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Investigating Cars and their Parts Names as Loci of Language Variation in Algeria: The Case of Cars Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers and Parts Salesmen at Tiaret speech community

A Dissertation Submitted to the department of Letters and Foreign Languages in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master in Linguistics

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Dedication

"And your Lord has decreed that you worship not except Him, and to parents, good

treatment." Surah AL-Isra Ayat 23(17-23 Quran)

The great truth of ALLAH.

I dedicate my effort to my honourable Parents,

by the grace of God and by their grace, I am what I am today.

To my expatriate brother

To my supportive sisters

To all my teachers without exception throughout my study

To all my friends without exception

To all who knows me

Mr Mohammed BELHADJ

Dedication

By the name of Allah. Thanks to Allah .I dedicate this work to all relatives. Parents,

ABBADI Adda, BOUZIANE Aicha.

They have given me honest support. They believed in my abilities and capacities during

difficult circumstances.

Thanks to my big sister **ABBADI Khadidja** Because of her kind words.

Thanks to my brother **ABBADI Mohammed** who live abroad and still ask about my study.

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Thanks to my sister **ABBADI Dalila** since she simplifies problems when things were

complex.

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Abstract

This study analyses language variation in the Cars' Community of Practice (hereafter CCP) in the speech of Tiaret city. To check the reliability of our hypotheses and to attain in full the objectives of research, a semi- structured questionnaire (i.e. quantitative research approach), directed to 80 respondents including cars' middlemen, proprietors, mechanics, sheet metal workers and parts' salesmen at Tiaret, was used to inspect the reasons and probe respondents' attitudes towards nicknaming cars, their parts and accessories. The last section of the questionnaire was dedicated to collect some linguistic evidence about labelling cars', their parts and accessories in the speech of the CCP. Thus, 11 examples were analyzed via Content Analysis Approach (i.e. qualitative research approach). Our findings show that cars, their parts and accessories' nicknames have become pervasive linguistic features in the Algerian speech repertoire as a whole and in particular part of our participants' day-to-day life. Last but not least, this study opens the door for further research language variation and change in the register of other communities of practice in Tiaret such as language choice or use amongst farmers especially amongst livestock keepers, brokers/cattle dealers.

Keywords: Tiaret Speech Community, Cars' Community of Practice, Cars' Nicknaming, Language Variation, Algerian Dialectal Arabic

ملخص

تحلل هذه الدراسة التباين اللغوي في مجتمع ممارسة السيارات (يشار إليه فيما بعد بـ CCP) في خطاب مدينة تيارت. للتحقق من موثوقية فرضياتنا و لتحقيق أهداف البحث بالكامل، استبيان شبه منظم (أي نهج البحث الكمي) ، موجه إلى 80 مشاركا بما في ذلك وسطاء السيارات و المالكين و الميكانيكيين و مصلحي هياكل السيارات و بائعي قطع الغيار في تيارت، تم إستخدامهم للتحقق و دراسة مواقفهم إتجاه تسمية السيارات وأجزائها و ملحقاتها بألقاب مستعارة. تم تخصيص القسم الأخير من الإستبيان لجمع بعض الأدلة اللغوية حول وسم السيارات في مجتمع CCP . وهكذا، تم تحليل 11 مثالا من خلال نهج تحليل المحتوى (أي نهج البحث النوعي). تظهر النتائج التي توصلنا إليها أن ألقاب السيارات و أجزائها و ملحقاتها قد أصبحت سمات اللغوية منتشرة في المجتمع الجزائري ككل و خاصة جزء من الحياة اليومية للمشاركين. أخيرا و ليس آخرا، تفتح هذه الدراسة الباب لمزيد من الإختلافات اللغوية البحثية و التغيير في سجل مجتمعات الممارسة الأخرى في تيارت مثل إختيار اللغة أو إستخدامها بين المزارعين و خاصة مربي و تجار الماشية و كذا السماسرة .

الكلمات الرئيسية : مجتمع خطاب تيارت، مجتمع ممارسي السيارات ، ألقاب السيارات، تنوع اللغة، اللهجة العربية الجزائرية .

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List of Abbreviations

ADA: Algerian Dialectical Arabic

BC: Before Christ

CA: Classical Arabic

CCP: Cars' Community of Practice

CM: Code Mixing

CS: Code-Switching

CofP: Community of Practice

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

P1: Participant One

Q1: Question One

Key to Phonemic Transcriptions

Letters	Phonemes	Phoneme Sounds Resemblance in Arabic		
p	/p/	/p/=	*ʌ*	*ı*
b	/b/,	ب=,/b/	*e*	
t	/t/	ت=/t/	*ɒ*	*ī*
d	/d/,	د=,/d/	*ʊ*	*أو*
k	/k/,	ك =,/k/	*ɪ*	*ı*
g	/g/	ق=/g/	*ɪə*	
ch	tʃ	تشُ=tʃ		
j	dʒ	ج=/Dʒ/		
f	/f/,	ف=,/f/		
v	/v/,	=,/v/		
th	/ө/	ث=/ө/		
th	/ð/	ذ=/ð/		
s	/s/	س=/S/		
z	/z/	ز=/Z/		
sh	/ʃ/	ش=/ʃ/		
ʒ	/ʒ/	=/ʒ/		
m	/m/	م=M		
n	/n/	ن=n		
ng		=		
l	/l/.	ل=/l/.		
r	/r/,	=/r/		
j	/j/	ي=/j/		
w	/w/	و=/w/		
ʔ		=		

General Introduction

Language is a substantial medium of communication in any speech community. Its unique characteristics have attracted the attention of several linguists who accepted numerous methods of investigating and identifying the essence of this phenomenon, how it happens, what contributes to its change and what are the outcomes that result from this change. Subsequently, no one can deny that language varies from one country to another and even within the same country, in that, we may discover some local varieties across regions or even among individuals, and some may have a variety of linguistic ways to transmit the same things. This fact is defined by sociolinguistics as language variation.

The study of sociolinguistic variation has arisen since the 1960s partially as a result of ineffective methods in earlier approaches to the study of dialects, and partly as a response to Chomskyan linguistic theory which has neglected the study of language in its social context. And of equal importance, in sociolinguistics, language variety is a key notion. Sociolinguists look at whether a linguistic variety is due to differences in the social qualities of the speakers, as well as if components of the surrounding linguistic contexts, which support or impede the use of specific structures. That is to say, thanks to language variations linguists can now determine how many varieties a language has and find that language changes socially, contextually and even regionally.

Moreover, it is widely known that each language has a number of its varieties. Arabic for example has numerous colloquial varieties which differ from one country to another. In Algeria, for instance, Arabic is varied from one city to another where each dialect possesses many features that make it different from the other. Nevertheless, Algeria's major means of communication is the Algerian dialectical Arabic ADA. Consequently, we as researchers to see the effect ADA has on language variation among different communities of practice, conducted a study in the western middle state of Algeria called Tiaret, where we targeted a specific community of practice that is knowledgeable about cars and their parts, specifically, how ADA induce nicknaming cars, within that particular community that is formed by cars' Middlemen, Mechanics, properties, Part' Salesmen, Sheet Metal Workers and even amongst the general public at Tiaret.

Based on primary observation we noticed that there are some peculiar words used by people in Tiaret when describing cars or their parts. Thus, in an effort to see what kind of words are most shared among people, specifically the ones who are knowledgeable about cars. We decided to look closely at the phenomena of language variation and what role it plays in creating these kinds of nicknames, and how ADA influences that process of nicknaming.

In light of this study, after taking in mind, the research area of investigation, the targeted sample, and the purpose of this research we formulated the following research questions;

1) How far can nicknaming in the Cars' Community of Practice (CCP) at Tiaret Speech Community (TSC) be evidence of language variation?
2) What were in substance the reasons behind Cars' nicknaming in TSC?
3) To what extent can such linguistic practices in CCP affect/(re)shape communication in TSC?

In order to find sensible answers to these latter questions, the subsequent hypotheses have been put ahead:

1) It is assumed that cars, their parts and accessories' nicknames can be found in different linguistic levels in ADA including the lexical, phonological and phonological aspects.

2) It is hypothesised that language variation in CCP in TSC are in essence of historical reasons.

3) It is believed that cars, their parts and accessories' nicknames have become integral part of, not only in CCP, but also in the ordinary life of every speaker and serve to perform different communicative functions nowadays in TSC.

The Purpose of the Study illustrates the following statements

1) To see the pronunciation and the semantics properties of structure that are affected by language variation.
2) To give awareness and concerns about the utilisation of ADA in the naming of things.

3) Provide practical reasons on why the nicknaming process is something phenomenal,

4) Helping to simplify certain ambiguous meanings.

Subsequently, our research paper was divided as such; the first chapter introduces the study's framework by covering Algeria's historical background and socio-cultural aspect, as well as, the country's favourable geographic location. The second chapter, examines Algeria's sociolinguistic situation, providing an overview of the country's linguistic profile and demonstrating the coexistence of many languages. The third chapter examines Algeria's language interaction outcomes. In addition, it provides an overview of contact-induced morpho-phonological changes in car and car part names in Algeria, with a focus on Tiaret.

The methodology, as well as the primary methods and procedures involved, are discussed in Chapter 3. It will show data gathered from speakers in the Tiaret community of car practice to investigate and interpret them.

1.1 Introduction

This chapter submits an overall view of the context that the current investigation is set in, where we talk about Algeria's linguistic atmosphere. And in particular, the Wilaya(State) of Tiaret. Moreover, in an attempt to consider the convergence between the different historical linguistic sources of Algeria and the new sociolinguistic practices and realities that frame Tiaret, this chapter takes a closer look at the recorded history of Tiaret. Chiefly, this chapter is divided into three sections. The first section of this chapter reviews the historical background and the development of socio-cultural realities in Algeria, as well as, sheds light on the history of its privileged geographic position, which has been the home of many great civilizations within the Mediterranean Sea. In the second section, we will give background information on the state of Tiaret in which this area is the centre of our research, especialy its etymology, its geographical location and its historical glance.

1.2 The Country Profile (Historical Background)

Algeria, a country in northwest Africa, is the largest country on the African continent and the tenth largest in the world, with a land area of 2,381,741 square kilometres. Algeria overlooks the Mediterranean Sea, with a coastline of 1,200 km, which made it a marine gateway to Africa. Even though it's geographical location made it a strategic area and a station for the world's attention. It covers a large territory, its size has left it with a small but diversified population of slightly over 45 million people. Algeria's variety is reflected in its many different languages. For starters, Algeria has two official languages: Arabic and Berber, but due to the country's informality, nearly 98 percent of the population speaks the Algerian dialect as their first language. The Algerian dialect is a mix of Arabic, Berber, French, Spanish, and Turkish, and among Algeria's other native languages is Berber, which was only made official in February 2016. It is the native language of the Tamazight people, who have their own customs and traditions and live primarily in the country's north western regions. additionally, Since 1830, Algeria has been under French domination for around 132 years, during which time France has endeavoured to obliterate Algeria's entire identity and origins, and French was normally Algeria's official language at the time. Consequently, even after Algeria's independence in 1962 and numerous attempts to Arabize its culture, the former colonial language continues to exert a significant and powerful influence in Algerian politics, economy, and a variety of other important fields, as it is primarily used in formal settings by the country's elites and government officials.(Pietro Laureand. 2005)

Map 1 *Algeria' s Political Borders*

Moreover, Algeria is largely an Islamic country yet there are no distinctions in religion, race or gender allowing for diversity in the culture. one can say its diversity came from its big history or the fact on it has been the land for many previous civilizations such us; the rule of the Numidians, the Phoenicians, the Punic, the Romans, the Vandals, and then the Byzantines. After the Islamic conquest, the country or parts of it witnessed the control of the Umayyads, the Abbasids, the Idrisids, the Aghlabids, the Rustumites, the Fatimids, the Zirids, the Hammadids, the Almoravids, the Almohads, the Hafsids, and the Ottomans. Algeria also witnessed the nineteenth century of the French occupation that lasted for 130 years.(Pietro Laureand. 2005)

1.3. The Algerian Language Situation

The linguistic status of the country is truly fascinating, as it may safely be classified as a multilingual country. Because, the Algerian linguistic landscape is made up of four primary languages (Berber, Arabic, French, and English), all of which compete to take dominants, thus, creating a language conflict among Algerians who already suffer from an identity crises that resulted from past colonizing history.

Situation is highly recognized as being a result of both the different conquests and invasions of the country and the broad range of ethnic groups that compose its speech communities. As an essential condition besides a significant perspective within the extent of

this study, this creative graphic representation underneath best exemplifies the various language varieties and dialects used today in Algeria.
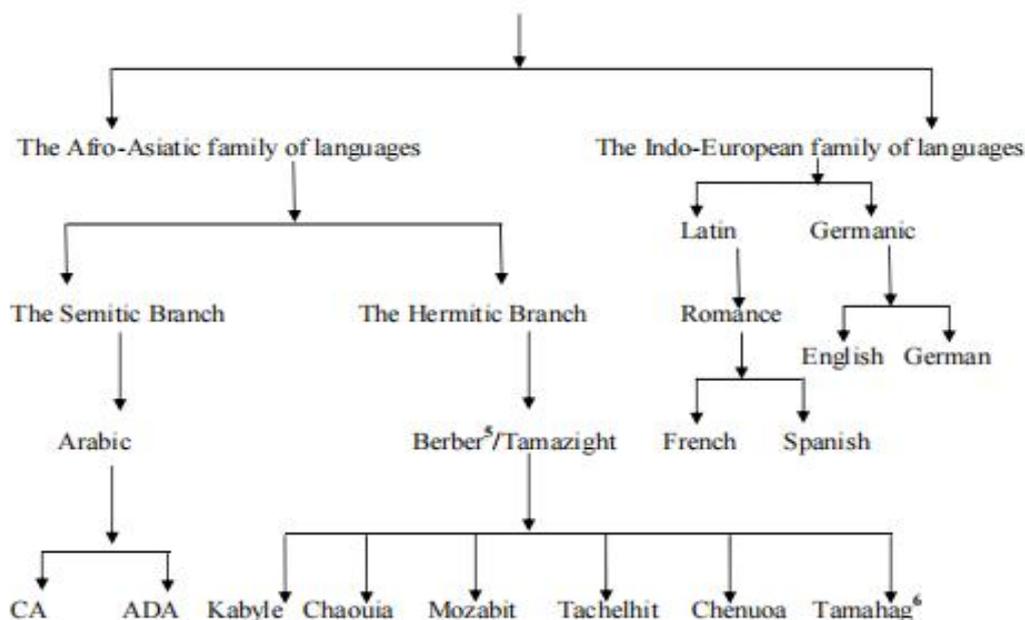
Graph 1.1: The Various Groups of Languages Existing in Algeria today

(Adapted from BERRABAH Ali Magister dissertation, May 2014)

Still forthwith, we have dealt with the languages varieties of pre-independent Algeria in such a very broad sense. Thus, it seems of an importance prominence to refer to each one in much more details:

1.3.1. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

The first emergence of Arabic was in the northwest o the Arabian Peninsula, dating back to as early as the 8th century BC. It is a part of the Semitic family of languages, which also contains Aramaic and Hebrew. Nomads in the region speak the various dialects, and the migration of these groups throughout the Arabian Peninsula led to the further development of Arabic as a language. The spread of Islam across the region also helped Arabic become more widely spoken.Arabic is used to indicate only classical Arabic, which was revealed later throughout the holy Qur'an. Thereafter, this variety of language was substituted by two new varieties MSA and CA.

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is the language used for official communication in Arab countries. MSA exists in schools and university curriculums, media, road signs, and official documents. Moreover, the Standardized Arabic in the Modern Era MSA is the first modified official Arabic used in the country in its two forms, written and spoken on formal

occasions, and the mother tongue of the Algerian people. MSA is also the official language of some Arabian countries, such as Morocco and Mauritania, and as a result, it is the "mother tongue" of many countries. However, because mother tongue is define as the language that is required at home without formal instructions, it is a rather formal type.

Furthermore, according to Bentahila (1983) and Grandguilaume (1990), the Arabic language has two varieties: classical Arabic, which is no longer used, and simplified Arabic. Modern Standardised Arabic has the same syntax as CA, therefore there isn't much of a difference between the two.

On the one hand, CA refers to the written version of the Holy Book, which is used as one of the resources for studying and detecting the usage of CA. It is only used for religious purposes, such as in prayers for all Muslims without exceptions, 20 but it is regarded as a pure language, and not everyone can master it, as it is a language with high lexical and syntactic codification, to the point where when someone says he doesn't speak Arabic well, he usually means the classical form (Murphy,1977). Classical Arabic has huge prestige, which is magnified by two since it is twofold: the prestige of a great cultural language... and the prestige of a religious language. This quotation demonstrates that, in addition to being a religious language, the CA is seen as a highly respected language associated with prestige due to its purpose and religious characteristics. MSA, on the other hand, is thought to be more practical and comprehensive than CA; it is a streamlined form that was adjusted to keep up with Algerian society's modern everyday life and to meet its modern needs. Modern Standard Arabic has the characteristics of a modern language serving as the vehicle of universal culture, according to Ennaji (1990:9, quoted in Benali-Mohamed, 2007:28). It is standardised and codified to the extent that it can be understood by different Arabic speakers in the Maghreb and the Arab World at large, according to Ennaji (1990:9, quoted in Benali-Mohamed, 2007:28). To modernize a language, new approaches are used, such as borrowing foreign terms, morphologically and phonologically integrating others, translating foreign words, and extending the meanings of existing roots (Versteegh, 1996, cited in G. Sarra, 2013, P.16).

Literary Arabic (Shouby, 1951) is one of the labels formed as a result of modernizing CA into MSA. It was defined as a written form of Arabic that is easily associated with modern media and emerged in the 19th century as part of the Middle Eastern cultural revival, or Nahda (Benrabah, 2007, P. 46). Middle Arabic, also known as Educated Spoken Arabic, is a compromise language that sits halfway between written and spoken Arabic (Benali-Mohamed, 2002:56; Benallou, 2002, P.37; Mahmoud, 1986, P. 239;

Queffelec et al, 2002, P. 34-5). According to Sarra (2013, P.16), this dialect of Arabic serves as a bridge between the high variation (SA), which may be incomprehensible to many uneducated Algerians, and the low variety (CA), which is frequently stigmatized by educated speakers. Educated Spoken Arabic in is thus employed In formal or semi-formal contexts by educated speakers.

1.3.2. Algeria's Dialectal Arabic ADA

Although Arabic is the language that unifies Arab countries and is a symbol of their identity, Arabic differs linguistically from country to country in terms of spoken variants that suit each country's needs and personal relationships. Because there is language variation in the Arab world, many Arabic varieties are intelligible; that is, speakers of two different varieties can understand each other. However, the further you travel, the less mutual intelligibility there is; for example, Algerian and Moroccan people can understand each other due to the short distance they share, but Jordanians and Syrians can hardly understand Algerians. Similarly, Chejne (1969) asserted that the Arabic spoken in different Arab countries demonstrates a variance in language use as significant as any of the divisive features that divide Arabs in political, economic, and governmental systems. subsequently,The arrival of Arab Invaders to North Africa in general and Algeria in particular in order to spread Islam, brought with it a new language, Arabic that has mixed over the years with a number of languages creating the most spoken language by Algerians, known as the Algeria dialectical Arabic where Algerians use it communicate with one another in their daily lives ,it is also known as El-Derja, and regarded as the mother tongue of the majority of the population and has its origins in MSA as its background, with minor differences in lexicon, phonology, morphology, and syntax. Dialectal Arabic (DA) or colloquial Arabic is used for everyday conversations. It is spoken at home and among family, friends, and colleagues, there are many distinctions between MSA and Dialectal Arabic DA, such as sentence structure, vocabulary, and pronunciation of words. Dialects contain a lot of slang and culturally relevant vocabulary and the grammatical structure is less complex than of MSA and CA. Moreover, ADA is a mixed form of borrowed words from other European languages such as Turkish, Spanish and French to a large extent.

In brief, Spoken Arabic has different spoken varieties that can be incomprehensible from one region to another. Moreover, Different languages are getting in contact, creating a diglossic situation (Bouamrane. 1986. chapter 1) where modern standard Arabic MSA and

Dialectal Arabic DA are used to fulfil social and linguistic needs all over the Arab world and also in Algeria.

1.3.3. Berber
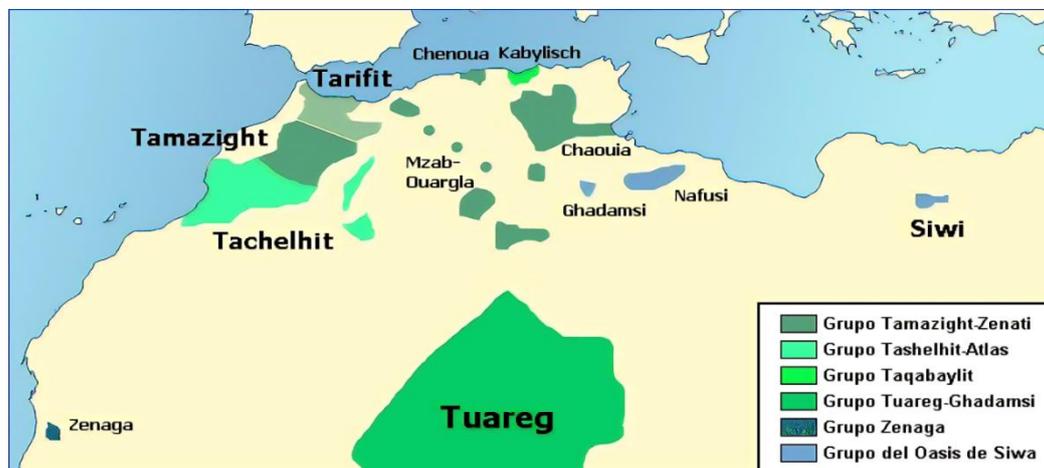
Map 2 *Berber in Africa and Algeria*

The term "Berber" is assumed to come from the ancient Greek Barbaros, (see " barbarian"), from the ancient Greek word βάρβαρος (Barbaros) which meant a non-Greek, someone whose (first) language was not Greek. Tamazight is a part of the Afro-Asiatic language family. Conventional genealogists of tribes claiming Arab origin.Furthermore, it is often argued that Berbers were Arabs that emigrated from Yemen, thus it is also believed that Tamazight could well be derived from Arabic. However, linguists, who consider Semitic and Berber as two separate branches of Afro-Asiatic, reject this view.

From nearly 2000 BC, Berber (Amazigh) languages spread westward from the Nile valley across the northern Sahara into the Maghrib. By the 1st millennium BC, their speakers were the native citizens of the massive region faced by the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans. A string of Berber peoples—Mauri, Masaesyli, Massyli, Musulami, Gaetuli, Garamantes—then gave surge to Berber kingdoms under Carthaginian and Roman influence.

A detailed count of Berbers is difficult to come by for a variety of reasons, including an absence of thorough surveys. In North Africa, the two largest populations of Berbers are found in Algeria and Morocco, where large amounts of the population are descended from Berbers but only some of them identify as AmazighBerbers are also called Amazigh or Imazighen. In 1980, Salem Chaker estimated that "in Algeria, 3,650,000, or one out of five Algerians, speak the Berber language" (Chaker 1984, pp. 8-9)

Previously, within the French colonisation duration, old reports spread about the existence of a French Berber policy during the colonial period that distinguished between Berbers and Arabs. Some of them condemn Berber advocates for association with France and Francophone, while advocates of Berberism - among them the Algerian Salem Chaker, professor of Berber at the National Institute of Oriental Cultures and Languages in Paris - say that there is no Berber policy but that France has arabized the Berbers.

Ultimately, Berber and Arabic have been in continuous contact. This has led to large-scale mutual influence. The sociolinguistic setting of this impact is not the same, though; Berber speakers find Arabic influence on Berber in a situation of language maintenance with extensive bilingualism, while Berber's influence on Arabic is no doubt to a large degree due to language shift to Arabic.

1.3.4. French

The existence of the French language in Algeria had a strong cultural, linguistic, social, and economic impact on the Algerian community, which is still visible today. The French dominate not only in schools, but also in governmental institutions and various public services related to various ministries in the country, thus, the mastery of French meant a good job and a respected position in Algerian society, and despite independence, many Algerians have some knowledge of French, watch French television, and have 25 ties with emigrants who have settled in France. On the other hand, many professors and institutions educated in French continue to accept Algerians. Even (1994, p. 103) Furthermore, as a result of the existence of two languages in the country, FR and SA, Algerians began to mix the two languages, consciously and unconsciously, in formal and informal situations in their daily lives, according to Bencherfa (1987:123): "By examining closely the different types of speech such as political speech, conversation on official or scientific subjects, plays, personal letters from one person to another, courses given in both languages, Algerians began to mix the two languages, consciously and unconsciously. However, neither as a nation nor as an official language, FR is absent from the Algerian constitution, implying that it is not recognized by the institution, and its value is diminishing as a result of the Arabization policy following independence, as well as the recent presence of the English language.

1.3.5. English

In the British Council's 1984 report, a comprehensive sociolinguistic profile of English in Algeria defined English as a third language (British Council, 1984). The profile

was wanted for those involved in overseas training, technology transfer, and to a lesser extent primary and secondary education. Some fields in higher education compelled reading knowledge. At that time, many teachers were British expatriates and the Algerian government wanted to enrol more.

English as a foreign language is supposed to have the potential to help raise the quality of education in Algeria and promote social progress since English was recognized as the language of science and technology. English in Algeria enjoyed British and American support in the 1980s. The former ran a Direct Teaching of English Operation in Algiers through the British Council, which also helped with teacher training and provide scholarships for study in Britain.

According to Benrabah (1999). The government officials tried in the mid-1990 to replace French with English in fourth grade in some schools by offering English as a choice alongside French. However, this experimental program failed as most parents chose French over English. In addition, Benrabah (1999) speculated that one reason for parents' rejection of English was their perception that French was easier to acquire in Algeria and was more useful for the socio economy. A beneficial concept in gaining insight into the nature of Algerian users of English is that of a 'cline of bilingualism.' According to Kachru (1978, 1990), standardized or educated English users of a given region usually speak a sub-variety of that educated variety.

Lastly, English is used internally among Algerians to communicate online, reinforcing the interpersonal function of the language. Increased use in schools and universities is also interesting in contemporary Algerian society. It is hoped that these findings will serve to address a gap in research on world Englishes and provide insight into the nature of the spread of English in Algeria's multilingual context.

1.4. Outcomes of Language Contact in Algeria

In this section, we presented the real linguistic situation in Algeria with reference of its historical background which played a prominent role in shaping the actual sociolinguistic vision of the country. It is obvious, that Algeria is a multilingual country .This complex linguistic situation was established due to the different languages that are in contact and the linguistic phenomena that arise from it such as diglossia, borrowing, code switching and code mixing.

1.4.1. Diglossia

Belonging to the Arabic-speaking World, Algeria, being in no way the exception is a de facto diglossic community.The French remove Arabist resarcher, william Marçais (1930) in his research (La diglossie arabe) on North Africa, that diglossia refers to a situation where two linguistic varieties coexist within a given speech community. One variety, labelled the 'high variety', is used in formal domains including education, while the other variety, labelled the 'low variety', is used principally in instances of informal extemporaneous communication. Bouamrane (1986 :2) translated the original text « la diglossie arabe « and wrote that : ' The Arabic language appears … under two perceptibly different aspects : 1) a literary language so called written Arabic…, or regular, or literal, or classical ,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 cultured circles ' . (Marçais, W., 1930 :401)

According to Ferguson's "Classical Diglossia" (1959) stands him on nine criteria that clarify any diglossic situation more thoroughly. In his paper "Diglossia" In which he explained his perspective, he chooses four speech communities and their languages as reference: Modern Greek, Arabic, Swiss German, and Haitian Creole. Both of them have H and L varieties.

Ferguson tries to identify the sociolinguistics characteristics of the phenomenon of diglossia by studying the features common to Arabic and three other languages which have a standard colloquial language dichotomy.Moreover, both in structural and functional terms, differences between the H and L varieties are not as sharply outlined as in Arabic.(Owens, 2001)

1.4.2. Borrowing

Algerian conversations one can see plenty of foreign terms or words, which are used to demonstrate, describe or convey a specific thought (mention objects probably. Along the history of the Arabic Maghreb, various populations emerged and have been a part of Algeria for a certain period of time. They are mainly the French, Italians and Spanish invaders in

recent history). Nonetheless, there have been as well as the ottoman dynasty, the Phoenician and roman empires in ancient eras.

All these varieties of ethnicities have left parts of their culture and language in the Algerian social print. Indeed, such evidence explains why there is a vast range of borrowed words and expressions in the Algerian vernacular dictionaries, as well as in the new standard Arabic. For instance in the north western side of the country there is a major quantity of Spanish words filled in the vernacular dialect. In most times, the speakers are not even aware of the words origins, and would assume it is French. Moreover, loan blend is also very various in the Algerian "daridja". It is a state of modifying foreign borrowings with native linguistic features in order to make it seems more Arabic-like and easily pronounced. As a consequence, the words have been completely assimilated into the Arabic system and are impossible to differentiate from the Arabic words. The latter includes a set of words which are introduced from French language and set aside intact both phonologically and morphologically. Such sort includes vocabularies that have no equivalent terms in AA.

1.4.3. Code-Switching CS

Code-switching (also code-switching, CS) is the process of moving back and forth between two languages or between two dialects or registers of the same language at one time. CS transpires far more often in conversation than in writing. It is also called code-mixing and style-shifting. It is studied by linguists to evaluate when people do it, such as under what circumstances do bilingual speakers switch from one to another, and it is studied by sociologists to determine why people do it, such as how it relates to their belonging to a group or the surrounding context of the conversation.

CS performs several functions (Zentella, 1985) as cited by Nurdquest (2020). First, people may use CS to hide fluency or memory problems in the second language (but these account for about only 10 per cent of code switches). Second, CS is used to mark switching from informal situations (using native languages) to formal situations (using the second language). Third, CS is used to exert control, especially between parents and children. Fourth, CS is used to align speakers with others in specific situations (e.g., defining oneself as a member of an ethnic group).CS also 'functions to announce specific identities, create certain meanings, and facilitate particular interpersonal relationships' (Johnson, 2000, p. 184)."

Interesting Algerian views towards CS it would seem that confusion is made between so-called "Sabir" AA/F code-switching or Francophone, Taled Ibrahimi (1981:20)

looks like to explain the latter confusion, he writes " let those who speak avoid Francophone by the progressive introduction of Arabic terms in the place of Arabised French words.

According to Bouamrane(1988)," code-switching between French and AA is governed by some rules, not in the sense of correctness but possibilities, in the other words, there is a word order to follow for a better and easier utterance, and breaking the order doesn't result in a wrong expression but a heavy and strange one to pronounce."

1.4.4. Code Mixing CM

Code mixing is a branch of sociolinguistics. It is a branch of linguistics that studies the variation of language based on the relationship in a society. Code mixing usually seems in bilingual and/or multilingual societies. Bilingualism is the ability of the speaker to use two languages (Bloomfield in Chaer and Agustina 1995). The ability to speak in two languages makes code mixing occurs when bilingual society mixed word(s), phrase(s), and clause(s) together from one language to another in one sentence.

The fact that people can use more than one language encourages them to mix code whenever they speak. In a multilingual community, the speaker is inclined to mix from one language to the other, which is commonly called code-mixing. According to Suwito (2004: 60) "Code mixing is the use of two or more languages by entering the pieces of one language to another while the pieces of a language which are inserts, it do not have their function". While Trudgill (1992: 16) defines "Code mixing as the process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between languages, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking".

In the case of Algeria, mixing many languages and varieties constitutes the strategy of communication adopted by the Algerians. The specificity of this mixed code, in addition to the Arabic language, contains borrowed words from other languages especially, French, Spanish and Turkish words. These words, which are spoken and rarely written, slid into the oral speech of the Algerian in daily life communication, some being adapted morphologically and phonologically and others being used with no modification. Mixing between all these languages lends birth to a specific variety of Arabic called AA.

1.5. The State of Tiaret(The Context of the Current Research)

Map 3 *Tiaret Highlighted in Algeria*

1.5.1. Etymology and History

The Wilaya of Tiaret which is the fourteen state of Algeria is a well-known city located in central Algeria about 150 kilometres (93 miles) from the Mediterranean coast, in the western portion of the Hautes Plaines, in the Tell Atlas, it is known for its big farming sector(agriculture). The Wilaya has various megalithic monuments that stand as a witness to its long history that dates back to the old roman empire or ancient mausoleums, that is located near Tiaret. The structures show that the area was occupied by a Berber tribe(s) capable of stone construction throughout Late Antiquity. but the wilaya history is an accumulation of events that starts from the year 144 BC, an Abbasid army led by the Abbasid ruler of Egypt, Muhammad ibn al-Ash'ath, met with Abu al-Khattab, the imam of the Ibadi Kharijites, east of Tripoli, where Abu al-Khattab and thousands of his followers were killed. Al-Khattab was among them, and he settled in the Middle Maghreb, and he descended upon the tribe of "Lamayah" of an old pact between him and them on an impenetrable mountain called Sufjaj, so the people of the mountain greeted him with the honour that befits him, and it was common on that day to mention him, so the Ibadhi figures of scholars and notables visited him, and they began to manage their affairs and organize their affairs to raise the status of the Kharijites by establishing a state for them, and while the people were engaged in that, the soldiers of Ibn al-Ash'ath surprised them and surrounded the mountain. Then they turned away from him by order of their emir, and on that day Ibn Rustam went out among his

companions asking for a fortified place that they would take as a centre to broadcast their call and spread their principles, so he chose the location of Tahert in Oran.(Soha Ben. 2016)

Historians differed in determining the year of construction of the modern Tahert, and its construction was likely in the year 148 / 765 BC, and the pledge of allegiance to Abd al-Rahman bin Rustam as an imam in the year 160 BC. Whatever the matter of this difference, the city of Tahert soon became inhabited and the centre of a state known as the Rustumiya State (160-296 BC / 776-908 BC), and it was the seat of an Ibadi foreign imamate for desert tribes who were citizens of transport in the eastern provinces of Morocco in Tripoli, Nefzawa and Bilad al-Jerid in the south of the lower Morocco. (Chisholm, Hugh, ed. 1911).

The location of Tahert was suitable for the conditions of this emerging state, which was formed by Bedouin elements that fear attacking their enemies. It was built on the southern slopes of the Algerian hill, at the southern foot of Jabal Ghazoul (Jazoul) and on the road leading to the bottom of Wadi Chlef, which provides it with natural immunity, and this area is supplied with water Because it is a grove in the middle of three rivers, and therefore the land of the region is not barren of drought, it is possible to happen because it is well known that the sun rarely appears in Tahert, and that the city is very cold, snowy and rainy, which made some joke that its winter reaches thirteen months, on the other hand, Tahert was an intersection of transportation lines from the south to the north by Wadi Shalef and from east to west or The south-west in particular, and Al-Yaqubi refers to the short road between it and Sijilmasa, the gateway to the gold trade across the desert, which made the city a market, and he made its people participate in trade, and the wealth of this region and its dead trade was a reason for attracting people to Tahert from Persia, the home of the ancestors of Bani Rustam who descended from Bahram al-Farsi, from African Arabs, and from different parts of the Berber country, from the Nafusa tribes in Tripoli, and from the Zenata tribes Nomads in Africa (Tunisia) and Central Maghreb. These tribes frequently visited the markets of this region and influenced their trade there. Al-Ya'qubi, who visited Tahert during the era of Muhammad bin Aflah (d. 281 BC), described it as being of great destiny, great in an affair, and that it relates to the city of Tahert, a great country attributed to it in obedience to Muhammad bin Aflah, and that there is a fortress on the coast of the Great Sea (Mediterranean Sea) where boat dock, Tahert He is called Marsa Farrukh.

In the year 296 /908 BC, the Shiite preacher Abu Abdullah al-Husayn ibn Ahmad Ibn Muhammad took control of Tahert, and ended the rule of the Rustamids in it. Then it

became affiliated with the Almohads.Whoever follows the news of Taher notes that Al-Yaqubi, one of the geographers of the third century AD, only talks about the updated Tahert, while Ibn Hawqal, one of the geographers of the fourth century AD describes the old and the new together, which indicates that life has returned to the old again, as he mentions that in the old a lot of people, and there is a mosque in it just as well as the new has one, and each of them has an imam and preacher, but the merchants and trade in the new one is more, and he indicates that the people of the two cities have plenty of water that enters most of their homes, trees, orchards, bathrooms and inns, and that honey, ghee, and various types of yields are many, as well as cattle, sheep, mules and donkeys, and the Sharif Al-Idrisi, one of the scholars of the sixth century, mentioned that the city of Tahert was, in the past, two large cities, one of which is old and the other is new, but he only describes the old Tahert, and he mentions that it has a wall and on the canopy of a mountain of low height, and there are people and groups of Berbers who have trade, goods and markets, and its land contains many farms and estates. This indicates that the modernized woman no longer has anything to do with it, and this is confirmed by Ibn Khaldun, who mentions that the large number of raids that were launched against her during the era of the Almohads pushed her people to abandon her, in the year 620 BC / 1223 AD, while the old Tahert rose from among the ruins and continued its rise to the modern era.(Cadenat. 1938)

1.5.2 Tiaret Geographical Location
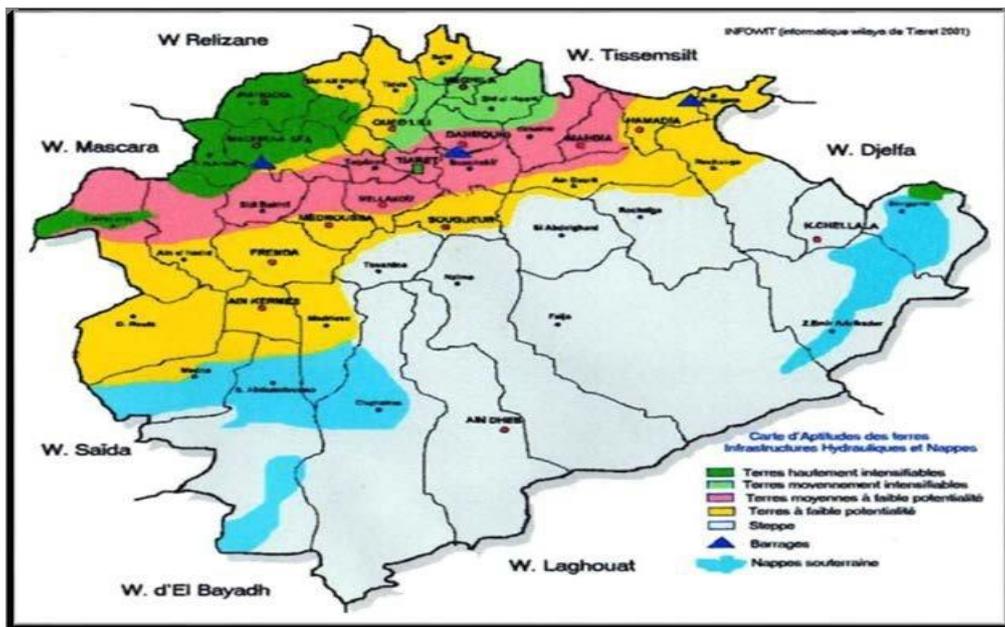
Map 4 *Tiaret Communes and District*

Tiaret, also called (after 1981) Tihert, formerly Tadjedbet, is located exactly at the southern end of the Ouarsenis Massif (in the Atlas Mountains hill) on the slopes of Jebel Guezoul (4,510 feet [1375 metres]) at the edge of the high plateau (high plateaus). Wadi (river)Tiaret flows through the city to join Wadi Mina. It is far away from the capital Algiers about 280 km. It extends on a limited territorial area of about20،673km°. Relizane and Tissemsilt border it on the north (see map 1), on the south by Laghouat and ElBayadh, and to the west by Mascara and Saida, it is designed as the 14th numbered province in Algeria. Furthermore, the ethnic origin of the population of Tiaret is composed of Berbers, Arabs and other ethnic groups from different origins. According to the last census of 2008, the density of the population of Tiaret estimated 846,823 people (about 1600/ km ° (4,200 km / sq mi) According to the official order of the Algerian provinces (from 1 to 48).

The wilaya of Tiaret consists of 42 communes / municipalities (see map), which are grouped of into 14 main districts (daïras) as follows:

Communes/muncipilaties		Districts/(Daïra)	
Tiaret	01	Tiaret	01
Ain Deheb	02	Ain Deheb	02
Chehaima	03		
Naïma	04		
Ain Kermes	05	Ain Kermes	03
Madna	06		
Medrissa	07		
Djbilet Rosfa	08		
Sidi Abderrahmane	09		
Dahmouni	10	Dahmouni	04
Ain bouchekif	11		
Frenda	12	Frenda	05
Ain El Hadid	13		
Takhmart	14		
Hamadia	15	Hamadia	06
Rechaiga	16		
Bougara	17		
ksarchellala	18	Ksarchellala	07
Serghine	19		
Zmalet Elemir Abdelkader	20		
Mahdia	21	Mahdia	08
Ain Zarit	22		
Nadora	23		
Sebaine	24		
Mechraâ sfa	25	Mechraâ sfa	09

Djillali Benomar	26		
Taghdemt	27		
Medroussa	28	Medroussa	10
Sidi Bakhti	29		
Mellakou	30		
Meghila	31	Meghila	11
Sidi Hosni	32		
Sebt	33		
Oued Lili	34	Oued Lili	12
Sidi Ali Mellal	35		
Tidda	36		
Rahouia	37	Rahouia	13
Guartoufa	38		
Sougueur	39	Sougueur	14
Faidja	40		
Sidi Abdelghani	41		
Tousnina	42		

Table 1.1 *The Administrative Organisation of the Wilaya of Tiaret*

1.5.3. Historical Glance of Tiaret

The era of the Ibadi Rustamiya emerge when Abd al-Rahman bin Rustam was pledged to the leadership in the city of Tahert (Tehrt) in Algeria. And ended during the reign of the Yaqzan at the hands of the Fatimid da'i Abi Abdullah al-Shi'i. Furthermore, The Rustamiya state was established in Tehrt in 160 BC by Abd al-Rahman ibn Rustam, and it is the first independent Islamic state in the Islamic Maghreb.

After the first scientific mission graduated from the school of Abu Ubaidah Muslim bin Abi Karima after five years of seeking knowledge in the year 134 BC, another six years did not pass until Imam Abu Al-Khattab Abdul-Ala bin Al-Samh Al-Yamani was able to establish the first Islamic state independent of the Abbasid Caliphate, in Libya, in the year 140 BC, but Aba Jaafar al-Mansur al-Abbasid was able to put an end to this El emamain in the year 144 BC, but Abd al-Rahman ibn Rustam, who was the governor of Kairouan, sent his army to help Abu al-Khattab, and when he heard of the death of Abu al-Khattab and his defeat, he did not despair, so he went again to Gabe's and Kairouan and then to the central Maghreb (Algeria), and was able to land at the "Lamayah" tribe, where He found strong support and assistance, he and his supporters were able to establish the Rustumiya state in the year 160 BC and made Tehert as it's capital. (Pietro Laureand. 2005)

Tehret reached at that time a great affair in terms of urbanization and the availability of the means of civilization and luxury, to the extent that it was similar to and compared to Cordoba, Baghdad, Damascus and other illustrious capitals.

During the rule of the Rustumiya state, forensic sciences and rationality flourished so much that Tihret became nicknamed the Iraq of Morocco, and this important matter is due to the freedom of thought and the freedom of other Islamic sects that were living under the rule of the Rustamiya state such as the Malikis, the Rustumiya state has continued to perform its Islamic cultural role in Morocco, Sudan and West Africa thanks to the advocates of Islam.

This Islamic state encouraged education, writing and libraries, and the evidence of this is the presence of the infallible library in Tehert, which contained 300,000 volumes in various religious and mental sciences.

The Rustamien merchants had the primary role in bringing the tribes of Central Maghreb out of their primacy, forming their population,and sharpening their morals and perceptions over the years and eras, because the merchants had contact with most peoples and races, and they transferred their multiple cultures to Morocco.Tihret or Tiaret is currently located in the west of Algeria, about 280 km from Algiers, known as the gateway to the desert. (Pietro Laureand. 2005)

1.6. Conclusion

In this chapter, we submitted the real linguistic situation in Algeria with citation to its historical background, which played a prominent role in shaping the substantial sociolinguistics image of the country. Besides, we shed light on Tiaret, our context we also mentioned the etymology and the history of the state, as well as, its geographical location and its historical glance of Tiaret. In the subsequent chapter, a focus will be on the aspects and the significant motives that go behind the melting-pot linguistic situation that existed presently in Algeria.

2.1 Introduction

The current chapter seeks to highlight more awareness of this dissertation as a crucial investigation means, whereby the theoretical foundation can be achieved in agreement with what we seek to demonstrate for the simplicity of this thesis research. Thus, this chapter will consist of three different sections.In the first section of this chapter, we will describe The Algerian Linguistic profile, as well as, Algeria's contemporary linguistic situation, in that, the latter genetically related and unrelated language varieties are mixed up in this country and the wide range of ethnic groups that comprise its speech communities.

Whilst the next part, outcomes of language contact in Algeria, is formed in order to explore the interrelationships between the different outcomes of the phenomenon of language contacts such as diglossia, borrowing, code-switching and code-mixing.The third part is to shed light on the contact-induced morph-phonological change in cars and car parts' names in Algeria to shed the light on the contact-induced morph-phonological change in cars and car parts' names, this is conducted from the influence of the French language on the Arabic language, including the strengthening of DA and the inclusion of French words in the Arabic language, this has led to the emergence of several words in various fields, particularly in the community of practice of cars' properties in Algeria, especially in Tiaret, the recent section tries to discuss the sociolinguistics perspective keywords: language variation, register and community of practice.

2.2. Language Variation

Language variation is a subject that has been analysed not only in the field of sociolinguistics but also in psycholinguistics and linguistics (Krug and Schluter, 2013). Nonetheless, this assignment will concentrate on the analysis of language variation within the field of sociolinguistics.The work of William Labov and first-generation variationists such as Ralph Fasold, Walt Wolfram and Peter Trudgill introduced important considerations of issues regarding fact to the study of dialect. Labov showed in his work that «variability of language is, or maybe shown to be structured. Variation as Chambers (2003) defines it as "the different ' ways of speaking the same language ".

Language variation is related to the manner in which language varies and the elements which lead to the employment of one form of the language instead of another (Krug and Schluter, 2013). In this case, Stockwell (2007) has determined the most important factors

which lead to language variation including occupation, age, sex, class, and ethnicity. Also, Wardhaugh (1986) admits that each language has its variations and that language variation is influenced by social factors such as the social group and the geographic zone. Moreover, Bell (2014, p. 103) has explained that "a variety is a relatively distinguishable form of a language, often based on geographical or social differences". For instance, considering Algeria, it can be noted that there are language varieties such as Standard Arabic, and Algerian Arabic. This proves that one language has distinct language varieties. A conclusion, people who speak the standard language variety have numerous opportunities in contrast to those who do not speak this language variety since decisions are usually based upon the speaker's speech.

Rickford (2002:1) confirms this principle saying that " these various dimensions of variation are systematic in the same way as the variation between different languages is "For more details, a variety of languages is a linguistic system whose use defines a relationship and is casually linked to social factors(the setting and the users). Algeria as a case in topic gathers various languages and varieties. For instance, in printed advertisements, only the formal languages were used up to the modern time where the varieties of AA are written as they are spoken.

2.3. Types of Language Variation

According to R.L. Trask (1999/2005)Linguistic variation refers to variances in how a language is utilized based on regional, social, or contextual factors.thus despite having so many variations we can divide the latter into three as follow;

2.3.1. Geographical Variation (Regional)

The most influential elements in linguistic variation are the regional area where the language is used and the social group that uses the language. Consequently, dialects exist; where a language describes the characteristics of speech in a particular region or social group,(Sevinj, 2015). within the regional variation, a dialect can differ from one area to another in terms of its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. For instance, there are regional dialects (in Algeria the word well" a whole that we extract underwater from " in Arabic is called البئر elbir, in the west side of the country they call it الحاسي el hassi but on the east side they call it el ain العين which in modern standard Arabic can be confused to the meaning of Eye. besides, Regional variation is merely one of several types of variances that might exist between speakers of the same language. like the word "bugs" has a very different

meaning to a computer programmer and an exterminator), in addition, Regional dialects are only one of several types of linguistic variation. based on (Wadsworth, 2012)

2.3.2. Social Variation

Language is a phenomenon that is social in nature. because Language and society have a long history together. human beings are social creators thus they acquire and utilize language within society. subsequently, if we look at the fact that different speech communities have different sociolinguistic norms (language usage practices), in other words, language can differ in terms of the statute, and formal versus informal use, for instance, french has a prestigious state because it is used in formal settings as well as MSA over the use of ADA, However, we must state that a particular variation may have a more or less good or negative link, Also, a particular variety may be more or less prestigious in a given speech community, example ADA in Algeria is spoken by almost 93% of the countries population yet it is considered as informal, additionally, It may be a social advantage to speak/write in a certain way to achieve a specific objective.

2.3.3. Contextual Variations(Register)

The form that talk takes in any given context is named a register. Different register may be characterized in phonological, syntactic, or lexical items. A register is also a function of all the other ingredients of speech situation. A formal setting may circumstance a formal register, characterized by particular lexical items (Southerland and Katamba, 1996:579). They further comment that an informal setting may be reflected in casual register that exhibits less formal vocabulary, more non-standard features, greater examples of stigmatized variables.Hudson (1980:48) notes that the term register is widely used in Sociolinguistics to river to variety according to use. Register is the variation of language according to the use. It means where the language is used as a means of communication for specific purposes. It banks entirely on the domain of language used.

2.4. Contact Induced Morph-phonological Change in Cars and their Parts' names in Algeria

Experts see that marketing strategy is conceived to take advantage of the basic properties of human language. it also clarifies these properties. In particular, by trying to integrate car semantics into recent theories of lexical semantics. For illustration Putnam (1975) has proposed a division of linguistic labour. He hypothesizes that (p. 228)

Every linguistic community . . . possesses at least some terms whose associated "criteria" are known only to a subset of the speakers who acquire the term, and whose by the other speakers depends upon structured cooperation between them and the speakers in the relevant subsets.

There is also the substantial work by Nunberg (1978) within a related through distinct theory which treats a variety of word types and ranges as far as idioms and slang, revealing the characteristics of each sort. As for car names they differ from natural kind terms in at least the following respects. First, though the reference in both cases is fixed by something other than science, in the one case it is fixed by nature.

Something like Putnam's principle must be reasonable, for, as Nunberg (1978a) so amply indicates, people depend on other people to specify the meanings of words, and these dependencies can become very complex. Indeed, one of the greatest advantages of the sort of practice that Putnam and Nunberg both describe is that it permits deception. Specialists may only claim to know; or, as the case of cars shown, people may change names without telling us that they have done so.

According to our research, we think that there are some cars whose name is taken from, shape, productivity, and resistance than its added ADA which has mixed Arabic French's morphology and phonology mostly to express new meaning. For example, Clio 1 is a car produced by Renault company. The name Clio 1 is officials from its facture. The shape of the headlamp is small, compared to other cars' headlamp and take the form of small Chinese and Japanese eyes. For that reason, they prefer to use the term /klɪeʊʃenwɪə/ or/klɪeʊ ʒʌpɔnɪə/. Clio 1 in French /klɪeʊ ´ʌn / in ADA /klɪeʊʃenwɪə/ (It is an adjective that expresses the Chinese or Japanese eye form. It is in French) /ʃenwɪə/ and a /h/ express a female linked Arabic pronoun taken from MSA and CA.

Plaques de frein in french. It's a part called in our Algerian dialectal Arabic /plaɪək/ and /sʌbɔnɜ:t/is mean the soap in our Algerian dialectal Arabic Since it takes the shape and

its size diminishes when it is more used. /plaɪək/is the plural form of /plʌkɜ:t/ in our Algerian Dialectal Arabic taken from French Plaques. DFM Mini truck in our dialectal Arabic call /məndʊ:h/ Its means do a lot of services. its represent exaggeration because its do tasks without rejection.

2.5. Community of Practice

EtienneWenger is known commonly as one of the experts in the area of communities of practice. According to him, every CoP has a community, a practice and a knowledge domain. The term "community of practice" has lately shouldered its way into the sociolinguistic lexicon. Lave and Wenger (1991), defined it as:" An aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagement in an endeavour. Ways of doing things, ways of talking, beliefs, values, and power relations - in short, practices - emerge in the course of this mutual endeavour. As a social construct, a community of practice is different from the traditional community, primarily because it is defined simultaneously by its membership and by the practice in which that membership engages."(1992:464)

Wenger (1998:76) names three important dimensions of a community of practice in detail: Mutual engagement: it is the source of the relationships that make the community of practice possible and it involves regular interaction, which means members can initiate and sustain vast relations organised around what they do. Joint enterprise: it is not just a stated shared goal, but a result of negotiation between members defined " in the process pursuing it ... and creates mutual accountability (among participants) that becomes an integral part of the practice " (Wenger, 1998, pp. 77-78)

Shared repertoire: practices which members of the community engage by virtue of being members, these may include ' routines, words, tools, ways of doing things, stories, gestures, symbols, genres, actions, or concepts that the community has produced or adopted in the course of its existence and which has become part of its practice.' (Wenger, 1998, p.83)

2.6. Conclusion

The current chapter aims at illustrating some aspects of the sociolinguistic situation in Algeria. It sheds light on the different periods which marked the history of the country, and the role of the several invaders who participated in the shaping of the sociolinguistic profile of Algeria. The most substantial feature that typifies the linguistic situation of Algeria is the existence of three languages: Arabic, French and Tamazight, categorizing Algeria among the multilingual countries.

This piece of work aims at analyzing the outcome phenomena of contact linguistics that affect the language. Thus, the various linguistic phenomena are interrelated. The basic targeted issues are diglossia, borrowing, code-switching and code-mixing in Algeria.

Therefore, this research can contribute to knowing the areas of contact-induced morph-phonological change in the names of cars and their parts in Algeria, especially in Tiaret, and the emergence of ADA in our daily life communication, which led to the emergence of different words in various fields, especially in the community of practice of cars' properties at Tiaret.

In the following chapter, we will focus on the research methodology (tools as well as procedures) in a way to investigate and interpret the language variation in the community of practice and morph-phonological change in cars' and car parts' names in Tiaret. Moreover, it will accentuate valid analyses of the results of such different Nicknames of cars and their parts.

CHAPTER THREE: CONTACT-INDUCED MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL CHANGE
IN CCP IN TIRAET

3.1. Introduction

This chapter represents the practical part of our study which is an investigation of how language variation is manifested in the CofP in the state of Tiaret. In particular, our study focuses on the changes that acquire in naming cars, and their parts, all in attempt to determine what type of language variations, what are the internal and external factors that determine these variations, as well as, the social stigma it has within and outside its social group. Henceforth, this chapter will consist of three sections, at first, we will remind the reader about the study's purpose by stating our methodology, procedures and data instruments, in addition. the data discussion plane, In the second section, we will analyse and interpret our survey in an orderly matter "one question at a time". We will also include brief comments that explain the results, The last section will take in the style of an essay, that connects the survey results to answer our primary research questions, and also confirm or contradict our hypothesis. We will then end this chapter by summarizing the main ideas and insights that we have come across.

3.2. Methodology

This precise characteristics of this topic under the title '' Investigating The Existence of Language Variation in the CofP at Tiaret, Algeria. The Case of Naming "Cars and Their Part..." '' based on the goal of this study, which is to find whether a variation in names of cars, their parts exists, what role ADA plays on that. as well as. determine the social or internal factors that govern that change in language among its speech community. we shall use a mixed methodology, which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative representation of data and its findings. we chose this mixed approach to gain a complete understanding of the research problem by reflecting on our topic through the eyes of our participants, which will allow us to spot any signs of agreement or contradictions, as well as provide us with flexibility and freedom in devising an appropriate plan to answer our research questions.

3.3. Target Sample Population

To build a body of data, we chose to target the most related, convincing sample that closely represents the CofP. and who are usually obliged to use terminologies related to cars, including names of cars and their parts. Consequently, our sample consists of 80 participants, who must hold one of these positions "Cars' Middlemen, Proprietor, Mechanic, Sheet Metal Worker, Parts' Salesman." As well as. be under the condition of belonging to the general public of Tiaret community, or have their work establishments in the state, despite insisting

on choosing people who have the latter professions, our choice of individuals was random as such variables like; gender, age, education, language, were recorder but not put as a pick condition in sort of speak.

3.4. Data Collection Instruments

As a research tool, we used only a semi-structured survey that contained various types of questions such as close, open-ended and contingency types that we make sure to have to achieve our agreed mix methodology the questions were laid out and printed in Arabic since it is the most spoken language in Tiaret, and an official language of Algeria. a key finding that aided us in formulating our research question, is that The semi-structured survey is getting help from a specialist in the field in building our questions, Also, we helped some illiterate participants in grasping the questions and write their answers.

3.4.1. Description of the Survey

A Survey is usually identified as a research instrument that consists of a series of questions that collect essential data from respondents, and since we decided to obtain information related to our topic and our region the state of Tiaret, we put much attention on the numerical value for statistical analysis; hence we put 14 out of 16 multiple. Contingency and one choice type of questions. However, we did not neglect the qualitative side; as such we added two open-ended questions in the survey where we asked participants to state their own opinions so as to have more insight.

3.4.2. Design and Settings

In May 2021, we distributed our printed survey to various car workplaces, to 80 different participants. Our survey was divided into three segments and had 16 different questions. The first segment was dedicated to collecting different variables that reflect the Demographic state of our sample, and it is made up of just multiple-choice questions (such as age, education level, and spoken language) and one dichotomous question (gender). The second segment was in the form of direct questions on how, why, and who changes cars names the most among the participants. The segment was comprised of eight questions that aim to collect participants' points of view on our topic. It had Multiple choice, dichotomous, and contingent questions. The final segment was made of two different optional questions the first is to give the names or nicknames to objects in pictures of different car models, parts, and accessories that are common in Algeria, and space to add a remark or to share other variations in names.

3.5. Data Gathering Procedures

We collected the data randomly from participants where we handed them printed surveys to answer, we kindly asked them to fill the answers as much as possible but some were too busy instead they narrated their answers for us. In addition, we did not pose any sensitive questions that harm our participants; we directly went to the topic. Besides, we took notes and jet down every argument, explanation, and thoughts that we come across in the process of gathering data, so to link them to our topic. However, we faced several difficulties, for starters; our participants were suspicious, thinking that we are checking their work and if there are doing it legally or not, by collecting information, since most workers do not have work permits and some even suspected that we have bad intentions to trick them to sign things that put them at troubles, as such, most refused to be a part of our study. Nevertheless, we manage to collect a desirable amount of data.

3.6. Data Analysis and Interpretations

We derived our way of analysis according to Njobe (1992) who stated that "analysis based on statistical computations is seen as being more objective. In the latter, the researcher is being more guided by the outcome of the statistical computations even against [his or her] own wishes and beliefs."(p. 23). Consequently, we have organized the instruments and assessed them for quantity and quality in terms of mathematical statistics. The data was presented mostly through graphs and tables, as well as, pie charts that show the choices, percentages, and numbers that reflect participants' answers. In addition, there is a brief interpretation or rather small comments, which explain and suggests how data came to be. Furthermore, for the qualitative responses we choose the most repeated as well as the most interesting response, in other words, we coded and transcripted reoccurring themes indicating thematic patterns.

3.7. Questionnaire Analysis and Interpretation

I. **Part One: Personal Information (**Collecting data that has a demographic aspect to our targeted sample.)

➢ **Question01: Participants Gender**

Participants' Gender	Participants' Number	Percentage
Male	76	95%
Female	4	5%

Table3.1 *Participants' Gender*
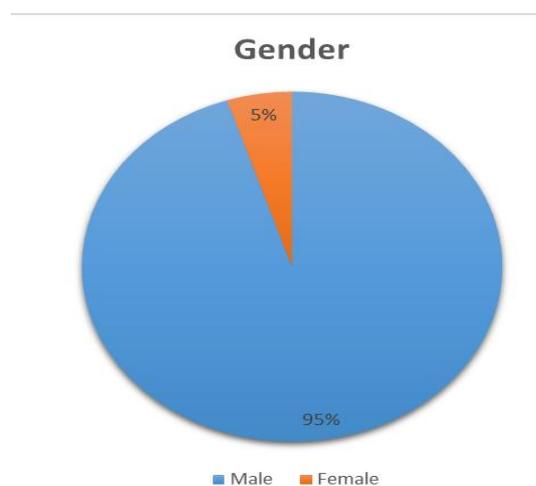
Chart 3.1 *Participants' Gender*

As it is quite noticeable when asking about gender, we can notice that the majority are males with a percentage of 95% (n76), while the females are the lows of the two since they are only four reflecting merely 5%, even though, it can be possible to state that women are not usually involved in such fields such as being mechanic, cars parts seller …etc. We can regard this stereotype as the reason why we had few female participants because it is a male dominated field.

➢ **Question02: Participants' Age**

Participants' Age	Participants' Number	Percentage
Under 20	1	1.25%
Between 21 to 40	42	52.5%
Between 41 to 60	24	30%
Above 61	13	16.25%

Table3.2 *Participants' Age*
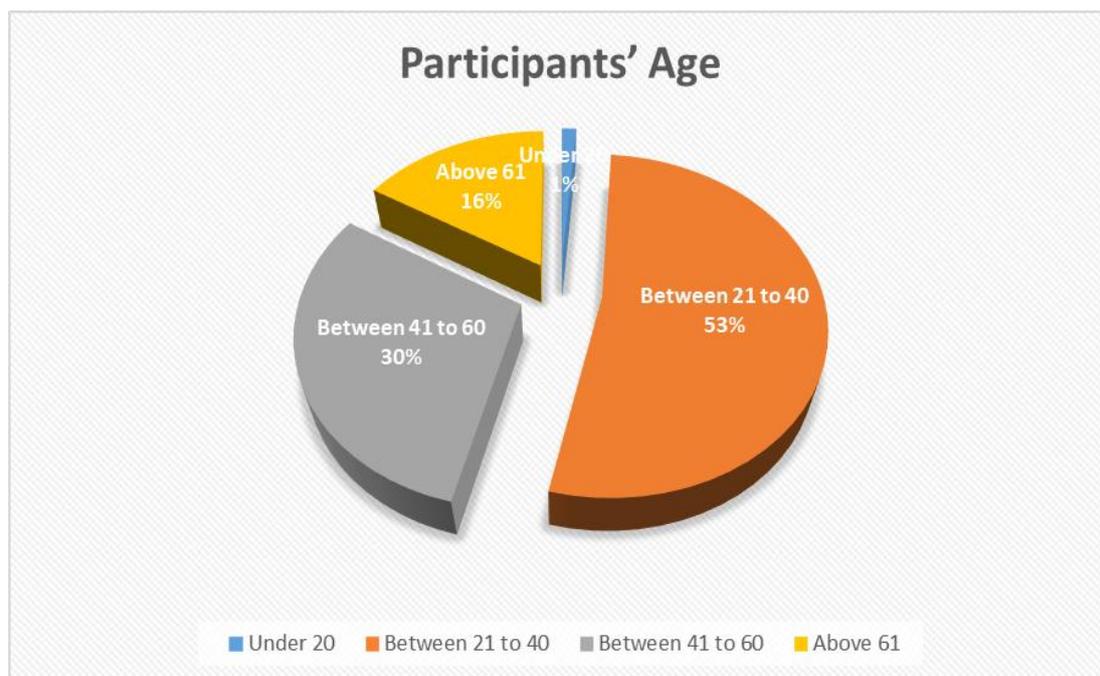
Chart 3.2 *Participants' Age*

In the table above we can see that the biggest percentage of our participants are still in their early twenties, in particular, between the age of 21 to 40. estimated by more than half 53% (n 42), the second which is less than third of the entire number are adults who are between 41 to 60 representing 30%(n24), the third big subgroup are people who are above 61 reflecting 16%(n13), and only one is under 20, as a first remark the field of cars can either require a good experience or non, as such; some owners for instance do not know much about cars but rather how to sell them, or own them.

➢ **Question03: Participants' Level of Education**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Primary School	2	2.5%
Middle School	25	31.25%
High School	28	35%
University	25	31.25%

Table3.3 *Participants' Level of Education*
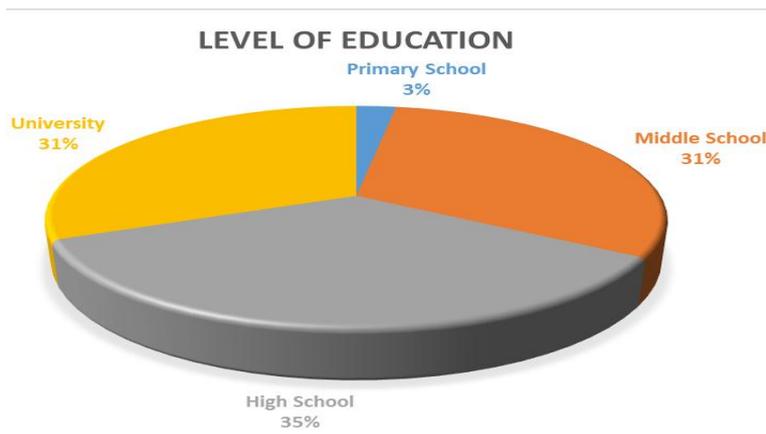
Chart 3.3 *Participants' Level of Education*

The results above show that the majority of our participants 35%(n28) have reached high school or possess a high school degree, in Algeria it is called bac. the second two similar percentages of those who reached the university and the ones who drop out of middle school by 31.25% (n25) each, And only two participants who have been at primary school, we deduced that the level of education does not reflect the job requirements to be an owner, mechanic or any job related to cars, only experience does. and it seems that college graduate is keen to this work field.

➢   **Question04: Participants' Spoken Language**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Algerian Dialect Arabic ADA	73	91.25%
Modern Standard Arabic	33	41.25%
Berber	5	6.25%
French	41	51.25%
English	11	13.75%

Table 3.4 *Participants' Spoken Language(s)*
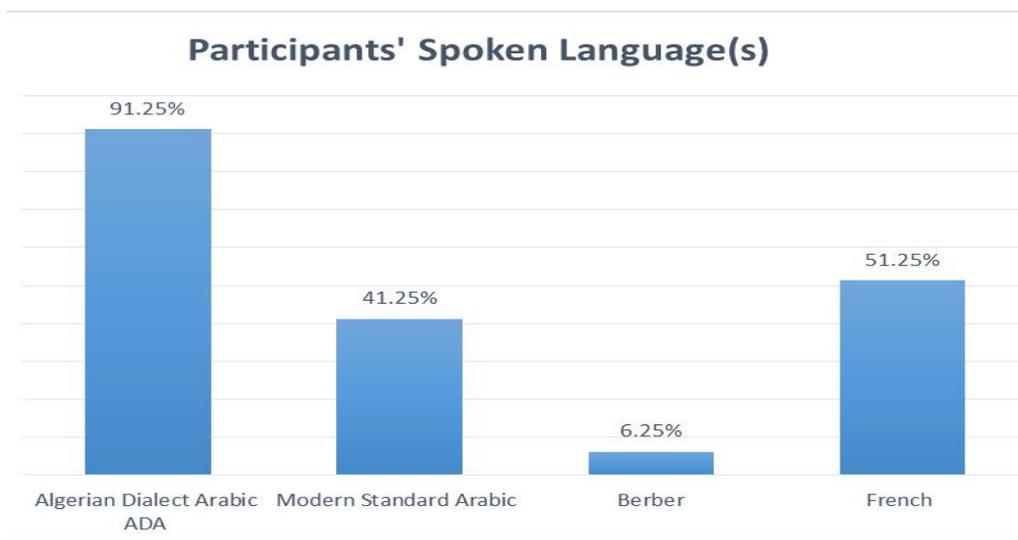
Graph 3.1 *Participants' Spoken Language(s)*

When asking the participants "how many languages do you speak?". The majority by 91.25%(n73) choose the Algerian dialectal Arabic, this is expected since it is the native language of 90% of Algerians. The second most used language is french just over half of our participants have a good knowledge of French51.25%(n41), not too far away, there is the modern standard Arabic MSA only 41.5%(n33) claim that speaks it. Lastly, the lowest percentage is 6.25% which reflects only five people who speak Berber, this is a multiple-choice question because we knew that there are individuals who master more than one language.

II. Part Two: Language Variation in The CofP

➢ **Question05: What is your relation to cars among this four choices?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Middlemen	8	10%
Proprietor	38	47.5%
Mechanic	16	20%
Sheet Metal Worker and Parts	7	8.75%
Parts' Salesman	11	13.75%

Table3.5 *Participants' work relation to Cars*
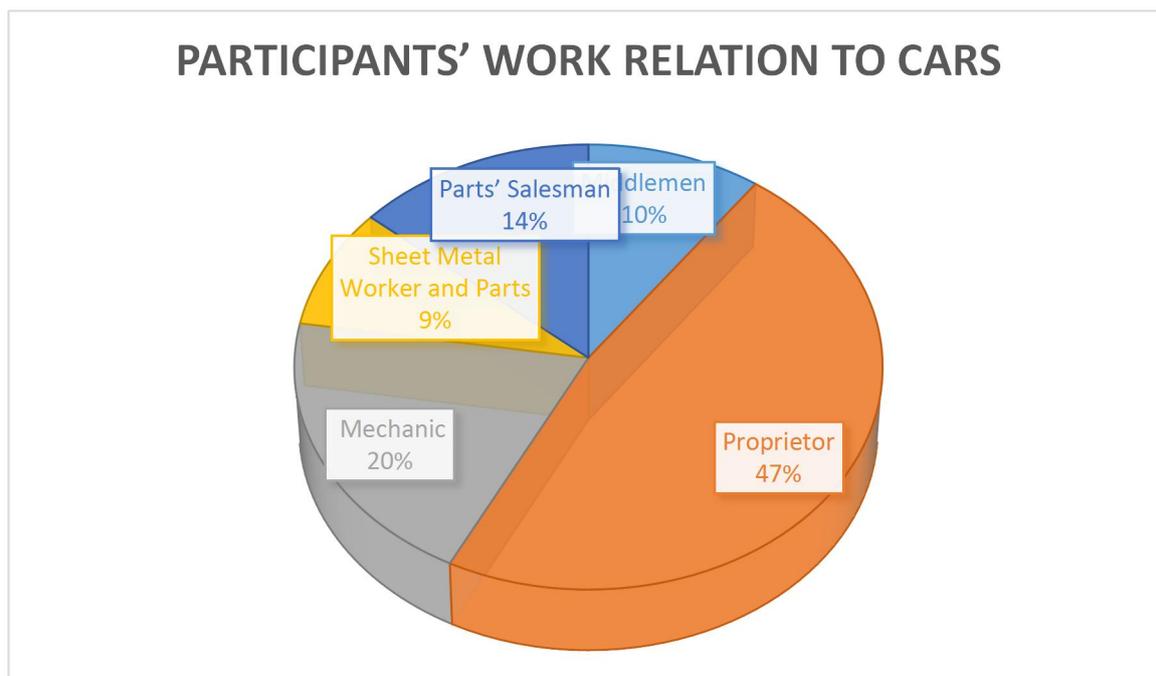
Chart 3.4 *Participants' Work Relation to Cars*

In the chart above we can notice that the biggest piece of our participants in the brown is estimated by 47%(n38) are mostly proprietors meaning they own the cars or shops. which suggests that they do not directly get their hands dirty. The second most asked group in our sample list are Mechanics by 20%(n16). In the third group, we have sheet metal workers 8.75%(n7), The two lowest almost having the same percentage are parts' salesmen 9 %(n7) and middlemen 10%(n8). We must restate that we choose our participants randomly only under the condition of having a relation to cars.

➢ **Question 06: What is the most Practical/Useful Language in the Community of Practice of Cars' Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers and Parts' Salesmen at Tiaret?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Algerian Dialect Arabic ADA	75	93.5%
Modern Standard Arabic	7	8.75%
Berber	2	2.5%
French	47	58.75%
English	33	41.25%

Table 3.6 *The Most Common Language in the CofP, Tiaret (language used by middlemen, proprietors, mechanics, sheet metal workers, and parts salesmen)*
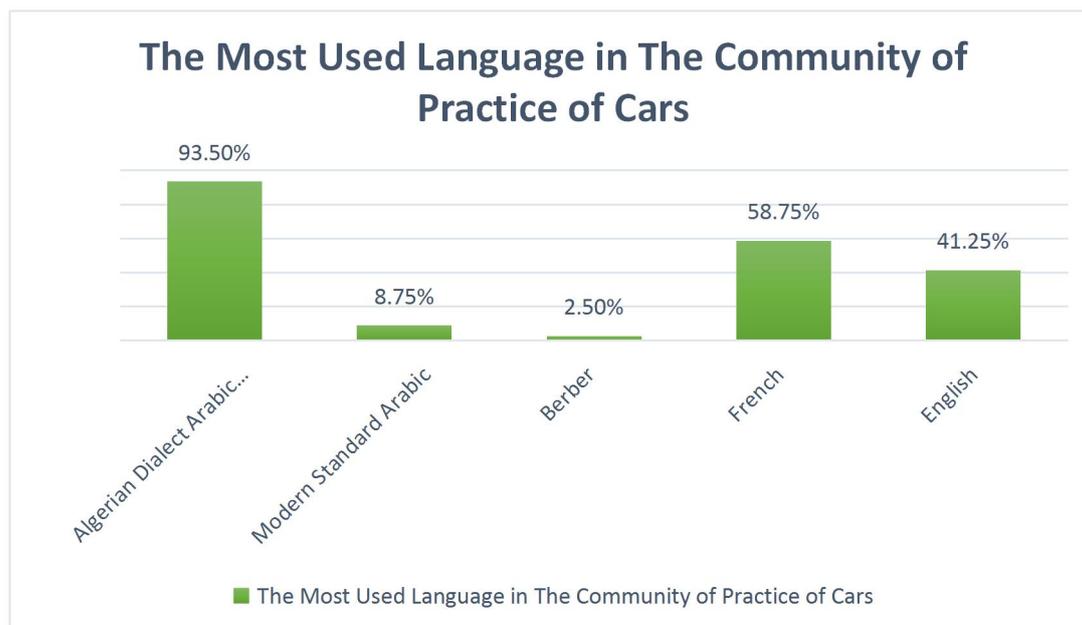
Graph 3.2 *The Most Common Language in the CofP, Tiaret (language used by middlemen, proprietors, mechanics, sheet metal workers, and parts salesmen)*

Participants when asked about the language(s)they most employ during their work or when talking about cars, their parts, or accessories93.5%(n75) emphasise the use of ADA. The second-largest percentage is just over half of the participants 58.75%(n47) who stated that french is the second most used language in the car community, not far away from English with 42%(n33). The two lowest percentages are MSA 8.75%(n7) and Berber 2.50%(n2), we can say that cars and their parts are mostly manufactured and dispatched from abroad or car instructions that are written either in English or French. Thus, the two foreign languages are often used by this community. besides, if we look back at question number three (level of education) we have a large number of literate participants. Hence, it is highly possible to have a sample that is shifted to foreign languages. Bereber is so low because french and AAD are more dominant in the state of Tiaret.

➢ **Sub-question 6.1: How much you know about cars?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
A Lot	47	58.75%
A Bit	33	41.25%

Table 3.7 *Participants' Knowledge about Cars, their Parts, and Accessories*
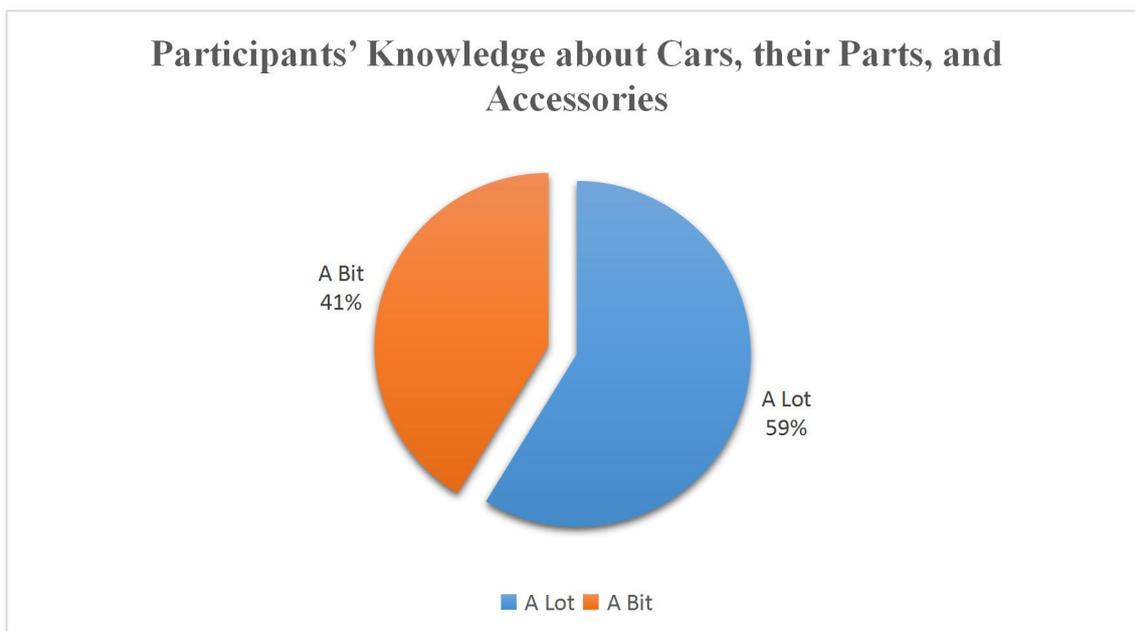
Chart 3.5 *Participants' Knowledge about Cars, their Parts, and Accessories*

It is expected that our participants will have a sort of knowledge about cars and their various gadgets. Thus, 59% (n47) claim to know the field by heart, and 41% (N33) said they just know a little, or have a moderate amount of information about the field. we can explain the second percentage (41%), if we cooperate it to the results of the question5, hence, a big number of our participants are merely proprietors, suggesting that owning a car or car business does not necessitate detailed knowledge about cars.

➢ **Question8: Who knows more about cars, their parts and accessories among theses; Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers, and Parts' Salesmen?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Cars' Middlemen	15	18.75%
Cars' Proprietor	9	11.25%
Cars' Mechanic	60	75%
Cars' Sheet Metal Worker and Parts	11	13.75%
Parts' Salesman	42	52.5%

Table 3.8 *The Most knowledgeable of Cars' (Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers, and Parts' Salesmen)*
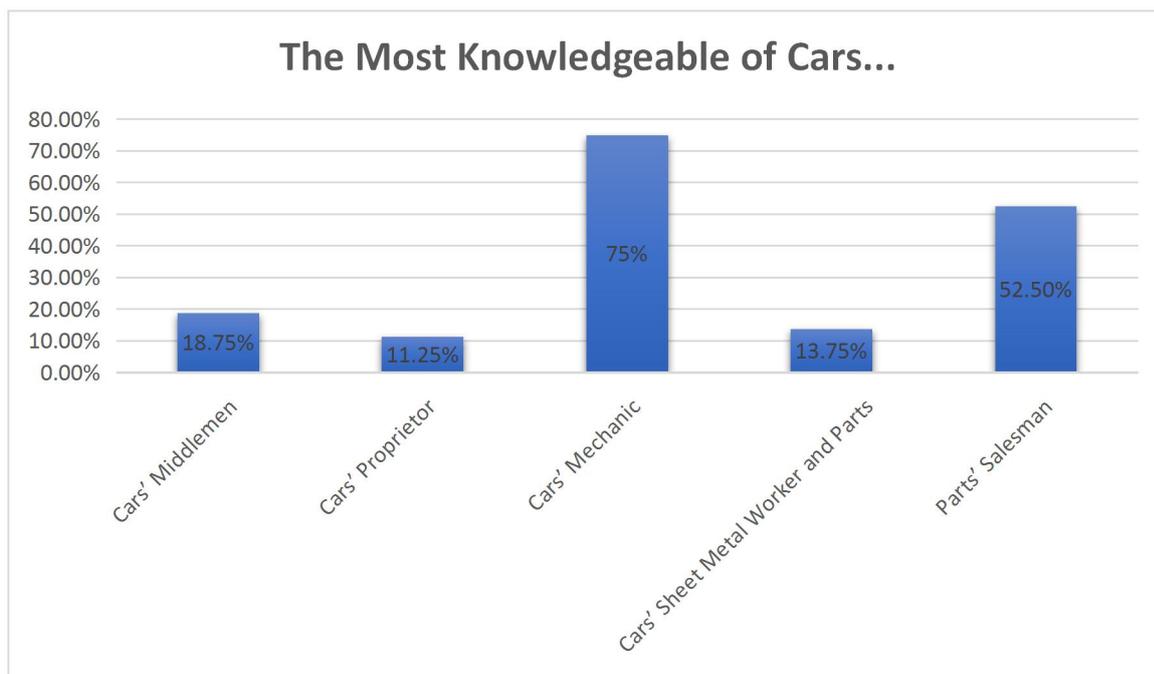
Graph 3.3 *The Most knowledgeable of Cars' (Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal
Workers, and Parts' Salesmen)*

More than three-thirds of our participants 75%(n60) agree that Cars Mechanics are
the most knowledgeable in the CofP, they work on different cars so they have to keep up with
new technology to stay in business. The second most knowledgeable job is parts' salesmen by
just over half estimated by 52.5%(n42) which are obliged to sell parts and have to know
which parts belong to which car. The last three job choices are at a close rate, middleman
18.75%(n15), and proprietors11.25%(n9), as well as, car sheet & metal worker.13.75%(11)

➢ **Qurstion9: Does language variation exist in naming cars in the CofP in the state of
Tiaret?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Yes	75	93.75%
No	5	6.25%

Table 3.9 *The Possibility of Language Variation in Tiaret CofP (participants' point of view)*

The possibility of Language Variation in Automobile Community of Practice (Tiaret)

No 6%

Yes 94%

■ Yes ■ No
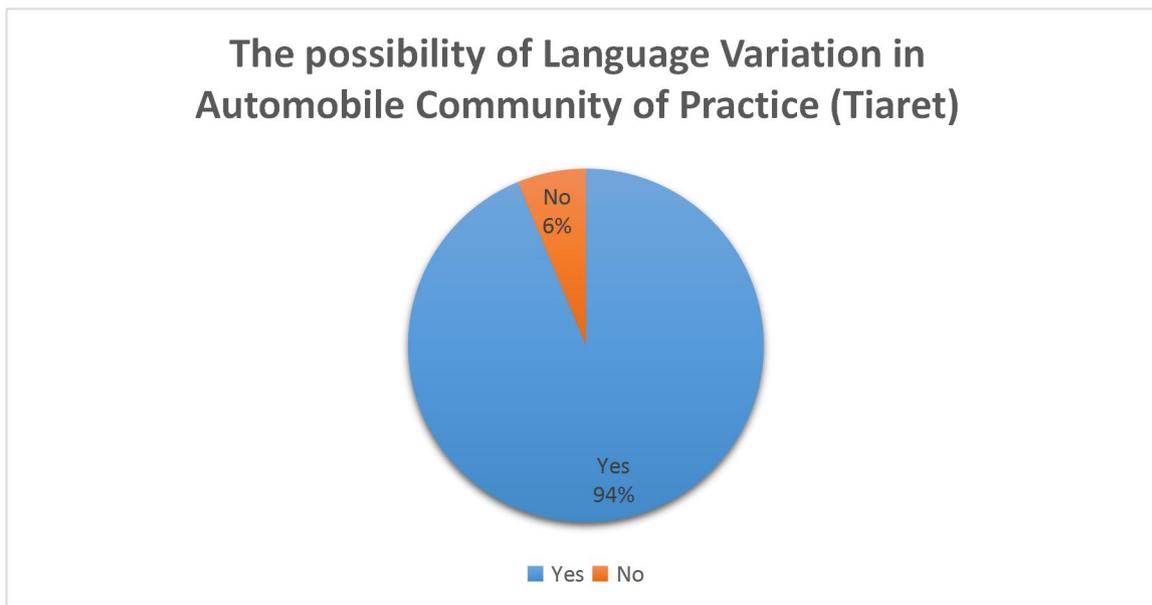
Chart 3.6 *The Possibility of Language Variation in Tiaret CofP (participants' point of view)*

As shown above 94% (n75) agree that some sort of language variation there exists in the CofP at Tiaret, which most likely occurs in the naming of cars, their parts, or both. We will confirm, in the second contingency sub-question. Moreover, only five participants claim that there is no such thing.

➢ **Sub-Qustion9.1. If yes, where this variation manifests in ?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Naming Cars	18	22.5%
Their Parts	20	25%
Both	37	46.25%

Table 3.10 *Language Variation in Naming Cars, itsParts, or Both*
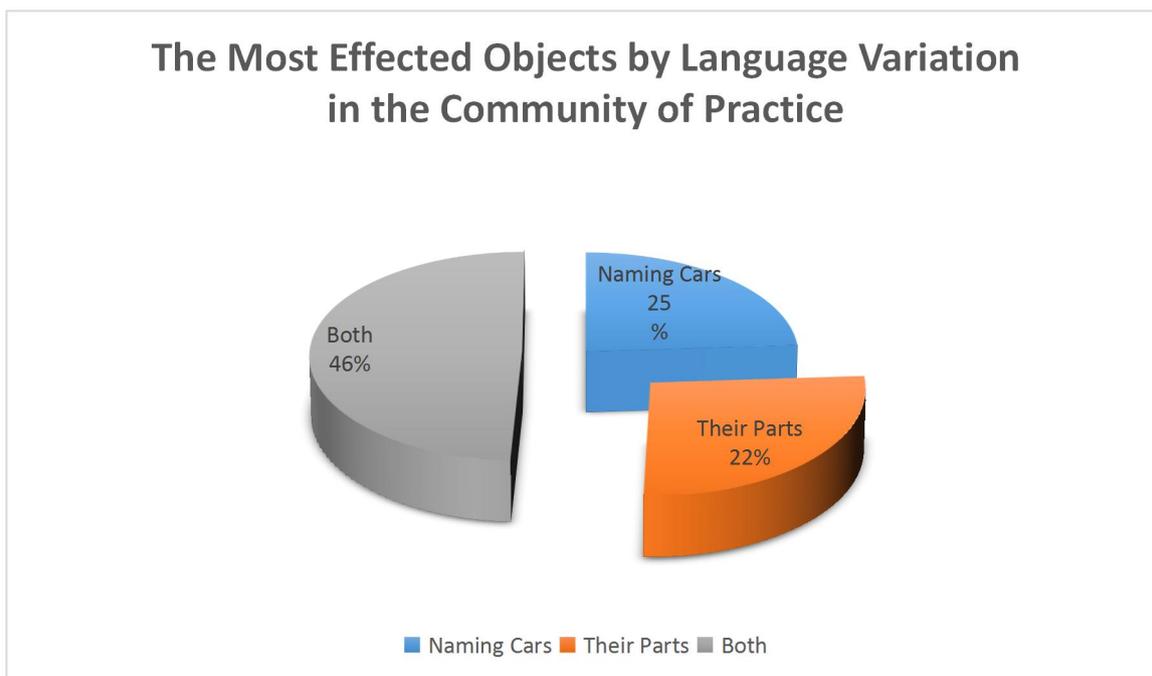
Chart 3.7 *Language Variation in Naming Cars, theirParts or Both*

The sub-question leads us to where the actual variation strongly exists with 46.25%(n37) agreeing that the variation happens on naming both the cars and their parts, separately where cars take 25% (n20). Cars' parts take 22.5 % (n18).

➢ **Question10: Who uses different nicknames the most to describe cars, their parts and accessories?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Cars' Middlemen	59	73.75%
Cars' Proprietor	26	32.5%
Cars' Mechanic	22	27.5%
Cars' Sheet Metal Worker	5	6.25%
Parts' Salesman	16	20%

Table 3.11 *The Usage of Different Names or Naming cars and their Parts by Participants*
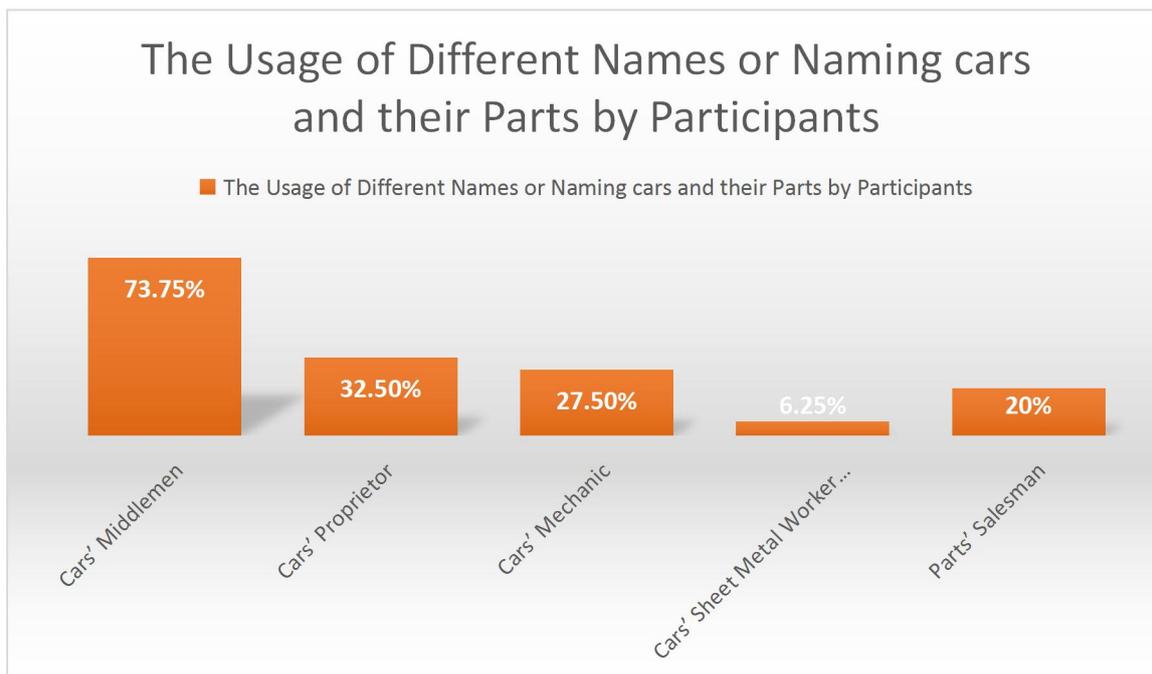
Graph 3.4 *The Usage of Different Names or Naming cars and their Parts by Participants*

In concern to participants' views on who uses the later nicknames the most, surprisingly a large number stated that the Middleman uses them the most by 73.75%(n59). The second big percentage 32.5%(n26) belongs to the Proprietors. The third position belongs to the mechanics by 27.5%(n22). Then, parts salesman 20%(n16). Lastly, only five said that cars' Sheet Metal Workers use nicknames. We can explain that the middleman uses names a lot because they come in handy during the selling/ buying process. However, what amazed us was that the (parts salesman and mechanics) use them less, this can be attributed to the idea that "being a professional and knowledgeable of cars entails the accurate use of names and descriptions."

➢ **Qusetion11: Where do speakers in the CofP differ in naming cars, their parts and accessories?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Pronunciation	43	53.75%
Morphology/lexis	7	8.75%
Meaning	30	37.5%

Table 3.12 *Characteristics of the Naming Process*
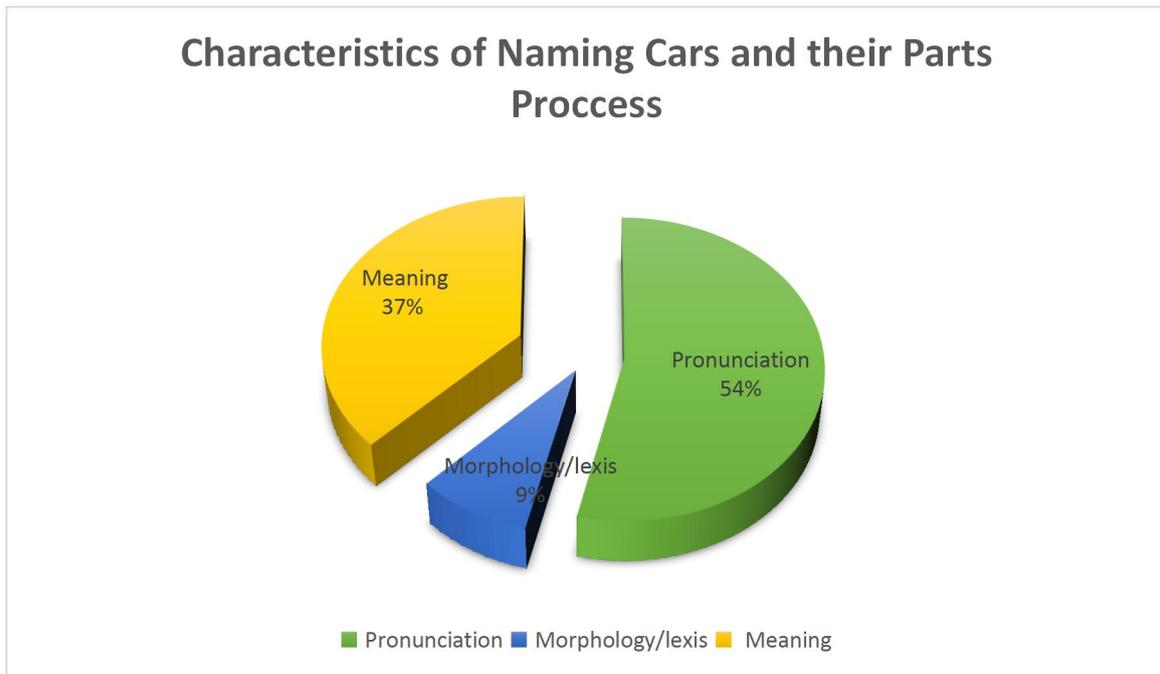
Chart 3.8 *Characteristics of the Naming Process*

According to the pie chart above, we can see that the green slice is the biggest at 54%(n43) reflecting that changing names happens more often in pronunciation and the yellow slice 37% (n30) indicates that people change names to transcript different meanings, and only 9%(n7) say morphological lexis, we can deduce that the most noticeable change in language or naming is how people pronounce different cars names, and some make new names different than the origin to indicate a certain meaning.

➢ **Question12: Why do people in the community of practice of cars change cars' names or their parts?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Historical Reasons	11	13.75%
Regional Variation	39	48.75%
Level of Education	54	67.5%
Situational Context	4	5%

Table 3.13 *Reasons Behind Changing The Names of "Cars', their parts and accessories"*
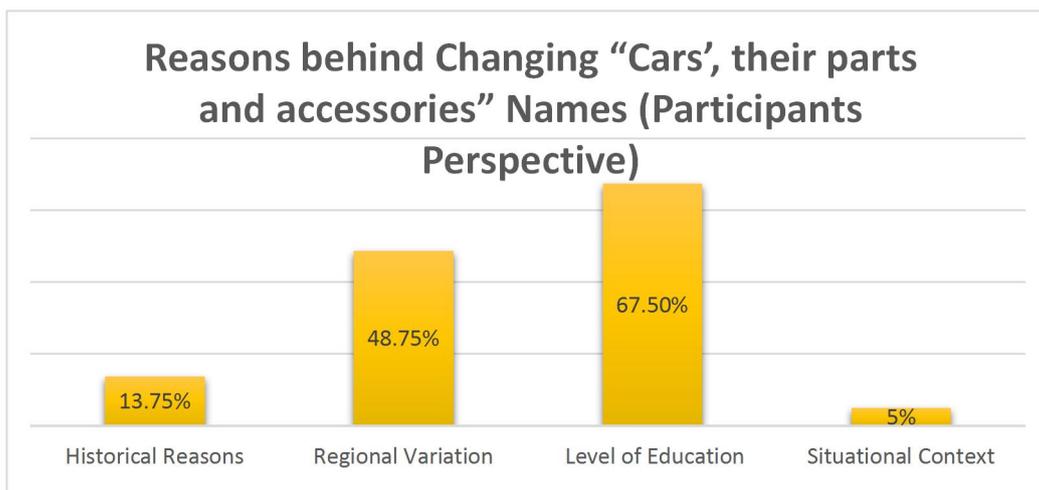
Graph 3.5 *Reasons Behind Changing The Names of "Cars', their parts and accessories"*

More then half estimated by 67.5% (n54) stated that the main reason behind using or changing the names of cars is the low level of education hinting that if people are more literate they will not employ those nicknames. The second most voted reason for the regional variation by 48.75% (n39), is that our participants believe that names change from one region to another with the variation of language or dialect. The third choice, participants by only 13.75%(n11) is due to historical reasons. Finally, only four participants under the percentage of 5% claim that the situational context plays a role. names may change from one region to another depending on how literate the people are.

➢ **Question13: Does the popular nicknames of cars are used just during the buying/selling process?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Yes	55	68.75%
No	25	31.25%

Table 3.14 *The Use of Cars' Nicknames in Buying / Selling Process*
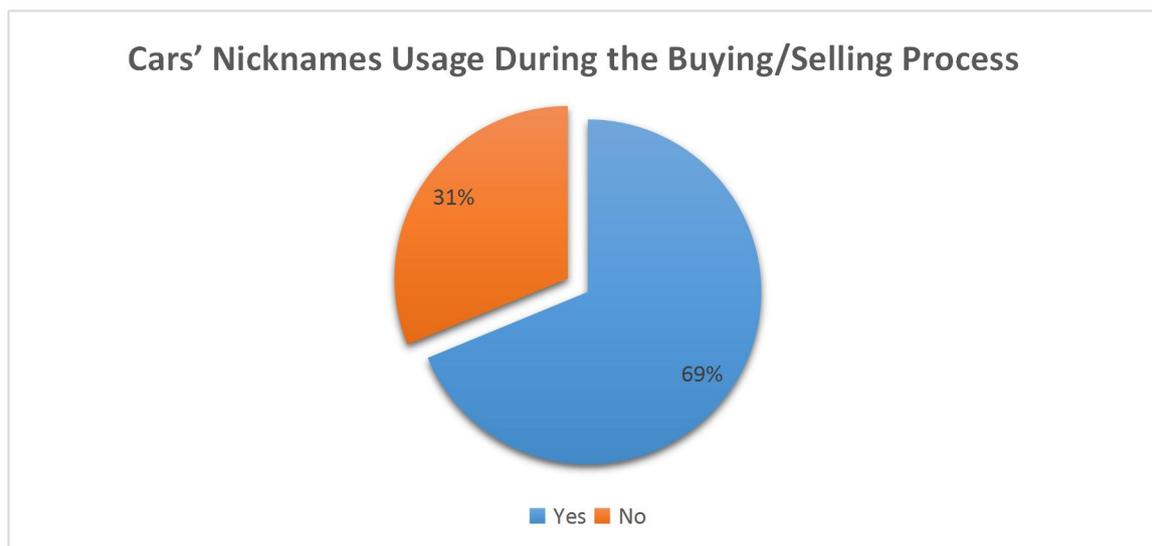
Chart 3.9 *The Use of Cars' Nicknames in Buying / Selling Process*

As is demonstrated, 69%(n55) said yes to the statement that car' nicknames are used during the buying/selling process, while 31%(n25) disapprove of the statement by saying No. Perhaps the use of nicknames helps in that process, as they are trendy and somehow describe the features of cars as we will further knowledge in the upcoming question results.

➢ **Sub-Question13.1: For further validation, we asked the participants who said yes to justify their previous response from the following four reasons;**

If yes, is it because…

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
These nicknames become the favourite of car users in buying and selling processes	26	47.3%
The different nicknames attract the attention of proprietors, buyers and sellers	23	41.8%
They give various names in order to facilitate dealing with cars, especially in buying and selling processes	20	36.4%
These names become so popular that they become Linguistic markers in the car users	29	52.72%

Table 3.15 *Reasons Behind the use of Nicknames During the Buying/Selling of Cars*
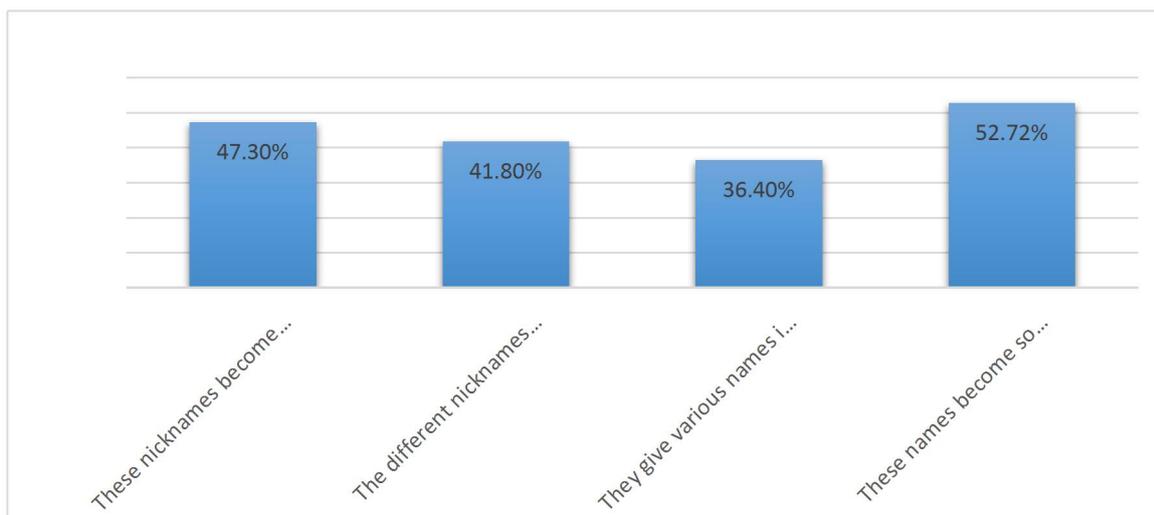
Graph3.6 *Reasons Behind the use of Nicknames During the Buying/Selling of Cars*

As the graph **3.6** shows, participants' reasons for saying yes are very close to all of our four suggestions, subsequently, more than half 52%(n29) said yes because "These names are so popular and trending." To this point, they have become Linguistic markers in the CofP. Not far away, 47.30%(n26)believe that "the names are favourable among users". thereafter, 41.8%(n23) claim that those names attract customers. finally, the lowest percentage of 36.4%(n20) choose that "those names facilitate the process of buying/ selling."

➤ **Question14: Do these names change over time?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Yes	61	76.25%
No	19	23.75%

Table 3.16 *Nicknames of Cars, their Parts Change Overtime*
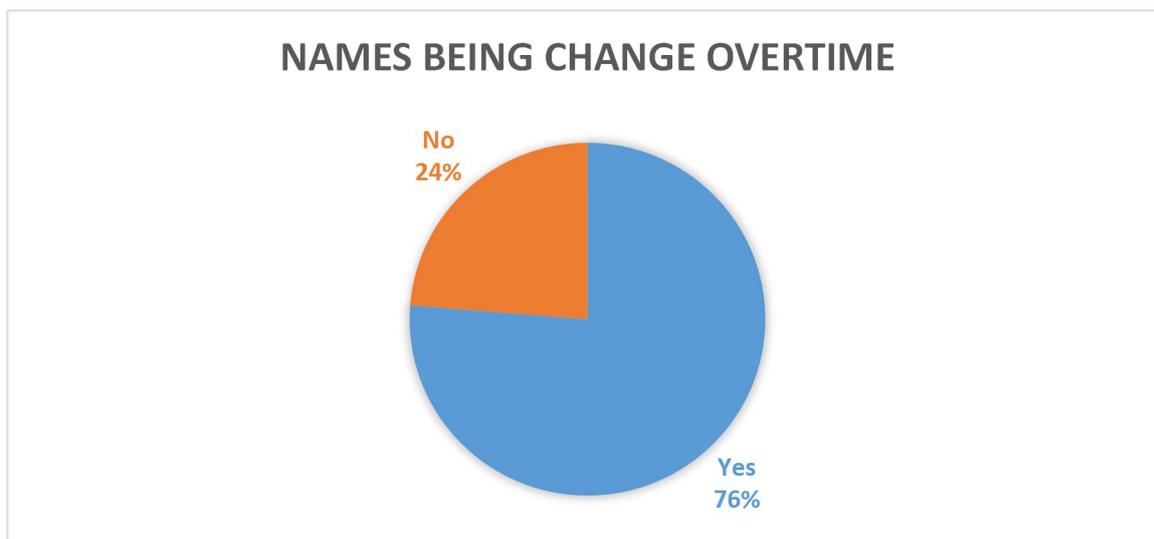
Chart 3.10 *Nicknames of Cars, their Parts Change Overtime*

The majority of our participants exactly 76.25%(n61) confirm that those nicknames that are shared in the CofP are subjected to the time-variant where they will eventually change. While 23.75%(n19) think that time will not affect those names.

➢ **Sub-Question14.1; If yes, is it because…**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
The world of cars and parts' names have been technologized	17	27.9%
Cars and parts' names change according to their options and forms	38	62.3%
Cars names change according to their values in each social class	17	27.9%
The cheapest cars' brands (e.g. Chinesetrademarks) change over time mostly in the market	17	27.9%

Table 3.17 *Reasons Why Cars' Names and Their Parts "Nicknames" Change Overtime*
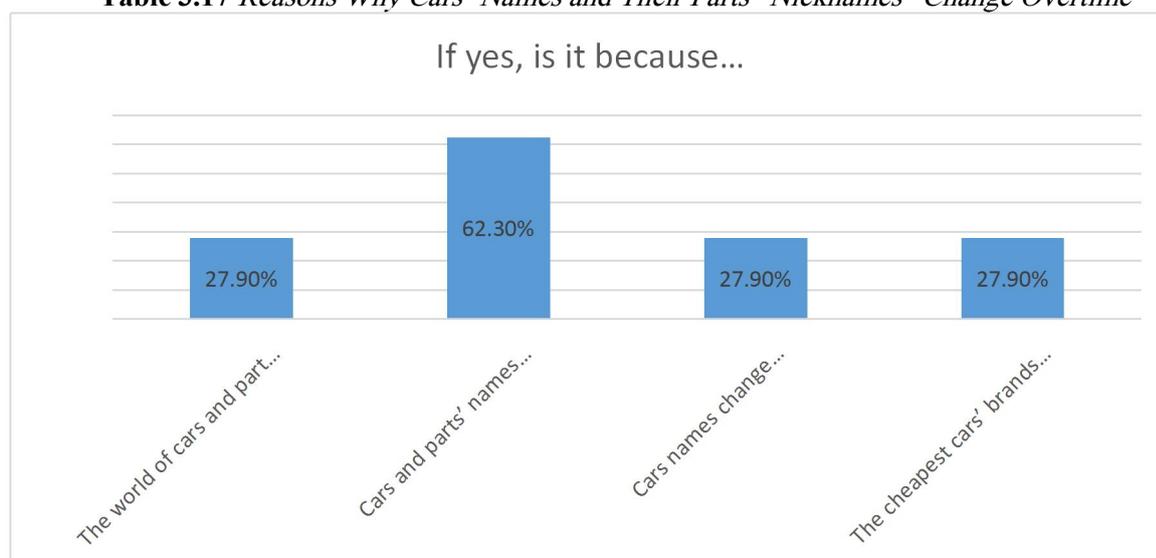
Graph 3.7 *Reasons Why Cars' Names and Their Parts "Nicknames" Change Overtime*

We asked the participants who choose YES, and 62.3 %(n38) claim that the primary reason why time affects the use of these names, is due to the fact that some cars brand are ever-changing their form, options, and performance. Thus, names will change accordingly. The three other reasons, had a remarkably identical percentage estimated by 27.9%(n17) for each response, names change over time because of technological changes, social status, and lastly the emergence of copied versions.

➢ **Sub- question 14.2; We also asked the people who choose No, to justify why?** (we have chosen the most repeated answers as well as the most relevant)

◆ **P1':** "the community is used to using them"

◆ **P2':**"Names are inherited from one generation to another"

◆ **P3':**"It becomes part of the language"

◆ **P4':**"Cars with names are old so names don't nearly change as the cars will not also

Because cars have become known thanks to the names"

➢ **Question15: Are these nicknames peculiar/ strange? Justify you answers?**

Participants' Answer	Participants' Number	Percentage
Yes	58	72.5%
No	22	27.5%

Table 3.18 *The Nicknames of Cars and Their Parts are Strange*
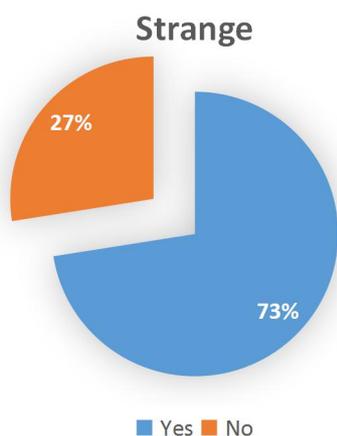
Chart 3.11 *The Nicknames of Cars and Their Parts are Strange*

72.5%(n58) believe that Those Nicknames for Cars, their Parts and Accessories are Strange, while 27.5%(n22) see them as normal.

➢ **Justify your answer? Some Said YES because**

◆ **P1:** "They are not appropriate"

◆ **P2:** "Does not fit cars"

◆ **P3:** "Only in Algeria"

◆ **P4:** "They are random names"

◆ **P5:** "It is strange because they don't say it real name like other countries do"

◆ **P6:** "They are strange Because they are funny and humorous"

➢ **Said No they are not strange because:**

◆ **P1** "We are used to them because they are easy to pronounce"

◆ **P2:** "It is not strange because everyone is using them"

◆ **P3** "Because names describe the cars performances and capabilities"

◆ **P4** " Because the names help cars be trending"

◆ **P5** "Because Algerians like to make funny comments on everything"

III. Part Three: Content Analysis

➢ **Question16: We asked the participants to fill in the blanks the names they know about this object**

Car/Car Parts' Names	Nicknames	Phonemic Transcription	Their meanings
Clio 1 1992/97	الشنوية الجابونية	/ʃenwɪə/ /ʒʌpɔnɪə/	It means small Chinese and Japanese eyes since the headlamp's shape is smaller than other cars.
N35.125(SA)6d Chassis Cab Automatic	مسحة	/meshə/	It means an agricultural tool that uses for cultivation.
DFM Mini truck	الجرو	/dʒərw/	It means a puppy since it is too small
	كانيش	/kʌ`ni:ʃ/	It means a kind of dog this expression is used to avoid other words
	مندوه	/məndʊ:h/	Its represent exaggeration because its do tasks without rejection, and It means doing a lot of services.
	جحش	/dʒeh ʃ/	It means a mule that does a lot of tasks and resists without complaining.
Clio 2 1998/2004	الذبانة	/ðebɜ:ne/	The car is quick like a fly.
	بونية	/bunɪə/	It means the fits which take their form at the backside.

Injection pump	بومبا	/buːmbə/	It is a device that injects the fuel taken from the French.
	لابومب	/lʌ`pɒmp/	
Car front	خنشوش	/kʌn ʃuː ʃ/	It means the face that you see first.
Crankshaft	القلب	/lgʌlb/	It means the heart that is the basis of the engine.
Clio 3 (2005-2014)	الفراشة	/fʌr ɑ ːʃʌ/	It means a butterfly since it take its form
Butterfly box	رقبة	/rʌgbə/	It is looks like a humane neck.
Car fenders	العظم	/lʌdəm/	It means the bound and skeleton since it is too hard.
	لجناح	/djneh/	It means the wings since they are at two sides.
Brake plates	صابونات	/sʌbɔnɜːt/	It is mean the soap since its take the shape and its size diminish when its more used.

Table 3.19 *Car and Their Parts' Names' Nicknames*

3.8. Discussion

Language is vibrant and dynamic because it is constantly changing and evolving. As a result, some languages thrive while others perish. Thus, change implies a language's survival, and the changes that occur in a language can be tracked and detected by simply observing how languages differ in time and space. For example, Arabic is a language spoken by 26 different Arab nations and has several colloquial variations that vary from one country to the next. And, as we learned in chapter two, language variety occurs not only across countries but also within them. For example, in Algeria, Arabic usage is classified into three types: MSA, CA, and ADA. Other foreign languages are among the variations.

We began our discussion by looking at the variables that give a clear demographic view of the sample at hand. our sample was made of 80 participants, who share one interest which is being a part of the car community of practice, that is to say, they are required to have some practical relation to cars and their parts. In addition, ranging from Q1 to Q3 we revealed that males dominate in the field of car workshops, salesman mechanics and so on, as well as, we have a high percentage of literate people in the sample estimated by 66%(n53) . Thereon. our primary focus is to see if there is a language variation in this particular car community of practice and which language or variety is the most affected by that, to start with, by looking at Q4, which language does our sample speak the most, 91% of participants choose the Algerian dialectal Arabic, and fair enough amountchoose french by 51%, linking those statistics with the results that we obtained from Q6 as illustrated; the most used language in their community by 93.5% is ADA, and 58% claims it was french this indicates that ADA is the most dominate and the most used language in this CofP. Furthermore, to indicate an existence of language variation in "cars, their parts" at Tiaret, we asked both directly in Q9, 94% of respondents agree that there is some form of language variation, most likely in naming cars, their parts, or both. As subQ9.1 revealed.(46.25% say both)

Furthermore, for our second research question "does the excessive use of the Algerian Dialectal Arabic within the car community of practice formulate different nicknames for some cars and their parts? and who uses them the most and why?" We can state that our first hypothesis was correct because several results have proven that ADA has the biggest influence when it comes to the nicknaming process, illustrated from the analysis above and the previous research question that indicates the dominance of ADA in the field of car practice community, besides, when we collaborate the results from Q6, ADA is the most used in this community, Q11 how languages vary, 53.75% said the difference is clear in pronunciation and 37.5% said in meaning, with findings from Q16 where most gave nicknames that belong to ADA, and nicknames tend to change over time as all language does Q14, as such participants employ ADA to make nicknames about cars, or change cars true names totally. Moreover, In concern to who uses the nicknames the most in the car community of practice, from the results of Q73.75 ,10% claim they are the Middleman, and their primary job is to sell or buy cars. adding the results from Q13 indicate that those nicknames are used mostly in the buying/selling process by 68.75%, and sub Q13.1, that reveals that those nicknames are so popular and trending by 52.72% all of which, proves that middlemen use nicknames the most because they are catchy and attract customers. besides,

we can eliminate others. If we consider the results from Q11 exactly at the contingency sub-question11.1. the results indicate that the low level of education is why people use nicknames. Thus, people who are more knowledgeable and intellectual about cars may usually employ the right terms in french or MSA. To confirm we return back to Q4 we can notice that our participants the majority are from high school and college which entails highly educated participants. Also, in Q8 "who knows more about cars" is revealed they car mechanics with a percentage of 75% so it is possible that car mechanics do not use this nickname in contract to middleman who by 18.75% are less knowledgeable of cars.

Moreover, in order to answer our third research question "What is the type of language variation, its reasons, and is it subjected to time ?". From Q9 we have confirmed that there is a language variation by 93..75% who said yes, and a larger percentage of SubQ9.1, 46.25% claim that it mostly manifests in both naming cars and their parts. According to the results displayed in Q11, 67.5% say that the reason behind creating these names is the level of education, which entails social nature. Thus, we can categorize this type of variation as highly social also regional, the latter type can be confirmed if we take into consideration that almost half 48.75% agree that there are regional reasons Q12. Additionally, we believe that car names that have animal stigma nicknames are usually shared by countryside people or less literate ones, for example; in the result of Q16, they nicknamed The truck of (N35.125(SA) 6d Chassis Cab Automatic) as EL mssaha, which is an agriculture tool used to cultivate the land. Moreover, we believe that those names change over time as agreed by 76% for the reason that car companies always try to develop their products to enhance *proformas*, endurance and shape. Thus, names which are connected to meaning get altered to keep up with companies' ongoing changes this idea had 62.3% who claim as being the main reason. However, some estimated by 24% believe that those names are static stating that " cars that are used in Algeria are of old brands and due to government restrictions of not allowing new cars to come in the market, it is hard to change these nicknames. Also, others stated that these names are inherited by previous generations who had the same cars.

Finally, for our fourth research question " Do these different nicknames have a positive character inside and outside its community and overall Tiaret speech community?". This is a very conflicting statement, where putting a negative or positive view is something relative when it comes to nicknames that are shared in the practice of community. On one hand, in Q15 when we asked our participants whether those names are strange or not 72.5% said they are strange, for several reasons such as these names can be inappropriate because

they use animals names, and sometimes they do not serve any practical reason back to Q11 only third of our participants think that the naming process focuses on meaning in contract to the majority who claims it has to do with the pronunciation. Besides, they use them just because they are funny. for instance; taken from Q16 they called Clio 3 butterfly and DFM as the puppy like it is the son of big trucks. On the other hand, within Q15, 22.5% said they are not strange because they sometimes give an adequate description of the performance of cars and their gear. For an example; taken from Q16 some called the crankshaft the heart of the vehicle others said the DFM Mini truck the mule because it lifts heavy things despite its small size, taking this in mind and by looking back at our previous answer to the research question two, these names are used by middlemen who sell or buy cars because the nicknames are so popular to the point that they became language markers in cars discourse. In addition, with a very close response 47.3 claims that they are favourable names. Consequently, we can say that nicknaming cars may have a negative stigma when it comes to contextual variation or social one, but it has a generally positive view outside the CofP since they are trendy and easy to pronounce. However, they are not necessarily positive within the practice community where 72% regard it as strange especially when we have a higher educated majority of our sample who also in question 12.2 says that the level of education is the strongest factor why these names are used and created. In other words**,** naming cars is positive for the market that why middlemen use them but negative within the community of practice because some are knowledgeable of cars so they prefer using the actual names of cars and their parts, it is also negative in a social aspect as educated people tend not to use them.

3.9. Conclusion

To conclude this chapter, we have successfully answered all of our research questions, demonstrating how Algerian dialectal Arabic is influencing language varieties in the CofP as the most dominant language in this field. We also discovered that naming cars is beneficial to the market, which is why middlemen use them, but it is detrimental to the community of practice, as some people who are knowledgeable about cars prefer to use the actual names of cars and their parts. It is also bad for social interaction because educated individuals are less inclined to use them. And, because this research is practically new in terms of perspective, we were able to present a new perspective that will hopefully benefit other future research.

General Conclusion

Language variation is an important concept in sociolinguistics in which sociolinguists investigate whether language variation is related to differences in the speakers' social traits, and components of the surrounding linguistic context that encourage or obstruct the usage of specific structures. That is to say, linguists can now know how many kinds of a variation a language has, and how language varies socially, contextually, and even regionally. As a result, we decided to conduct a study that examines how certain practice communities influence language components and uses by creating variations, such as the act of naming cars and their parts (giving nicknames), in order to demonstrate the impact of Algerian dialectal Arabic on the practice community of cars among a specific social group, which includes car middlemen, mechanics, owners, Part' Salesmen, and Sheet Metal Workers.

Furthermore, we have effectively answered all of our research questions, illustrating how the Algerian dialectal Arabic, as the most prevalent language in this field, is impacting language variants in the CCP. We also noticed that while naming cars is useful to the market, which is why middlemen use them, it is bad for the community of practice, as certain automotive experts prefer to use the genuine names of cars and their parts. It is also detrimental to social contact because educated people are less likely to use them. We were also able to present a new perspective because this research is new in terms of perspective, which will hopefully aid future research.

Moreover, this research requires additional empirical investigation, generalization, and a larger sample size throughout Algeria. so as to give it more value, Also, in terms of methodology, future researchers in this field should take into consideration the use of online data collection instruments because it is secure and requires little work. and of equal importance, and Prioritizing researchers with experience in car fields and practical competence who continue their education at a university. Finally, the researchers encountered some obstacles in the course of their investigation, such as; time restrictions that are imposed by the university and the pandemic, thus, the researchers were unable to collect the desired quantity of samples. for instance, Some of our participants did not trust us and assumed that the researchers had other intentions.

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is an integral part of our MA dissertation in Linguistics that is meant to investigate language use, variation and change in the Community of Practice of cars' Middlemen , Mechanics, Properties , Part' Salesmen, Sheet Metal Workers and even amongst the general public at Tiaret in terms of (nick)naming cars and their parts' names.

N.B: Please! Tick (√) the appropriate box(es) and give another suggestion if necessary in the provided space.

Abbreviation and Acronym: Modern Standard Arabic **(MSA)**, Algerian Dialectal Arabic (**ADA**), Berber **(Ber)**, French **(Fr)**, English **(Eng)**

I.   **.Personal Information**

    1. Sex: Male ☐   Female ☐

    2. Age: ≤ 20 ☐ 21-40 ☐ 41-60 ☐ ≥61 ☐

    3. Educational level:...…

    4. Spoken language: ADA ☐ **MSA** ☐ Ber ☐ Fr ☐   Eng ☐

II.   **Language Variation in the Community of Practice of Cars ' Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers and Parts' Salesmen At Tiaret**

    5. Are you Cars '…?

Middleman ☐ Proprietor ☐ Mechanic ☐ Sheet Metal Worker ☐ Parts' Salesman ☐

    6. What is the most practical/useful language in the Community of Practice of Cars ' Middlemen, Proprietors, Mechanics, Sheet Metal Workers and Parts' Salesmen at Tiaret?

Ada ☐   Msa ☐   Ber ☐ Fr ☐   Eng ☐

    7. How much do you know about cars, their parts and accessories?

        A lot   ☐   A bit   ☐

    8. Who knows more about cars, their parts and accessories? Cars '…

Middlemen ☐ Proprietors ☐ Mechanics ☐ Sheet Metal Workers ☐ Parts' Salesman ☐

  Why do you think so?

    ………

    ……..

    9. Does language variation exist in the community of practice of cars?

Yes ☐   No ☐

If so, is it when …?

     Naming cars ☐   Their parts ☐   both ☐

10. Who uses different (nick)names of cars, their parts and accessories more? Cars '…

Middlemen ☐   Proprietors ☐   Mechanics ☐   Sheet Metal Workers ☐   Parts' Salesman ☐

11. Do speakers in the community of practice of cars differ in naming cars, their parts and accessories in: Pronunciation ☐   Morphology/lexis ☐   Meaning ☐

12. Why do people in the community of practice of cars change cars' names or their parts?

Historical reasons ☐   Regional variation ☐   Level of instruction ☐   Situational context ☐

13. Does the popular nicknames of cars used just in buying and selling process?

     Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, *is it because…*

-These nicknames become the favourite of car users in buying and selling processes ☐

-The different nicknames attract the attention of proprietors, buyers and sellers ☐

-They give various names in order to facilitate dealing with cars, especially in buying and selling processes ☐

-These names become so popular that they become Linguistic markers in the car users ☐

14. Do these names change over time?

     Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, *is it because…*

The world of cars and parts' names have been technologized ☐

Cars and parts' names change according to their options and forms ☐

Cars names change according to their values in each social class ☐

The cheapest cars' brands (e.g. Chinese trademarks) change over time mostly in the market ☐

If no,

whynot? ....
....
....
     …………………………………………………………………….........

15. Are these names peculiar/ strange?

Yes ☐   No ☐

Why is that?

....
....
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

……

………

III. Cars' Nicknames Samples

16. Please, provide us with some different nicknames of the cars, Lorries, their parts and accessories' below if possible?

Original name & Picture			
Clio 1 1992/97 …………………… ……….. …………………… ……….. …………………… ………..	**N35.125(SA) 6d Chassis Cab Automatic** ……………… …………………... ………………………….	**DFM Mini truck** …………………... …………… ……………………………. …………………………….	**Oil pan(sump)** …………………………… …….. …….. …………………………… ……..
Clio 2 1998/2004 ………... …………………… ……….. …………………… ………..	**Injection pump** …………………………. …………………………. ………………………….	**Car front** ……………... ……………… …………………………. ………………………….	**Crankshaft** …….. …….. …………………………… ……..
Clio 3 2005-2014 ……….. ……….. …………………… ………..	**Butterfly box** ……………………………... ……………………………... ……………………………...	**Car fenders** …………………………... …………………………...	**Brake plates** …….. …………………………… …….. …………………………… ……
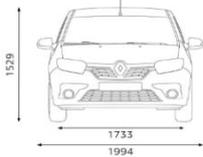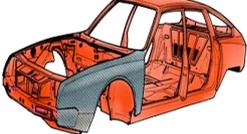
Appendix 2

Questionnaire in French

Ce questionnaire fait partie intégrante de notre mémoire de maîtrise en linguistique, qui a pour but d'étudier l'utilisation, la variation et le changement du langage dans la communauté de pratique des intermédiaires, des mécaniciens, des propriétaires, des vendeurs de pièces détachées, des tôliers et même du grand public à Tiaret en termes de (sur)noms de voitures et de leurs pièces détachées.

N.B: S'il vous plaît ! Cochez (√) les cases appropriées et donnez une autre suggestion si nécessaire dans l'espace prévu à cet effet.

Abbreviation et Acronymes : Arabe standard moderne **(ASM)**, Arabe dialectal algérien (**ADA**), Bèbère**(Ber)**, Français **(Fr)**,Anglais **(Ang)**

I. Information Personnelle

1. **Sexe:** Mâle ☐ Femelle ☐
2. **Age:** ≤ 20 ☐ 21-40 ☐ 41-60 ☐ ≥61 ☐
3. **Niveau éducatif:**...
4. **langue parlée:** ADA ☐ ASM ☐ Bèr ☐ Fr ☐ Ang ☐

II. Variation de la langue dans la communauté de pratique des intermédiaires, propriétaires, mécaniciens, tôliers et vendeurs de pièces détachées de voitures à Tiaret

5. **Vous êtes…?**
Intermédiaire ☐ Propriétaire ☐ mécanicien ☐ Tôlier ☐ Vendeur de pièces détachées ☐
6. **Quelle est la langue la plus pratique/utile dans la communauté de pratique des intermédiaires cars, propriétaires, mécaniciens, tôliers et vendeurs de pièces détachées de Tiaret ?**
ADA ☐ ASM ☐ Bèr ☐ Fr ☐ Ang ☐
7. **Que savez-vous des voitures, de leurs pièces et de leurs accessoires ?**
beaucoup ☐ Un peu ☐
8. **Qui connaît le mieux les voitures, leurs pièces et leurs accessoires ?**
Intermédiaire ☐Propriétaire ☐ mécanicien ☐ Tôlier ☐Vendeur de pièces détachées ☐
Pourquoi pensez-vous cela?
....
....

9. **Existe-t-il une variation linguistique dans la communauté de pratique des voitures ?**
Oui ☐ No ☐
Si oui, quand est-ce que... ?
Nommer les voitures ☐ Les deux ☐ Leurs parties ☐

10.   **Qui utilise le plus les différents (sur)noms de voitures, de leurs pièces et de leurs accessoires ?**

Intermédiaire ☐ Propriétaire ☐ mécanicien ☐ Tôlier ☐ Vendeur de pièces détachées ☐

11.   **Les locuteurs de la communauté de pratique des voitures diffèrent-ils dans la façon de nommer les voitures, leurs pièces et leurs accessoires en.. :**

Prononciation   ☐   Morphologie/lexique   ☐   Signification   ☐

12.   **Pourquoi les membres de la communauté de pratique des voitures changent-ils le nom des voitures ou de leurs pièces ?**

Raisons historiques ☐   Variation ☐   régionale Niveau d'instruction ☐   Contexte situationnel ☐

13.   **Les surnoms populaires des voitures sont-ils utilisés uniquement dans le processus d'achat et de vente ?** Oui ☐ Non ☐

Si oui, est-ce parce que...

-Ces surnoms deviennent les favoris des utilisateurs de voitures dans les processus d'achat et de vente. ☐

-Les différents surnoms attirent l'attention des propriétaires, des acheteurs et des vendeurs. ☐

-Ils donnent différents noms afin de faciliter les transactions avec les voitures, en particulier dans les processus d'achat et de vente. ☐

-Ces noms deviennent si populaires qu'ils deviennent des marqueurs linguistiques chez les utilisateurs de voitures. ☐

Si non, pourquoi ?   ☐

Certaines femmes propriétaires de voitures pensent que c'est le domaine réservé des hommes.

Beaucoup sont négligentes à l'égard des voitures et de leurs pièces ☐

Beaucoup ne possèdent pas de voitures ces (sur)noms n'ont pas été conventionnalisés pour le grand public. ☐

Autres (préciser):…………………………………………………………………………………………

14.   **Ces noms changent-ils avec le temps ?**   Oui ☐   Non ☐

   Si oui, est-ce parce que...

-Le monde des noms de voitures et de pièces détachées a été technologisé. ☐

-Les noms des voitures et des pièces détachées changent en fonction de leurs options et de leurs formes. ☐

-Les noms de voitures changent en fonction de leur valeur dans chaque classe sociale. ☐

-Les marques de voitures les moins chères (par exemple, les marques chinoises) changent au fil du temps, surtout sur le marché. ☐

 Si non,pourquoi ? ....

....

........................…

15.**Ces noms sont-ils particuliers/étranges ?**   Oui ☐   Non ☐

Pourquoi?

....

....
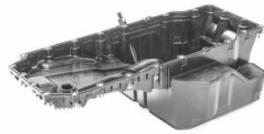
III. Surnoms échantillon de voitures

Veuillez nous fournir, si possible, quelques surnoms différents des voitures, camions, leurs parties et accessoires' ci-dessous ?

Original name & Picture			
Clio 1 1992/97	**N35.125(SA) 6d Châssis Cabine Automatique**	**DFM camion léger**	**Carter d'huile (carter)** ....
Clio 2 1998/2004	**Pompe à** **injection**	**L'avant de la** **voiture**	**Vilebrequin** ....
Clio 3 2005-2014	**Boîte à** **papillons**	**Ailes de voiture**	**Plaques de frein** ....
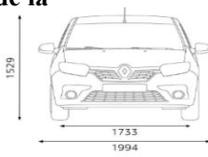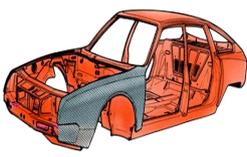
......

Appendix 3

<div align="center">

The Questionnaire in Arabic

استبيان :

</div>

هذا الاستبيان يندرج ضمن أطروحة الماستر الخاصة بنا في اللسانيات التي تعني التحقيق في استعمالات اللغة، الاختلاف والتغيير في المجموعة التي تمارس السمسرة، الميكانيك، المالكين، بائعي قطع الغيار، مصلحي هياكل السيارات حتى ضمن الجمهور العام في تيارت في لفظ الألقاب المستعارة للسيارات وأسماء قطع غيارها.

ملاحظة هامة :من فضلك ضع علامة (√) **في الخانة أو الخانات التي تناسب اقتراحك وقدم اقتراح آخر إذا أمكن في الفراغ المقدم.**

<div align="center">

أ-المعلومات الشخصية

</div>

1.**الجنس: ذكر** ☐   **أنثى** ☐

2.**السن:**   ☐ 20 ≥   ☐**40- 21**   ☐**60-41**   ☐61≤

3. **المستوى الدراسي:**..

4.   **اللغات المنطوقة:**

الدارجة ☐ **اللغة العربية المعاصرة** ☐ **الأمازيغية** ☐ **الفرنسية** ☐**الانجليزية** ☐

ب-الاختلاف اللغوي داخل المجموعة التي تمارس السمسرة، المالكين، الميكانيكيين، مصلحي هياكل السيارات و بائعي قطع الغيار

<div align="center">

في تيارت

</div>

5. **هل أنت...؟**

سمسار ☐ **مالك** ☐ **ميكانيكي** ☐ **مصلح هياكل السيارة** ☐   **بائع قطع الغيار** ☐

6. **ما هي اهم لغة تطبيقية وعملية داخل مجموعة سماسرة، مالكي، ميكانيكي، مصلحي الهياكل، وبائعي قطع الغيار في تيارت ؟**

الدارجة ☐   **اللغة العربية المعاصرة** ☐**الأمازيغية** ☐**الفرنسية**☐ **الانجليزية** ☐

7. **ما مدى معرفتك بالسيارات وقطعها و أكسسواراتها؟**

كثيرا ☐   **قليلا** ☐

8. **من يعرف أكثر عن السيارات، قطعها واكسسواراتها؟**

السماسرة ☐   **المالكين** ☐**الميكانيكيين** ☐**مصلحي الهياكل** ☐**بائعي قطع الغيار** ☐

9. **هل الاختلاف اللغوي موجود داخل مجموعة ممارسي مستعملي السيارات؟**   **نعم** ☐   **لا** ☐

إذا حدث، أين يكمن؟

تسمية السيارات ☐   **تسمية قطع غيارها** ☐**الاثنين** ☐

10.   **من يستعمل الألقاب المختلفة للسيارات، قطع غيارها و أكسسواراتها أكثر؟**

السماسرة ☐   **المالكين** ☐**الميكانيكيين**☐**مصلحي الهياكل** ☐ **بائعي قطع الغيار** ☐

11.**هل المتحدثون داخل مجموعة ممارسي مستعملي السيارات يختلفون في تسمية السيارات، قطع غيارها وأكسسواراتها في:**

النطق ☐   **المرفلوجي** ☐   **المعنى** ☐

12. ماذا يغير الأشخاص في المجتمع مجموعة ممارسي مستعملي السيارات اسمائها وقطعها؟

أسباب تاريخية ☐ الاختلاف الإقليمي ☐ مستوى التعلم ☐ السياقات الظرفية ☐

13. الأسماء المستعارة الشعبية للسيارات المستخدمة تستعمل فقط في عملية البيع والشراء؟   نعم ☐   لا ☐

إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، فهل ذلك بسبب:

ـأصبحت هذه الأسماء المستعارة هي المفضلة لدى مستعملي السيارات في عمليات البيع والشراء ☐

ـالأسماء المستعارة المختلفة تجذب انتباه المالكون، المشترين والبائعين ☐

ـيطلقون أسماء مختلفة لتسهيل التعامل مع مستعملي السيارات، خاصة في عمليات البيع والشراء ☐

ـأصبحت هذه الأسماء شعبية جدا لدرجة أنها أصبحت علامات لغوية لدى مستعملي السيارات ☐

ـيعتقد بعض مالكي السيارات وخاصة النساء بأنه مجال خاص بالرجال فقط ☐

ـالكثير من الناس لا يهتمون بالسيارات وقطعها ☐

ـلا يمتلك الكثيرون سيارات خاصة بهم ☐

ـلم يتم تقليد هذه الأسماء المستعارة عند عامة الناس ☐

14. هل تتغير هذه الأسماء بمرور الوقت؟   نعم ☐   لا ☐

إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، هل ذلك بسبب ...

ـعالم السيارات و قطعها تمت تقنيته ☐

ـتتغير أسماء السيارات و قطعها حسب أشكالها و نماذجها ☐

ـتتغير أسماء السيارات وفقا لقيمتها في كل فئة اجتماعية ☐

ـأرخص ماركات السيارات (مثال: العلامات التجارية الصينية) تتغير بمرور الوقت غالبا في السوق ☐

إذا كانت الإجابة لا ، فلماذا؟

....
....

15. هل هذه الأسماء المستعارة غريبة ؟   نعم ☐   لا ☐

لماذا هذا؟

....
....
...

ت ـ أسماء السيارات المستعارة

الإسم الأصلي والصورة			
كليو 1 1992/97	هيكل مقصورة **N35.125(SA) 6d** أوتوماتيكي	دي أف أم شاحنة مصغرة	حوض الزيت
....	....	....	....
كليو1998/20042	مضخة الحقن	مقدمة السيارة	العمود المرفقي
....	....	....	....
كليو2005-20143	الصندوق المنظم	أجنحة السيارة	لوحات الفرامل
....	....	....	....
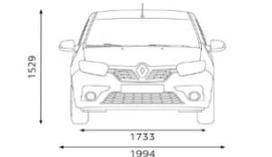
Map 1 *Algeria Political Borders*

Map 2 *Tiaret Highlighted in Algeria*

Map 3 *Tiaret Communes and District*

Map 4 *Berber in Africa and Algeria*

Summary

This study analyses language variation in the Cars' Community of Practice (hereafter CCP) in the speech of Tiaret city. To check the reliability of our hypotheses and to attain in full the objectives of research, a semi- structured questionnaire (i.e. quantitative research approach), directed to 80 respondents including cars' middlemen, proprietors, mechanics, sheet metal workers and parts' salesmen at Tiaret, was used to inspect the reasons and probe respondents' attitudes towards nicknaming cars, their parts and accessories. The last section of the questionnaire was dedicated to collect some linguistic evidence about labelling cars', their parts and accessories in the speech of the CCP. Thus, 11 examples were analyzed via Content Analysis Approach (i.e. qualitative research approach). Our findings show that cars, their parts and accessories' nicknames have become pervasive linguistic features in the Algerian speech repertoire as a whole and in particular part of our participants' day-to-day life. Last but not least, this study opens the door for further research language variation and change in the register of other communities of practice in Tiaret such as language choice or use amongst farmers especially amongst livestock keepers, brokers/cattle dealers.

تلخيص

تحلل هذه الدراسة التباين اللغوي في مجتمع ممارسة السيارات (يشار إليه فيما بعد بـ CCP) في خطاب مدينة تيارت. للتحقق من موثوقية فرضياتنا و لتحقيق أهداف البحث بالكامل، استبيان شبه منظم (أي نهج البحث الكمي) ، موجه إلى 80 مشاركا بما في ذلك وسطاء السيارات و المالكين و الميكانيكيين و مصلحي هياكل السيارات و بائعي قطع الغيار في تيارت، تم إستخدامهم للتحقق و دراسة مواقفهم إتجاه تسمية السيارات وأجزائها و ملحقاتها بألقاب مستعارة. تم تخصيص القسم الأخير من الإستبيان لجمع بعض الأدلة اللغوية حول وسم السيارات في مجتمع CCP . وهكذا، تم تحليل 11 مثالا من خلال نهج تحليل المحتوى (أي نهج البحث النوعي). تظهر النتائج التي توصلنا إليها أن ألقاب السيارات و أجزائها و ملحقاتها قد أصبحت سمات اللغوية منتشرة في المجتمع الجزائري ككل و خاصة جزء من الحياة اليومية للمشاركين. أخيرا و ليس آخرا، تفتح هذه الدراسة الباب لمزيد من الإختلافات اللغوية البحثية و التغيير في سجل مجتمعات الممارسة الأخرى في تيارت مثل إختيار اللغة أو إستخدامها بين المزارعين و خاصة مربي و تجار الماشية و كذا السماسرة .

Résumé

Cette étude analyse la variation linguistique dans la Communauté de pratique des voitures (ci-après CCP) dans le discours de la ville de Tiaret. Pour vérifier la fiabilité de nos hypothèses et atteindre pleinement les objectifs de la recherche, un questionnaire semi-structuré (c'est-à-dire une approche de recherche quantitative), adressé à 80 répondants comprenant des intermédiaires automobiles, des propriétaires, des mécaniciens, des tôliers et des vendeurs de pièces chez Tiaret, a été utilisé pour inspecter les raisons et sonder les attitudes des répondants envers les voitures surnommées, leurs pièces et accessoires. La dernière section du questionnaire était consacrée à la collecte de preuves linguistiques sur l'étiquetage des voitures, de leurs pièces et accessoires dans le discours du PCC. Ainsi, 11 exemples ont été analysés via l'approche d'analyse de contenu (c'est-à-dire une approche de recherche qualitative). Nos résultats montrent que les surnoms des voitures, de leurs pièces et accessoires sont devenus des caractéristiques linguistiques omniprésentes dans le répertoire algérien dans son ensemble et en particulier dans la vie quotidienne de nos participants. Enfin et surtout, cette étude ouvre la porte à d'autres recherches sur la variation linguistique et le changement dans le registre d'autres communautés de pratique à Tiaret, comme le choix ou l'utilisation de la langue parmi les agriculteurs, en particulier parmi les éleveurs, les courtiers/marchands de bétail.