jgarrab] and [jqarrəb] he gets nearer; [ṭbəg] and [ṭbaq] tray; [gəda:fi] and [qada:fi] kadafi (former Lybian president).

- Category Two covers [q] and [g] in complementary distribution: It arises in instances wherein one of them takes place, the opposite does not (e.g). /qalʕi/ start up (sing fem imperative) vs /galʕi/; /gadmi/ go forward vs /qadmi/ present (sth); /jraqbu/ they remote vs /jragbu/ they see from the balcony; /fuqna/ we realised vs /fugna/ above us; /qalʕu/ start up vs /galʕu/ remove). Here, a third different process.

- Category Three embodies [q] as an intermdediate form in such items as, [lqɑ] he found (see).

A general remark can be made. All the above categories have certainly experienced a mixture situation.

Category 3 knows an interdialectal situation. Category 2 has reached a subsequent process, namely reallocation: In 3.2, it is said that phonemic contrast and socio-stylistic re-orientation take place. The first category includes those elements which are partially, almost or completely levelled out. In this section, we still emphasise the mixing process including, next to /q/, other variables and attempt to uncover the underlying reasons behind its persistence.

II.6.2. Lexical Variation

Variation in lexis in today's speech network of Blida and Taguine isn't in any respect much less important than phonological and morphological variation; there is a great variety of lexical synonymous pairs that nearly every speaker learns from his or her elders, or mainly the tribe he belongs toThe point in here is to show who uses what and when, in this research and as we explained earlier, we are focusing on variations between Blida and Taguine dialects . As a result of the co-existence side by side of two main different varieties, the speech community of today in algerian appears to be characterized by an increasing number of speakers who have acquired a high degree of dialects communicative .The data is obtained from recorded conversations involving different speakers in age, gender, cultural status, and mainly different tribes; the context of the conversations also differs, here is a list of synonymous pairs:

Taguine d	Blida d	English word
ga3.	kaməl	all
hajawan	zayla	animals
tfol	wəld	chile
kra:3	rjəl	foot
bəzza:f.	jassər	many
saħ	sħi:ħ.	right
ləmra	zawʒa	wife
g3od	ʒləs	sit

II.6.3. Age Grading

The phenomenon of age grading has often been taken into account as an quintessential element in sociolinguistic analysis ,and many investigations have proven that speakers of extraordinary a long time have a tendency to use differents kinds of speech for unique conscious or unconscious.

Labov (1964)says that for a child at the "third stage":"the social significance of the dialect characteristics of his friends becomes gradually apparent to him as he becomes exposed to other speech forms ,even while he himself is still confined to the single style of his own vernacular " (Labov, 1964:91).

labov states that the stage at which 'the child begins to learn how to modify his speech in the direction of the prestige standard in formal situations ' is not attained until early adolescence. On the different hand ,the end result of the investigation undertaken bay Reid (1976) with sixteen eleven-year -old boys in Edinburgh ,suggest that sociolinguistic growth of this kind may in fact take location at the pre adolescent stage.

II.6.4. Gender

The difference in speech in Blida is not observed at the level of gender, as it is observed in Taguine, because there is a difference between women and men in the way they speak, But it is a low percentage of the variation between women and men in the Taguine area. The first impression a visitor has about woman in Blida what ever is their age ,is that they are really feminine in their speech , and linguistically speaking they cared about the usage of a distinct speech from guys ,or soke polite expression ,and a women who has a higher way of speaking is from Blida ,but Taguine female don't have a very unique way of talking than men ,in truth for them speech had nothing to do with femininity .

Conclusion

The most extensive aspects that typifies the linguistic state of affairs of Algeria is the existence of three languages Arabic, french,and berber ,classifying Algeria among the multilingual countries. these languages are now not used arbitrarily in society ,but they are given distinctive political ,social, and academic positions, as a result new linguistic and sociolinguistic phenomena ,for instance diglossia .

The first language in Algeria is the Arabic ,and the Arabic dialect existing presents a sort of Arabic varieties use mainly in the while country for daily communication , It is diverse and different from one state to another, and this is what we saw in the difference between the dialect of Blida Taguine .

Chapter 3 : Methodology, Data Collection and Analysis

Introduction**:**

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III . 1.4 discussion and interpretation

conclusion

Introduction

Everyone uses language differently to communicate and interact with others, and this usage also varies with place and time,in Algerian arabic we find different language varieties, for instance, dialect differs from one town to another each having its own features.

This research work presents two different dialect, the urban dialect of blida and the rural dialect of taguine and it tries to show the different features, the morphological, phonological,and lexical level. the facts have been accrued from the native audio system of each dialect .in the previous chapter ,it is stated some linguistic elements that represent blida dialect and taguine dialect.

This chapter investigates why these two dialects are differences, it based on qualitative data analysis, and quantitative methods which enable as to make the difference between these two varieties .

III .1-Research Method

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

Variationist started investigating it later, sociolinguist discover that social factors have crucial influence in the variation; people of the same region may use different languages, the late 1960‘s includes the work of Labov in New York city. In studying variation, specialist use different systematic techniques to gather data.

In this research, Labovian methods or the Variationist Model of Language Change is used.

It involved quantification analysis of sociolinguistics findings and represent the result in a form of graphs.

In this vein Milroys (2003:1) says:

[…] The quantitative paradigm of sociolinguistic research pioneered by William Labov, with

the goal of providing a resource for investigators who are setting up a research project, large or small. This tradition of research is sometimes called Variationist.

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

III. 1.1 Method of Data Collection

In examining the distinction between the two dialects an variety hypothesis are formed .participants are interviewed and requested to reply the questionnaire.in this research ,some sociolinguistics methid used to collect information are defined.

III .1.1.1Questionnaire

Questionnaire is important in collecting data.it provides the researcher with various data, it is an instrument of gathering both qualitative and quantitative statistics by using asking the informations about their attitudes and beliefs about the lookup theme .The questionnaire has different types of items ,the first close-ended items, the second type is open-ended items,and the last type is called mixed items.

The researcher made a questionnaire aims to circle some differences between Taguine dialect and blida dialect. it contains of different questions, which are organized into 03 parts and the part of personal information.

III .1.1.2 Interview

The interview is a qualitative method of inquiry it is designed to elicit a vivid image of the interviewees potential on the research topic.

Any interview contains three types: structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews.

III .1.1.3 Selection of the Informants

The aim of this research is to describe and analyse the linguistic features characterizing both Taguine and Blida communities, in order to show the difference between the two dialects.

The participants involved in this research are from Taguine and blida. the information is gather in the street, at home ,and in the markets. the research is based on a sample populace of about 80 informations from a special ages and educational level and professions.

III .1.2 Research Approaches

The researcher in the current investigation blended between qualitative and quantitative methods to furnish legitimate data.in the following titles, there will be an introduction to the distinctive approaches used by using the investigator.

III .1.2.1 Qualitative Approach

Qualitative techniques are at the beginning traced lower back to the methodologies utilized by anthropologists and sociologists.these practices transform the world.they turn the words into a series of representations, such as field notes,interviews, conversation, recording,and memos to the self.
Qualitative designs are naturalistic to the extent that the research takes place in the real world setting and the researcher does not attempt to manipulate the phenomenon of interest.

III .1.2.2 Quantitative Approach

The basis intention of quantitative analysis necessitates numeric facts in the form of variables. a variable is a way of measuring any attribute that varies or has two or extra likely values.a lot of distinctiveness are naturally numeric in nature,for these numeric variables, the numbers used to measure the characteristic are full-size in that they decide and quantify the quantity of the characteristic that is present.

III .1.3 Data Analysis: Linguistic Variable

Data Analysis is an important step in reporting the studies findings. Thus, our main situation on this segment can be the evaluation of the outcomes received from the responses of the participants.
Moreover, we will try to generalize and describe the studied phenomenon by providing evidence for the hypotheses and exploring similarities and differences. In this chapter, the data collect by means of questionnaire are analysed quantitatively and the data collect by interview are analysed qualitatively the data which are presented in the following section.

III .1.3.1 Questionnaire Analysis

Personnel Information

1- Gender:

Answers	Responses	Percentage
male	40	50%
female	40	50%
totale	80	100%

Table 01 : gender

2- place of living

Responses	Taguine	Blida
male	20	20
female	20	20
totale	40	40

Table 02 : place of living

3-Age grading :

Age	Percentage	Male	Female
20-40	50%	20	20
40-80	50%	20	20

Table 03 : age grading

Part 01 : Phonological Variations

In phonological variation we will examinethe variable (q) realized as [g] and the variable

(dʒ) realized as [ʒ] , the variants are explained according to Taguine and Blida dialects:

a- Variable /q/ and /g/:

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[nətlɑ:qo]	I will meet you	Blida dialect	/nətlɑ:qo/	15	17	80%
			/nətlɑ:go/	05	03	20%
		Taguine dialect	/nətlɑ:qo/	00	02	5%
			/nətlɑ:go/	18	20	95%

**Table 04 : the variants /q/ and /g/ in correlation with percentages
in Taguine and Blida dialects.**
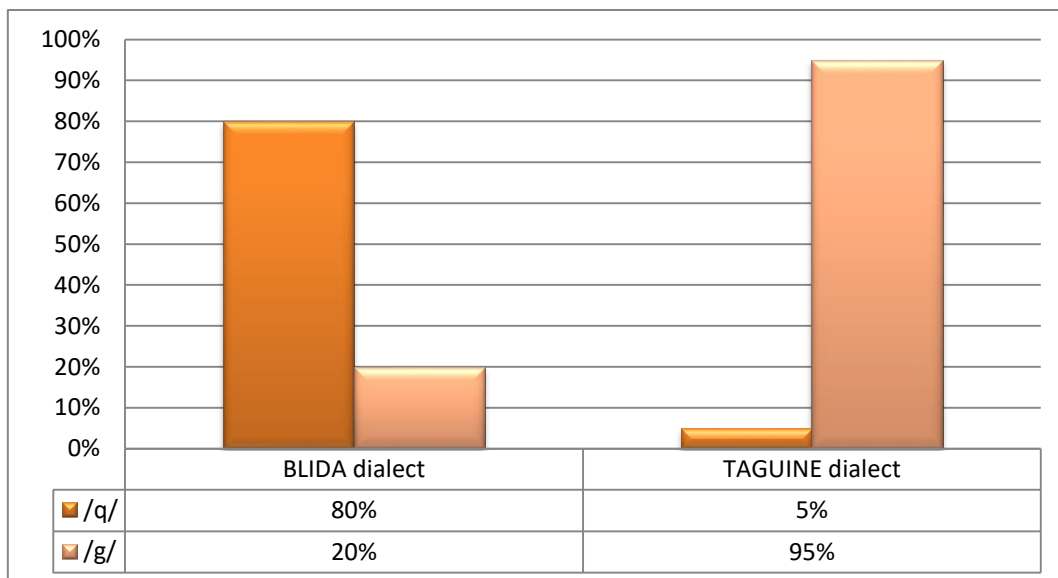
Figure 1: the variants /q/ and /g/ in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects

b -Variable /dʒ / and /ʒ/:

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[djamila]	Noun of girl	Blida dialect	/dʒamila/	13	18	77.5%
			/ʒamila/	07	02	22.5%
		Taguine dialect	/dʒamila/	06	05	27.5%
			/ʒamila/	14	15	72.5%

Table 5: the variants /dʒ/ and /ʒ/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialect.
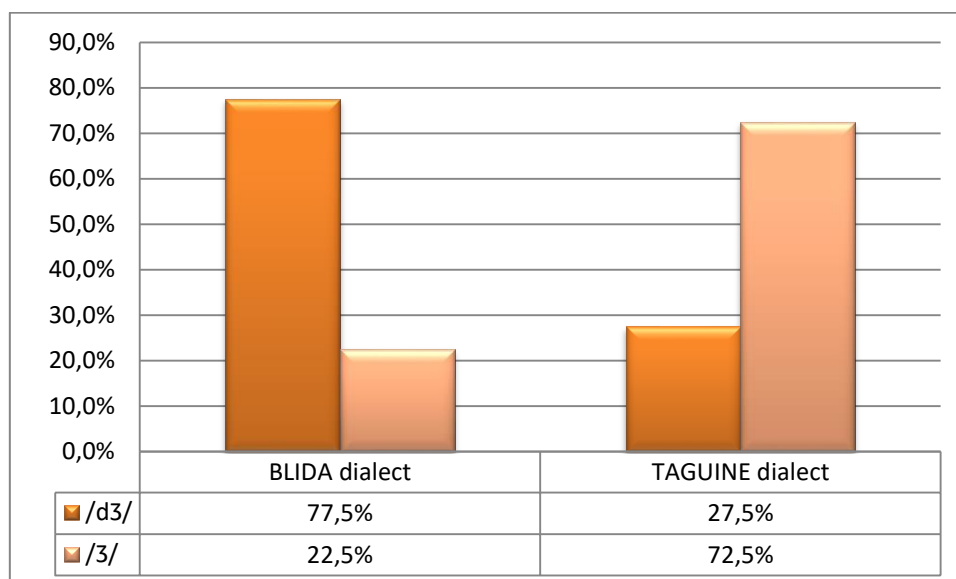
Figure2: the variants /dʒ/ and /ʒ/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialect.

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Part 02 : Morphological Variations

Morphological variation : among the morphological features characterizing .

The suffixe morpheme (u:) it has a very high functional weight, and it plays an important role.

A-Variants /u:/ and /w/:

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[ellewzo]	almond	Blida dialect	/lu :z/	19	20	97.5%
			/lawz/	01	00	02.5%
		Taguine dialect	/lu :z/	02	08	25%
			/lawz/	18	12	75%

Table 6 : the variant /u:/ and /w/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialects.

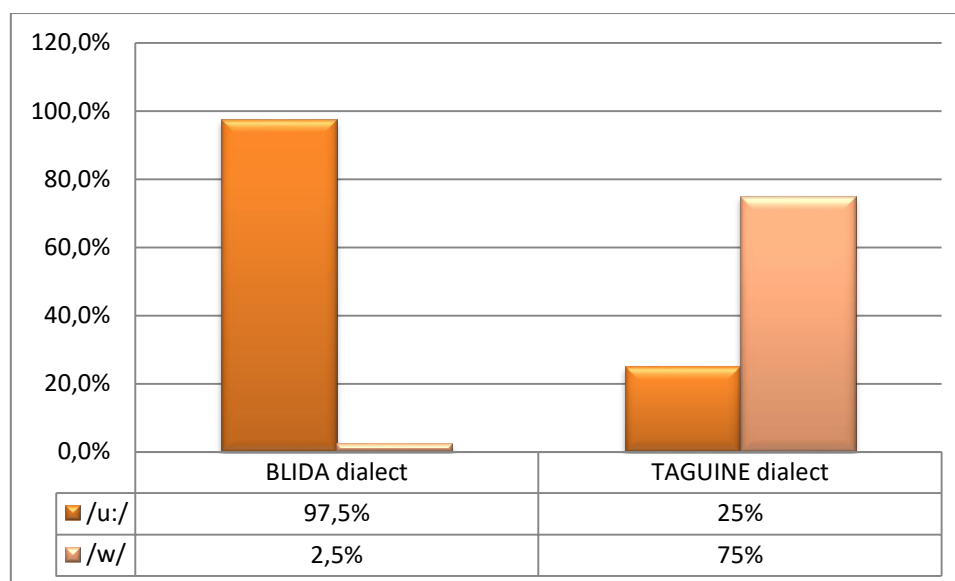|	BLIDA dialect	TAGUINE dialect
/u:/	97,5%	25%
/w/	2,5%	75%

Figure3: the variants /u:/ and /w/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialect.

Word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[ellmawto]	death	Blida dialect	/mu :t/	16	17	82.5%
			/mawt/	04	03	17.5%
		Taguine dialect	/mu :t/	08	06	35%
			/mawt/	12	14	65%

Table 7 : the variant /u:/ and /w/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialects.

	BLIDA dialect	TAGUINE dialect
/u:/	82,5%	35%
/w/	17,5%	65%
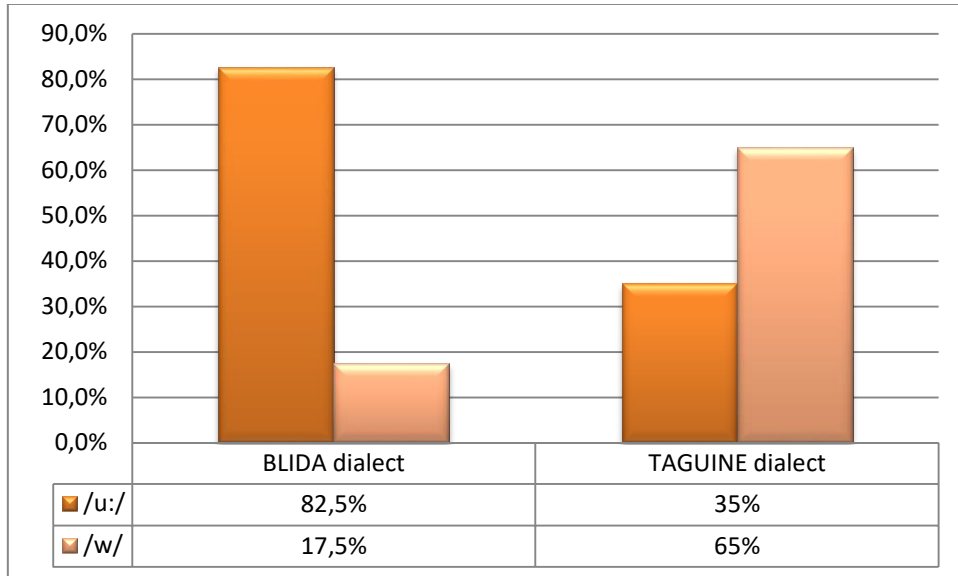
Figure 4 : the variant /u:/ and /w/ in correlation with percentage in Blida and Taguine dialects.

B-Variation in Duality:

In the previous chapter it is mentioned the retention of the dual maker {æjen },

for example: [chahræjen] "two month",and [Ɉami:n] "two years"

The informants have been asked about the use of the   {æjen } and {i: n} and it obtained the following results:

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[chahri:n]	Two month	Blida dialect	/chahri:n/	15	14	72.5%
			/chahræjen/	05	06	27.5%
		Taguine dialect	/chahri:n/	03	06	22.5%
			/chahræjen/	17	14	77.5%

Table 8 : the suffixes {æjen } and {i: n} in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects

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	BLIDA dialect	TAGUINE dialect
/i:n/	72,5%	22,5%
/æjen/	27,5%	77,5%
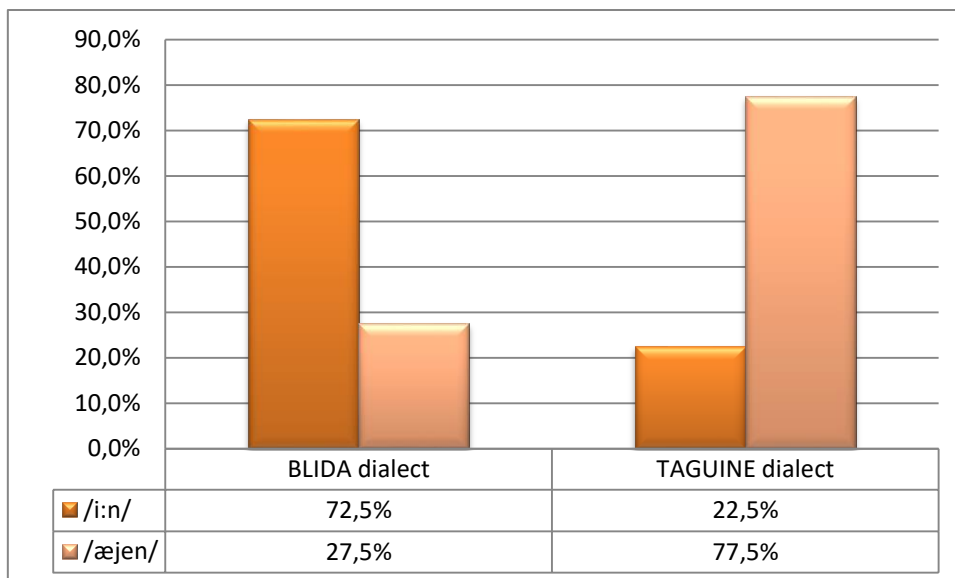
Figure 5 : the suffixes {æjen } and {i: n} in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[C̻ami:n]	Two years	Blida dialect	/C̻ami:n/	18	17	87.5%
			/C̻amæjen/	02	03	12.5%
		Taguine dialect	/C̻ami:n/	07	06	32.5%
			/C̻amæjen/	13	14	67.5%

Table 9 : the suffixes {æjen } and {i: n} in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.

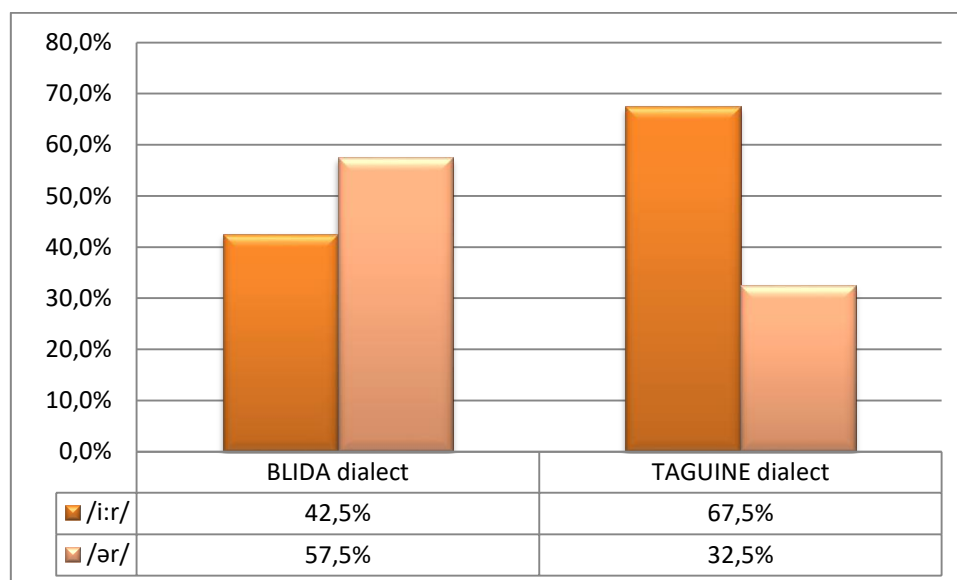|	BLIDA dialect	TAGUINE dialect
/i:n/	87,5%	32,5%
/æjen/	12,5%	67,5%
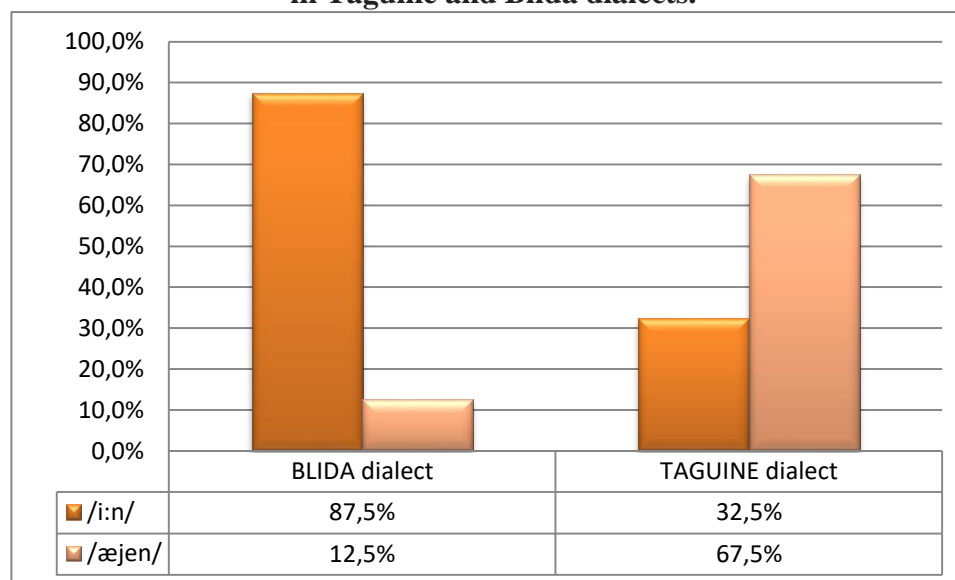
Figure 6 : the suffixes {æjen } and {i: n} in correlation with percentages

in Taguine and Blida dialects.

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c-Variation in Plural:

variation in plural: plural from marked in Taguine and Blida speech community by using /ər/ for example /tsa:wər/ "picture".

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[sura]	Picture	Blida dialect	/tsawi :r/	09	08	42.5%
			/ tsa:wər/	11	12	57.5%
		Taguine dialect	/tsawi :r/	13	14	67.5%
			/ tsa:wər/	07	06	32.5%

Table 10.:The suffixes (i:r) and (ər)in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.

Figure 7.:The suffixes (i:r) and (ər)in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.

Paret 03 : Lexical Variation:

There is a greatVariety of lexical synonymous pairs that nearly every speaker learnes from his or her elders ,or mainly the tribe he belongs to .The results show scores as the following tables indicate:

a-Variants with meaning "find"

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[wajada]	Find something	Blida dialect	/sa:b/	01	00	02.5%
			/ lqa/	19	20	97.5%
		Taguine dialect	/sa:b/	18	18	90%
			/ lqa/	02	02	10%

Table 11: the lexical variants with thé meaning " find". in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects
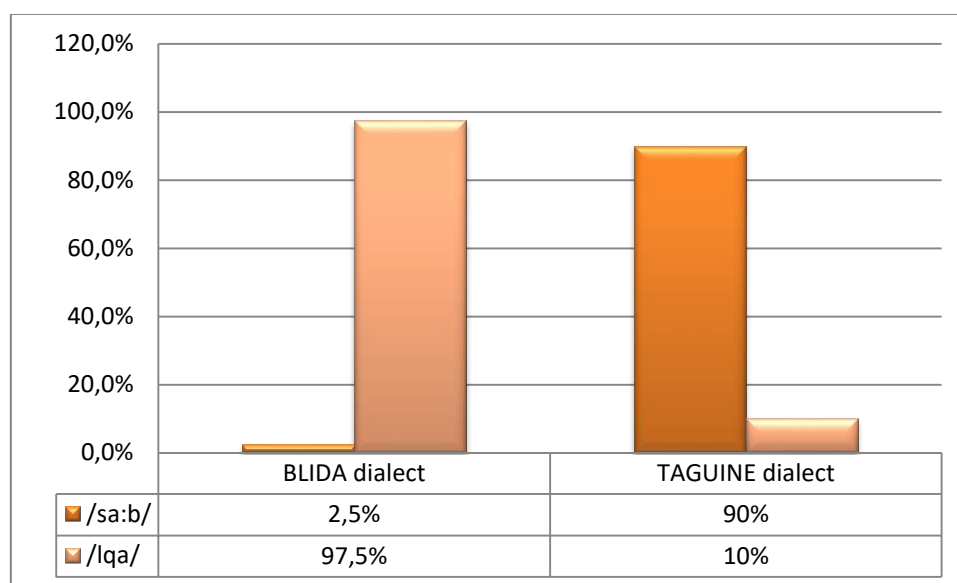
Figure 8: the lexical variants with the meaning " find". in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects

b-Variant with meaning "sit down"

word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[ʒalasa]	Sit down	Blida dialect	/gʒod/	03	02	12.5%
			/ ʒləs/	17	18	87.5%
		Taguine dialect	/gʒod/	20	20	100%
			/ ʒləs/	00	00	00%

Table 12:the lexical variation [gʒod]and[ʒləs] in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.

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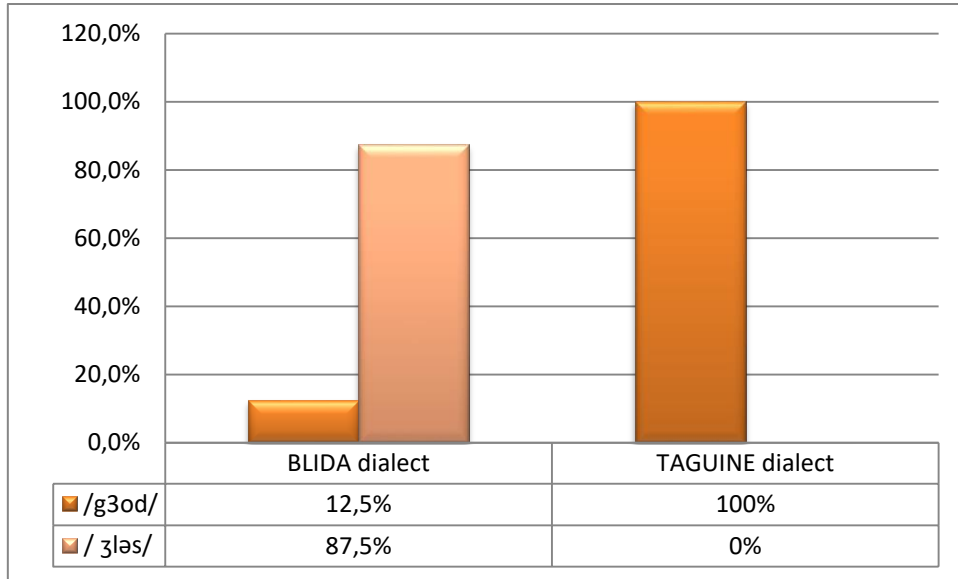
Figure 9:the lexical variation [gȝod]and[ȝləs] in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects

C-Variant with meaning "agree"

Word	gloss	realization		male	female	percentage
[sahih]	agree	Blida dialect	/sah/	02	00	05%
			/ shi :h/	18	20	95%
		Taguine dialect	/sah/	20	19	97.5%
			/ shi :h/	00	01	02.5%

Table 13:the lexical variation [sah]and[shi:h] in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.
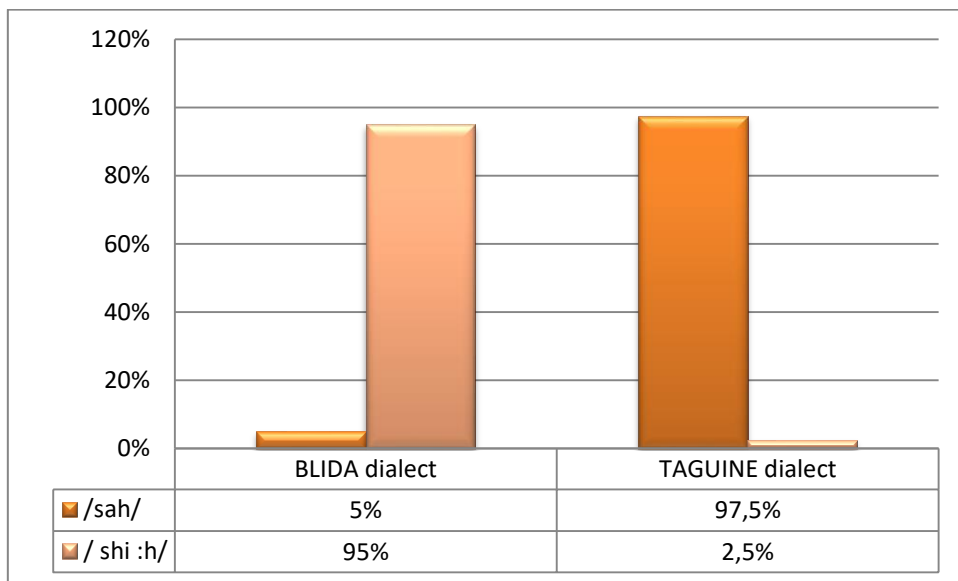
Figure 10:the lexical variation [sah]and[shi:h] in correlation with percentages in Taguine and Blida dialects.

III .1.3.2 Interview Analysis

Part 01: Personal Information

In this step ,the investigator chosen 20 random humans ,(10)people from blida and (10)from Taguine, besides, it has been selected (5) old people and different 5 young adults from each society to see the way of thinking of each generations and acquire more than a few facts.

The Interview Participants:

	Old people	**Young adults**
Blida	05	05
Taguine	05	05

Part 02: linguistic knowledge

➢ 1- Is there similarity between the dialect of residents of taguine and the residents of blida?

The question was asked to see if members of the two communities were familiar with each other's speech communities. In fact, all the participants argued that there is a significant difference between their dialects.

➢ 2- .what are the differences between the two groups of speech?

The responses given with the aid of our interviewees demonstrated that there are differences between the two dialects in this two communities. They supported their answers by giving examples, first ,in time period of the accents,second,the articulation of some sounds such as the equivalent of the word "ellmewto" these who live in Blida pronounce it /mu:t/,unlike humans that live in Taguine use the variation of /mawt/. also,the diversity of some vocabulary, for example the word "ohibok"in Blida speech community, they use "nhebek",but in Taguine ,people use the variation "nebghik".

> 3- .what words that the people of Blida are famous for?

According to the people who live in Blida, and we interviewed them in our interview, it became clear to us that the residents of Blida have many famous words, among them the word "Hanouni", "ya kho", and the diminutiveness of some words, such as the word "moghrof", they call it "a mghirfa". ...etc.

> 4.what words are people of Taguine are famous for?

According to the people we interviewed in Taguine, despite their different ages and genders, we discovered that they have many words that they are famous for, such as: (hungry):/khawi/

> 5-.what are the most common words used by Blida and Taguine speech communities?

as one of the interviewees mentioned, there are many words that Taguine and blida used in common, due to the fact of the blended language used by way of each society, and the use of the same dialect with a remarkably accent the members grant the following :

Come here /arwah, Who are you /chkoun nta/ , Angry /za3fan/.

III .1.4 Discussion and Interpretation:

In this a part of our research, the data gathered from the three instruments will be discussed, interpreted and summarized withinside the following sections:

According to the results of the informants " questionnaire , interview and after analyzing the tables and figures, we notice that the informants are affected from Factors Leading to Language Variation in Taguine and Blida.

Language as a system of communication differs from one location to another. each area hasits personal version which affected with the aid of many elements ,level of education, age,gender and also the professions these factors (economic, social...)may leads to a linguistic variant which make every language or dialect is extraordinary than the different than the other.

Moreover, Algerian as huge country consists of many regions; an urban one likeBlida town and rural one like Taguine . In this research attempted to make the variations of every variant by introducing the features of both of them. This chapter introduced the main factors that make Taguine different the rural dialect of Blida town.

Education is important for the improvement of any country. So, in urban areas people give deal to it, likewise the urban area. So, in Blida city speech community most of the words are near to the CA. In the alternative handTaguine as an remoted place its people are not interested about education till the latest decades. So Taguine audio system keep withinside the use of the interdentals in contrast to the Blida who speak comfortable and keep away from such sounds.

Gender and age play an crucial position in linguistic change and variation in both communities. In fact, In Blida town community women use the glottal stop mere than men who attempt to keep away from it when they talk to the strangers and women speaks French greater than men which is prestigious way of speaking. However, Taguine women speak rural dialect more than man due to the fact they stay at home and do not communicate with others of the urban areas. age additionally have an effect on the way of speaking as an instance in Taguine community younger undertake their speech and that they keep away from the interdentals like in /θaləʒ/ „snow" they realized it as /təlʒ/ instead of/θəlʒ/.

Language Attitudes amongst Blida and Taguine Speakers: This chapter introduces the phonological, morphological and lexical variables of Blida town speech community in evaluation with Taguine speech community and in terms of social variables which include age and gender further to the level of education. This study shed light on the reasons behind this

differences between the two dialects, where different linguistics features in the same speech community and even in the same family each member use his own way of speaking and the variation that he think it is appropriate

Conclusion

 This chapter endeavours to analyze the data gathered through the use of a set of research instruments mainly; interview, and questionnaire. The consequences were analyzed each quantitatively and qualitatively approaches, And also is devoted to the statistical analysis and the interpretation of the acquired and result about the distinct linguistic functions of Blida dialect and Taguine dialect speech communities.

It additionally introduces the techniques used and covered the main elements that cause such variations and it paves the manner to each communities attitudes toward their language.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The socio linguistic situation in Algeria is very delicate and different There are Many language variants . Each language is a reflection of a specific region this attesting to ahistorical period As long as society is diverse and everyone belongs to that community, the country should respect and embrace multilingualism. The native language is the real natural language of everyday interaction in Algerian society.

Sociolinguistics research language version and it specializes in how the language varies from one man or woman to some other and additionally amongst audio system of the identical groups. The goals of this studies are to have a look at language version in regions.

It attempts to make the distinction among the linguistic functions of every one. This studies investigates the have an effect on of the social variables on linguistic variable,morphological, phonological, and lexical variables of Blida ans Taguine speech groups and

they're analysed and interpreted quantitatively and qualitatively.

The research work finding are summarized as follow; it introduces the linguistic

situation in Algeria in general which taken into consideration as a complicated situation Area belonging at the back of the lexical variations among the Blida and Taguine speech communities that is to say that each community forms their lexical repertoire from different ethnic groups in addition to other social and economic factors that impacts the morphological and phonological level of each speech community .

In the research, we have essentially identified some limitations: the first limitation in this study is that it was not possible to report all of the the conversations of the informations . The second one is that some informants refused to reply all of the questions even as others did not give relevant answers to some questions of the questionnaire Moreover, the high number of informants make certain generalization.These studies strategies may want to yield a set of data that are analyzed and interpreted to return back subsequently to reply the studies questions. Further studies is wanted to research greater withinside the future.

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Appendices

Questionnaire:

This questionnaire is provided to gather information about the difference between the dialect in Taguine community and blida and their characteristics..you are kindly requested to unswer the following questions:

Personal information:
1-Place of birth:
2-Place of living:
3-Gender: Male ☐ female ☐
4-Age:
5-My Arabic dialect is: blida dialect   ☐
                        Taguine dialect ☐

Part 1: phonological variation:
(circle the appropriate answer)

A-variable (q)
how do you pronounce the /q/ as [q]or [g] in word   [nətlɑ:qo]..
             /q/   /g/

B-variable (dj)
what is the dialectal equivalents of the word [djamila]
          /dʒ/   /ʒ/

Part 2: morphological variation:

A- variants [u:] ,[w]
Put a x on 1 or 2
How do you say these two word in your dialect

Arabic	dialectal	realization	glossary
/ellmewto/	1[mu:t]	2[mawt]	death
/ellezwo/	1[lu:z]	2[lawz]	almond

B- variation in duality:
Circle your answer
How do you say these two words?
1- two months : a-[chahri:n]   b-[chahræjen]
2-two years: a-[ɢami:n]   b-[ɢamæjen]

C-variation in plural:
Circle your answer
1_the plural of [sura],\picture\in you dialect is :
   a-[tsawar]   b-[tsawi:r]

Part 3: lexical variation:
put an x in the box.

1-what do you say when you find something
   a- [ʂɑːb]   b- [lqɑ]

2- What do you say to someone to sit down?
    a- [gʒod]   b- [ʒləs]

3-What word do you say when you agree with someone?
   a-   [saħ]   b-[sħiːħ]

Interview :

The following interview is a part of this research work about the difference between the dialect in Blida and Tguine speech community. You are kindly requested to answer the following qustions:

Part one: personal information

Age:

Place:

Part two:linguistic knowledge

1-Is there a similarity between the dialect of the residents of Taguine and the residents of Blida!

2-what are the differences between the two groups of speech!

3-what words that the people of Blida are famous for!

4-what wods that the people of Taguine are famous for!

5-what are the most common words used by Blida and Taguine speech community!

الهدف من هذا العمل هو تسليط الضوء على تغيير الكلمة عبر الزمن وأنواع اللهجات المختلفة الموجودة في الجزائر تصنف هذه اللهجات أيضًا إلى نوعين ، اللهجة الحضرية والبدوية ، تكمن الاختلافات بين النوعين في الغالب في الإدراك المختلف لعدد من السمات الصوتية والصرفية .الغرض الرئيسي من هذا العمل البحثي هو التأكيد على اللهجات الموجودة في طاقين والبليدة ، بالإضافة إلى إبراز السمات الخاصة لكل لهجة .ستوفر هذه الدراسة وصفًا للجوانب اللغوية للمناطق قيد البحث، كما يوضح أيضًا الوظائف اللغوية لكل موقع وكيف تختلف عن بعضها البعض ولتحقيق هدف الدراسة تم جمع البيانات من خلال استبيان ومقابلة، تم تحليل النتائج كميا ونوعا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة ، اللهجة ، التنوع ، المتغير اللغوي ، طاقين، البليدة

Le but de ce travail est de mettre en lumière le changement de mot à travers le temps et les différents types de dialecte existant en Algérie. Ces dialectes sont également classés en deux types ; Dialecte urbain et bédouin, les différences entre les deux types résident principalement dans les différentes réalisations d'un certain nombre de traits phonétiques et morphologiques. L'objectif principal de ce travail de recherche est de mettre en valeur les dialectes existants en Taguine et Blida, en plus de mettre en évidence les spécificités de chaque dialecte. Cette étude fournira une description des aspects linguistiques des domaines à l'étude. Il illustre en outre les fonctions linguistiques de chaque lieu et comment elles diffèrent les unes des autres. Afin d'atteindre l'objectif de l'étude, les données ont été recueillies à l'aide d'un questionnaire et d'un entretien. Les résultats ont été analysés quantitativement et qualitativement.

Mots clés : Langue, dialecte, variété, variable linguistique, Taguine et Blida

The aim of this work is to shed light the change of word through time and the different kind of dialect existing in Algeria. These dialects are also classified in two types; Urban and Bedouin dialect, the differences between the two types lie mostly in the different realisations of a number of phonetic and morphological features. The main purpose of this research work is emphasize the existing dialects in Taguine and Blida ,in addition to highlighting the specific features of each dialect. This study will provide a description of the linguistic aspects of the areas under investigation. It additionally illustrates the linguistic functions of every location and how they differ from each other. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, data were collected through using a questionnaire and an interview. The outcomes have been analysed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Key words: Language, dialect, variety, Linguistic variable, Taguine and Blida