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CODE SWITCHING IN THE ALGERIAN PRESS: THE CASE OF EL HEDDAF NEWSPAPER.

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Dedication

Every challenging work needs self efforts as well as guidance of elders especially those who were very close to our heart. My humble effort i dedicate to my sweet and loving Mother and Father.

I would also like to dedicate my thesis to my beloved sisters : Sakina ; there is no better friend than a sister, and there is no better sister than you, and Faiza. my brothers :Mokhtar, Noureddine, and Abdelwafi.

This work is dedicated to my fiance Abdelhak, you've always been my strength throughout the times. I want to thank you for standing by my side whenever i needed , and for not giving up on me.

To my best friends khadija & Zineb Bendaho and Khadija bougenina, because of you i laugh a little harder, cry a little less, and smile a lot more.

To all those who believed in me and pried for my success

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ABSTRACT

Code switching is a linguistic phenomenon where more than one language or a variety of language is used in the same conversation. This phenomenon was the centre of attention of many sociolinguists. The aim of this research work is to present the phenomenon of code switching and to show the extent of using such phenomenon in Algerian newspapers. Hence, to collect reliable data, the investigation was based upon El Heddaf newspaper. This research paper sheds light on the nature of this phenomenon and the motives behind this use by journalists in their articles. In addition, this study is concerned with the readers' attitude towards this phenomenon. To reach this end, an observation and a questionnaire have been chosen as research tools. Furthermore, both quantitative and qualitative methods serve the phase of data collection along with checking the readers' attitudes towards the use of French or Algerian dialect in El Heddaf. It has been noticed that there are two types of switching: inter-sentential and intra-sentential switching in El Heddaf articles. Considering the factors, the journalists switch from Modern Standard Arabic to Algerian Arabic or French in order to fill the lexical gap between Algerian Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic on the one hand, and for increasing readers'awareness and achieving a certain solidarity and aesthetic styles in writing on the other hand. Moreover, the readers admitted that the use of Algerian Arabic and French make them more attached and attracted to read this newspaper.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA : Algerian Arabic

AF : Absolute Frequency

CA : Classical Arabic

CS : Code Switching

DA : Discourse Analysis

EL : Embedded Language

ML : Matrix Language

MLF :Matrix Language Frame

MSA : Modern Standard Arabic

RF : Relative Frequency

Phonetic Symbols

These phonetic symbols approximate the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) :

Arabic Alphabet	ء	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د	ذ
IPA	[ʔ]	[b]	[t]	[θ]	[ʒ]	[ħ]	[x]	[d]	[ð]

Arabic Alphabet	ر	ز	س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
IPA	[r]	[z]	[s]	[ʃ]	[sˤ]	[dˤ]	[tˤ]	[ðˤ]	[ʕ]

Arabic Alphabet	غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و
IPA	[ɣ]	[f]	[q]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[h]	[w]

Arabic Alphabet	ي	ُ	ٌ	ِ	ٍ	َ	ً	آ	ُو
IPA	[j]	[u]	[un]	[i]	[in]	[a]	[an]	[ʔaː]	[uː]

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General Introduction

General introduction

Algeria is considered as a multilingual country ; in which, several languages are used for communication. Multilingual communities are generally exhibited to the emergence of many sociolinguistic phenomena such as : diglossia, code mixing, borrowing, and code switching.

In the Algerian society, there are three main languages ; Arabic, Berber, and French. Due to the historical background of Algeria, all these languages are used in daily communication of Algerians. This linguistic diversity led to the emergence of code switching which it refers to the use of two languages or varieties of the same language within a sentence or discourse.

In this study, the researcher tries to investigate the reasons behind journalists' switching from Modern Standard Arabic to Algerian Arabic or French in their reports ; as well as the readers' attitudes towards this linguistic behaviour. The main question underlying this work is : ''why do Algerian Journalists switch codes ?''. This research paper focuses on the following problematic : ''the language diversity in Algeria results code switching in media''. Moreover, the present research paper attempts to raise the following reasearch questions :

- What is the nature of written code switched discourse in El Heddaf articles ?
- What prompt journalists to use dialect or French in their articles ?
- What is the attitude of El Heddaf readers concerning the use of dialect and French in this newspaper ?

Therefore, the following hypotheses have been formed :

- Both intra-sentential and inter-sentential switching may be exceedingly used in El Heddaf articles.
- Journalists seem to include the dialect or French in the articles in order to fill the lexical gap between Algerian Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic on the one hand. On the other hand, they use code switching for increasing

readers'awareness and acheive a certain solidarity and aesthetic styles in writing.

- It seems that the readers found that the use of dialect or French let them more attached and attracted to read this newspaper.

The overall study objective is to investigate the use of code switching in Algerian newspapers. In this research work, the researcher will collect data by analysing some of EL Heddaf newspapers and questionning some daily readers of this newspaper ; in order to shed light on the spread of this linguistic phenomenon to be involved even in media. It is presumed that this study will contribute to better understanding to this phenomenon and its effects on the reader.

This research paper contains two chapters. The first one deals with the theoretical part in which some related terms of sociolinguistics are defined such as code switching ; in addition to the language of journalism. The second one is a case study in which an observation and a questionnaire were used in order to collect data and confirm or disconfirm the research hypotheses.

Chapter One :

Sociolinguistics and Media Language

CHAPTER ONE

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1.1. Introduction

This first chapter deals with the theoretical part of this research paper. It will provide an overview to some related concepts to the field of sociolinguistics. The researcher will discuss and focus on the sociolinguistic phenomenon code switching and the language of journalism used among Algerian journalists.

1.2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics was developed in the last quarter of the 20th century. The word 'Sociolinguistics' was first coined in 1939 in the title of an article by Thomas C. Hudson : 'Sociolinguistics in India'. Then, it was emerged in the 1960s and was pioneered by linguists such as Basil Bernstein in the United Kingdom, and William Labov in the United States. Gumperz (1971:233) has observed that: **"sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur".** Sociolinguistics, in fact, deals mainly with the effects of social factors on a language of one speech community and how the human language is influenced by its environment and social context. Moreover, Trudgill (1974 :32) declares that :

> **Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology.**

Noam Chomsky is considered as indirectly responsible for the emergence of sociolinguistics. Chomsky (1965) separated 'competence' from 'performance'. He (ibid : 4) claims that : **''we thus make a fundamental distinction between competence (the speaker-hearer's knowledge of his language) and performance (the actual use of language in concrete situations''**. Competence is the idealized capacity of language by an individual ; whereas, performance is the production of that language in real situations. Furthermore, Chomsky (idem) points out that :

> **[…]linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker-listener in a completely homogeneous speech community, who its language perfectely and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shift of attention and interests, and error (random or characteristics) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance.**

From this point, competence is the stored knowledge of the language's system and the capacity of an individual to produce and comprehend any written or spoken speech. Though performance is the application of that stored language whether in a spoken or written forms. A person's performance in any language is an indirect clue to his competence. Sociolinguistics is much more like a composition of 'Sociology' and 'Linguistics', the study of the relationship between language and society.

In contrast to the Chomskyian theory, Dell Hymes in 1966 coined the term communicative competence, which is the innate practical knowledge of language use. He (1972 :277) declares that :

> **[…] a normal child acquires knowledge of sentences not only as grammatical, but also as appropriate. He or she acquires competence as when to speak, when not, and as to what to talk about with whom, when, where, in what manner. In short, a child becomes able to accomplish a repertoire of speech act, to take part in speech events and to evaluate their accomplishment by others.**

This quote shows that a speech may change in several ways and each social group or even an individual has his/her own norms of linguistic behaviour. In this context, Hymes (1974) founded the ethnography of communication in which he proposed three levels of analysis : speech situation, speech events, and speech acts. A learner must not use his/her language in a correct grammar form only ; but, he/she should also know the relevant usage like when to speak and when not.

Oller (1970) also had a distinct opinion and had attacked transformational generative grammar. He had proposed Pragmatics as an alternative. He emphasized that pragmatics takes into consideration the internal and external factors that are responsible in the process of producing words. Oller (ibid :19) clarifies that : **'' pragmatics is about how people communicate information about acts and feelings to other people, or how they merely express themselves and their feelings through the use of language''**. This definition is very much alike with Hymes (1972) theory of

communicative competence. That is to say, an individual should have the ability to manipulate his words like when to speak, when not, what to say, and with whom.

William Labov has been a prominent voice in American linguistics since the early 1960s. He developed an approach in investigating the relationship between language and society ; a field that has come to be known as variationist sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics, in fact, deals with the study of language according to ages, genders, social classes, and various social groups. In this respect, Peter Trudgill (2000 : 189) says that : **‘‘because language and society are so closely linked, it is possible, in some cases, to encourage social change by directing attention towards linguistic reflections of aspects of society that one would like to see altered’’.**

Sociolinguistics deals mainly with language variation ; i.e, how language changes from an individual to another or among societies. Its main interest is to examine the variation of language from one society to another and to explore how external or even internal factors affect someone’s choices of language.

1.3. Language Vs Dialect

Over time, Language and dialect were and still considered as one of the main concerns in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguists try to reveal the ambiguity between these terms in various studies.

1.3.1. Language

Language is a tool of communication in which people can share their feelings, emotions, and thoughts. According to Owens (2006:1), language can be defined as a **‘‘socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols’’** ; i.e., a system that allows people to communicate with each other. In sociolinguistics, language is central to social interaction in every society ; in addition to the fact that it is a tool of communication, it is also so tied to many social phenomena.

One of the famous definitions of language is that of the famous linguist Edward Sapir (1921 :41) who states that :

> **Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. These symbols are in the first instance auditory and they are produced by so-called organs of speech.**

That is to say, language is a system which is used by humans only ; this process is done by the use of vocal signs in order to convey meaning to help individuals in a society to communicate successfully.

Sociolinguistics focues in studying language variation ; because language changes from one place to another, from one society to another, and from one culture to the other. Edward Sapir (ibid : 147) was the first who declares that : **‘‘everyone knows that language is variable’’**; i.e., language is not something stable, it changes ; but this change is not always expected. It could be unpredictable as David Crystal (1996 :15) has mentioned **: ‘‘we can be aware of our linguistic past, but no one is able to predict our linguistic future’’**. Language has a set of varieties, among them ‘the dialect’.

1.3.2. Dialect

The term dialect was first coined in 1577. Its origin is from the latin word *dialectus* ; a way of speaking and a variey of a language that indicates a person’s region. A dialect is a variety of a particular language spoken by a group of people or a speech community. A dialect refers to a figure of a speech used in a particular region of a country ; therefore, one country may consist of several dialects.

In their book *‘‘Register, Genre, and Style’’*, Douglas Biber and Susan Conrad (2009) distinguished between two main kinds of dialects in linguistics ; geographic and social dialects. They state (ibid :11) that : **‘‘geographic dialects are varieties associated with speakers living in a particular location while social dialects are varieties associated with speakers belonging to a giving demographic group’’.**

On the one hand, geographic dialects or regional dialects are mainly dialects restricted to a certain region or area ; people living in a certain region have their own linguistic norms that differ from another region. On the other hand, social dialects are allied with social class or a group of people among one region. Moreover, Leonard

Bloomfield (1935) built up another concept which is a dialect continum or dialect area. He (ibid : 51) defines it as **: ‘‘a range of dialects spoken across some geographical areas that differ only slightly between neighboring areas’’**. It means that the dialects of two bordering regions do not diverge too much, certainly they will be mutually intelligible[1].

Linguistics commonly uses the word ‘variety’ as a cover term for any of the overlapping sub-categories of language. Chambers and Trudgill (1980 : 03) announce that a dialect is : **‘‘a substandard, low status, often rustic forms of language […]. Dialects are often regarded as some kind of (often erroneous) deviations from a norm- as aberrations of a correct or standard form of language’’.**

Which means that a dialect has less superiority than a language, it is out of order of language’s perfection.

Hence, language is a method of communication which is used in formal day-today communication like education, administration, and media. In contrast, a dialect is a particular form of a language which is used by people in their daily life conversations.

1.4. Languages in Algeria

Algeria is located in the North of Africa, an Islamic and Arab country and it is one of the Maghreb countries. Algeria is considered as a multilingual country[2] since it is designated by the existence of more than one language. The official languages of Algeria are Modern Standard Arabic, and Tamazight (Berber).

1.4.1. Arabic

Arabic is the language used by all Arab countries. It is considered as a difficult language. Arabic is classified into Classical Arabic and Colloquial Arabic[3].

[1] -The situation in which two or more speakers of a language (or a closely related languages) can understand each other.
[2] -A country which has more than one language.
[3] - The everyday language spoken by all Arabs all the time.

1.4.1.1. Classical Arabic

Classical Arabic (hereafter, CA) is a very difficult language. Murphy (1977 :04) states that : **‘‘when somebody says he does not speak Arabic well, he usually means the classical form’’**. CA is the essentially form of the language found in Quran and it differs from Modern Standard Arabic. According to Mcloughlin (1999 :1) :

> **There is a direct line of descent from Classical Arabic, the language of the Quran to Modern Arabic, so that across 1400 years (in the Islamic calendar) the script is recognizably the same, the grammar has changed remarkably little […] and even the vocabulary has shown an astonishing integrity and consistency.**

Hence, despite the similarities that exist between CA and Modern Standard Arabic, they are different and this difference has evolved over time.

1.4.1.2. Modern Standard Arabic

Modern Standard Arabic (henceforth, MSA) is the official and formal language used in all formal contexts such as ; education, and media. Ennaji (1990 :09) asserts that :

> **Modern Standard Arabic is standardized and codified to the extent that it can be understood by different Arabic speakers in the Maghrib and in the Arab World at large, it has the characteristics of a modern language serving as the vehicle of a universal culture.**
>
> **(**Quoted in Benali-Mohamed, 2007 :28)

MSA is the language used by all Arab countries from East to West. Said (1967 :12) states that MSA is : **‘‘that variety of Arabic that is found in contemporary books, newspapers, and magazines, and that is used orally in formal speeches, public lectures, and television’’.**

1.4.1.3. Algerian Arabic

Algerian Arabic (henceforward, AA) it is a variety of Arabic which is spoken by Algerians. It is totally affected by the French, Turkish, and Berber languages. AA is also known as ‘‘Darija’’.

1.4.2. Berber

Berber is considered as the native language of Algeria. Berbers are the original inhabitants of Algeria. Nowadays, Berber language is spoken by the minority of people.

1.4.3. French

French is considered as a second language in Algeria from a linguistic view. Most Algerians speak French because they consider it as a very prestigeous language. French language is a part of AA, and no one can deny the fact that eventhough Algeria had its independence from France ; but, it is still strongly attached to this colonial country in which Algeria is still intellectually colonized.

Codes in Algeria whether the formal or the informal ones are used in daily communication and even in the Algerian media. Thus, many languages are used when presenting the news which made Algeria's language of journalism somehow exceptional.

1.5. Language of Journalism

Journalism is **''a form of writing that tells people about things that really happened, but that they might not have known about already''** (Robert Niles, 2007 :01). Journalism has a significant impact on society and, therefore, on people. It makes them interested about what is going on in the world. It is, indeed, a fascinating field to be analyzed. Journalists have embraced their role as the eyes and the ears of the public ; they try to attract the audience the best they can. The use of language in the presentation of news and elswhere in the media represents a form of interaction between language and society. Hence, jounalists do their best to produce utterances and texts that connect them with their audience.

1.5.1. Media Definition

Generally speaking, media refers to any source of news. According to Bakri (2011 :3) : **''media is plural form of medium, which derives from latin word medius that**

has meaning « middle »''. It is the mediator between people ; it allows them to communicate with the whole world with ease.

Media helps people in communicating in a short time. It is the source of information that people depend on in order to correlate them with the world's events. The most common platforms of media are : newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet. Nowadays, media is playing an outstanding role in creating and shaping public's opinion and strengthening society.

Allan Bell (1991), in his book *''The language of News Media''*, talked about the language of media and the external factors that intervene when writing articles. He (ibid : 01) is concerned too with the role of audience in influencing media's language styles. Media language is distinct from the language used in daily communication ; its words are of an eclectic chosen by caution for the sake of captivating the general public.

1.5.2. The Development and Emergence of the Algerian Press

Based on Cristina Romero's (2014) article, ''Media Landscapes : Algeria''; the development of the Algerian press can be categorized into five periods :

- **1962-1965 :** when the editors of newspapers were intellectuals of the FLN (National Front of Liberation) enjoyed a certain autonomy. In this post independence period, the French influence was still active and many newspapers were in French.
- **1965-1988 :** the period when the intellectuals were replaced by civil servants who were docile instruments of the state bureaucracy. The issue of Arabization in this period was a political problem, many newspapers were arabized ; however, this change was not accepted by most of readers. In this way, the distribution of Arabized newspapers was decreased.
- **1988-1992 :** The press experienced greater freedom than before and several newspapers appeared. Thus, the Algerian reader had many choices of newspapers and not limited ones. This change led to the appearance

of economic, political, cultural, and sports news ; along with the liberation of the press from the unilateral discourse.

- **1992-2000 :** journalists in this period were restricted and threatened.
- **After 2000 :** journalists had regained some of the freedom lost during the early 1990s. It can be said that this period is considered as the golden age for the Algerian press from both ; the quality and quantity sides.

1.5.3. Newspapers in Algeria

As reported in a book (2002) entitled *''the Language of Newspapers''*, **'' the content of a newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day''** (Danuta Reah, ibid : 02). Strictly speaking, a newspaper is a written publication that consists of news and information about local or global events. There are many types of newspapers like : politic, economic, entertainment, and sport newspapers.

The French colonial invaded almost the majority of North African countries. In the case of Algeria, French colonial stayed for a 132 years, from 1830 till 1962. The press in Algeria was brought by the colonizer in the early part of the 19th century. Therefore, *''L'estafette de Sidi Ferrudj''* was the first newspaper published in Algeria as well as other newspapers published by the colonizer with the French language to gain support and acceptance of the Algerians and to marginalize the Arabic language. In 1954, the first Algerian nationalist newspaper was launched. It was called ''El Moujahid (the fighter)''. This newspaper was written in French but it was against the French colonizer and it was a tool to raise the cultural awareness of the settler's brutality. Post independence years in Algeria witnessed the reformulation of many daily papers.

Today, Algeria has several Arabic and French newspapers. The table below summarizes the most common newspapers in Algeria :

Table 1.1 : A list of some famous newspapers in Algeria.

Arabic language newspapers	French language newspapers
Echorouk- El Ayem- El Djazairia- El Heddaf- El Khabar- El Massa- El Moujahid- An Nasr- Sawt Al Gharb.	Le soir d'Algérie- Le Quotidien d'Oran- El Moujahid- Liberté- El Watan – L'expression.

From the table above, there are two main kinds of newspapers in Algeria in terms of language : Arabic and French (the most dominant ones besides some newspapers in English and Berber). Arabic language dailies are the most widely read because the majority of Algerians can read and speak in Arabic ; unlike the French language which is widely used by the educated people solely.

Newspaper texts are considered as a written discourse. Discourse analysis, then, is the study which examines the structure of journalistic texts.

1.6. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis (hence after, DA) studies naturally occuring talk, and the use of language in everyday's communication by analyzing written and spoken texts.

1.6.1. An Overview

Discourse refers to any sort of giving or exchanging ideas and information between people, and it can be written or spoken. Commonly, a discourse refers to the serious discussions of specific subjects.

Candlin (1997 :09) declares that a discourse is **''language in use, as a process which is socially situated''**. Moreover, Fasold (1990 :65) clears up that the the study of discourse is **''the study of any aspects of language use''**. People use language in different social contexts and discourse analysis is the study that investigates and examines the naturally occuring language.

The term DA was first introduced by Zellig Harris in 1952. Harris (ibid : 01) defines it as **‘‘a method for the analysis of connected speech (or writing)’’.** That is, DA is an approach that investigates and analyzes the language used in communication and its meaning.

1.6.2. Discourse Analysis Definition

Stubbs (1983) tried to reveal the unclearness of the term DA because many linguists have defined it differently. He (ibid : 01) states that :

> **The term ‘discourse analysis’ is very ambiguous. […] it […] refers mainly to the linguistic analysis of naturally occuring connected speech or written discourse. Rightly speaking, it refers to attempts to study the organization of language above the sentence, or above the clause, and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. It follows that discourse analysis is also concerned with language use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers.**

DA searches for the knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, and sentence. In addition, it investigates the way an individual builds up meaning in larger communicative rather than grammatical units.

Michael Stubbs (2001) redefined DA in his later work. He (ibid : 05) points out that : **‘‘it is therefore more accurate to say that text and discourse analysis studies language in context : how words and phrases fit into both longer texts, and also social context’’.**

These definitions describe DA, and from the above clarifications of Stubbs it can be said that :

- DA studies language according to its social context.
- DA investigates the naturally occuring language.
- DA studies the organization of a word above the sentence or a clause.

Brian Paltridge (2006 :03) denotes that : **‘‘discourse analysis considers the relationship between language and contexts in which it is used and is concerned with the description and analysis of both spoken and written interactions’’.** Hence, a statement

said by an individual in one situation may express other totally different meaning in another situation.

DA serves sociolinguists in studying naturally occuring conversations of multilingual communities who use more than one language or even a dialect in their speech where a phenomenon like code switching takes place.

1.7. Code Switching

Along with many sociolinguistics phenomena, code switching is considered as one of the worthiest phenomenon to be studied.

1.7.1. Code Switching Definition

In sociolinguistics, **‘‘it is possible to refer to a language or a variety of a language as a code’’** (Wardhaugh, 2006 :96). A code can be used to refer to any system of communication that allows people to pass messages and exchange information.

Code switching (henceforth CS) refers to the process of alternating between two or more codes. It takes place when a bilingual[4] speaker uses two languages in the same conversation like moving back and forth between English and French ; or between two varieties of the same language like switching between dialects[5]. According to Haugen (1956 :40), CS occurs when **‘‘ a bilingual introduces a completely unassimilated word from another language into his speech’’. S**pecifically, using words or sentences from other languages that an individual knows, it is much more like an intervention of a language within another language.

Hudson (1980 :56) defines CS as : **‘‘a strategy in which a speaker uses different varieties at different times’’**. This means that more than one variety is used by an individual while speaking through different times in the same conversation. CS also can be defined as **‘‘the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation’’** (Grosjean, 1982 :145). Bilingual communities are famous for their ability to code switch.

[4] - The one who is able to use more than one language.
[5] -Monolinguals also can switch.

According to Hoffmann (1991: 110), CS refers to **"the alternate use of two or more languages within the same utterance or during the same conversation".** CS takes place when a bilingual speaker uses the languages that he knows in the same conversation.

In this vein, Romaine (1992 :110) clarifies that CS is **: ''the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations''.** In this way, CS may take place according to the recipient or the topic that is discussed. CS usually used in the spoken form and it is hardly found in written forms, people may find themselves in situations that lead them to use CS.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004 :144), there are two types of CS ; internal CS and external CS. Internal CS is the switch that occurs between regional languages in one national language, or among styles in one dialect. However, external CS is the switch that happens between two separated languages like a native language and a foreign language.

1.7.2. Reasons of Code Switching

There are a plenty of reasons that made people switch between languages or varieties. Crystal (1987) presented several reasons. First, sometimes speakers encounter difficulties in expressing themselves in one language ; therefore, they switch to another code. This type of CS tends to occur when the speaker is upset, tired, or distracted. Secondly, CS happens when a person wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group ; this type of switching happens when individuals want to exclude someone from the conversation. The final reason is when a speaker wants to convey his/her attitude to the listener.

CS is seen as the medium to convey both social and linguistic meanings. According to Gumperz (1982 :144), CS is used :

- To convey precise meaning.
- To ease communication, i.e., using the shortest and easiest route.

- To negotiate with greater authority.
- To capture attention, i.e. stylistic, emphatic, and emotional.
- To emphasize a point.
- To communicate more effectively.
- To identify with a particular group (solidarity).
- To close the status gap (lexical gap).
- To establish goodwill and support.

1.7.3. Types of Code Switching

According to Poplack (1980 :605), there are three main types of CS :

1.7.3.1. Inter-Sentential Switching

This type occurs between sentences, at a clause, or sentence boundaries. An example of this type appears in the following sentence :

- Your gift really made me happy, *merçi beaucoup.*
- Your gift really made me happy, *thank you very much*.

1.7.3.2. Intra-Sentential Switching

The switching occurs within a sentence, in the middle with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses. This type happens spontaneously. For instance :

- I am not ready yet *et je vais être en retard* for to the party.
- I am not ready yet *and i will be late* for the party.

1.7.3.3. Tag Switching

An insertion of a tag while speaking. For example, Algerians use French words while speaking in Arabic like : ‘‘mais’’, ‘‘parceque’’, and ‘‘pas de problème’’, etc.

1.7.4. Code Switching from a Sociolinguistic and Structural Perspectives

CS has been studied from a sociolinguistic and structural perspectives. This section will provide an overview to those two relevant approaches used in studying CS.

1.7.4.1. The Sociolinguistic Perspective to CS

The starting point in the sociolinguistic study of CS is the fact that an individual's choice of a certain code is not an arbitrary behaviour. Hence, there are specific reasons that make bilinguals use CS. Studies on the sociolinguistic level of CS have been governed by two perspectives ; the macro level and the micro level. According to the macro level, the language choice depends on the society, it is concerned with the way languages are acquired, stored in the brain, and used for various functions. In this regard, Fishman (1964) envisaged the concept of 'domain analysis'. An individual choice of a language relies on the speakers' experiences, the situation, and their social behaviour towards it. Fishman (1972) has identified five main domains: family, friendship, employment, religion, and education. When the domain is changed, language use also changes.

Nevertheless, micro level is what Blom & Gumperz (1972 :425) have introduced when they described two patterns of CS namely : situational CS and metaphorical CS. Metaphorical switching, on the one hand, is determined by social factors and usually used to draw attention. It relies on the decision that participants make to code switch at a specific time during the conversation, when a change of topic requires a change in the language used. On the other hand, situational CS refers to the way individuals use different languages according to social situations.

Markedness model is a sociolinguistic perspective which was proposed by Carol Myers-Scotton (1993) in her book: ''Social Motivations for Code Switching : Evidence from Africa''. Markedness model helps in the investigation of the use of CS from a sociolinguistic perspective. As reported by Myers-Scotton (1998 :18) : **''there is more than one way of speaking in almost every speech community''** ; i.e., every speech community has its own linguistic norms that differenciates it from another speech

community. She also revealed that in every speech situation there will be an ‘‘Unmarked’’ and ‘‘Marked’’ opposition. The unmarked speech generally includes expected and predicted codes in any given interaction, while the marked speech contains unexpected and unpredictable codes. She asserts that the marked CS can be used in all types of social interaction even in the formal ones.

1.7.4.2. The Structural Perspective to CS

Myers-Scotton (1992) proposed a model of CS called ‘Matrix Language Frame’(MLF) ; in which, she distinguished between the matrix language (ML) and the embedded language (EL). She (ibid : 105) defines ML as : **‘‘the language providing relatively more morphemes for the relevant interaction type than the other language (s) used in the same conversation’’.** It is the dominant and the most authoritative language in the conversation. For example, an individual who speaks in Arabic and time to time he/she inserts sentences or words from French or English ; here, Arabic is the ML meanwhile French or English are the EL. Myers-Scotton (1993 :20) clarifies that : ‘‘ **[…] the participating languages are labelled in the following way. The base language is called the matrix language (ML) and the contributing language (or languages) is called the embedded language (EL)’’.**

MLF imposed structural constraints on CS utterances and the distinction between ML and EL is considered as the fundamental ground which conduct CS.

1.8. Conclusion

To sum up, Algeria is a multilingual country where many sociolinguistic phenomena result in a lot of fields like in media. Code switching is one of those phenomena that is widely used by Algerians, in which it could happen between two languages or two language varities due to a set of reasons. The nature of the switch that occurs in newspapers can be analyzed in details in the following chapter.

Chapter Two :

Code Switching in El Heddaf Newspaper

CHAPTER TWO

2.1. INTRODUCTION

2.2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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2.4.1. El Heddaf Newspaper Discourse Results Interpretation

2.4.2. Questionnaire Results Interpretation

2.5. GENERAL RESULTS INTERPRETATION

2.6. CONCLUSTION

2.1. Introduction

The second chapter is concerned with the practical part of this research paper. First, it states the research methododology in which the researcher will present the research design, the research instruments used to collect data, and the sample population chosen to undertake research. Additionally, it seeks to confirm or disconfirm the research hypotheses by analysing and interpreting the obtained data.

2.2. Research Methodology

The present research work is an exploratory case study designed for the sake of investigating the phenomenon of CS in El- Heddaf newspaper. Since the collected data are both quantitative and qualitative, the results are going to be analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

2.2.1. Research Design

The researcher wants to shed light on the phenomenon of CS in El Heddaf newspaper and how this phenomenon spread from the informal speech of our daily communication, to the formal speech like in education, administration , and specifically in media.

This study is designed as a quantitative and qualitative study aiming to understand the use of CS in newspapers' articles. In this research paper, the data was collected through an analysis of speech taken from El Heddaf newspaper and a questionnaire distributed to the daily readers of this newspaper. This design is chosen to acheive the objectives of the study, namely : investigating the phenomenon of CS in Algerian newspapers (El-Heddaf), examining the contribution of using French or AA to attract the readers, and determining the factors that lead journalists to use CS.

2.2.2. Research Instruments

In this research paper, the following instruments will be used :

- **Observation :** Data was for the most part taken from excerpts written discourse of El Heddaf newspaper's articles, which were published between

January 2018 and March 2018 ; in order to see the nature of CS phenomenon and the motives behind using such combination of codes.

- **Questionnaire :** Data of this study was also taken from a questionnaire which contains thirteen (13) questions to assess readers' attitudes towards using AA and French in El Heddaf newspaper. The questionnaire consists of closed-ended questions.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were adopted in this work, to confirm the validity of the findings.

2.2.3. Sample Population

The researcher selected twenty eight (28) excerpts from fourteen (14) newspapers where the phenomenon of CS took place. Moreover, the respondents of the study were twenty (20) respondents composed of people who read El Heddaf newspaper regularly. They were all males because all females said that they did not appreciate reading El Heddaf newspaper for the reason that it is a sport newspaper. The respondents aged between 20 and 45 years old.

2.3. Data Collection and Analysis

In this following section, data collection was realized through a profound reading of some newspaper's reports. In addition, a questionnaire was distributed for the sake of investigating the phenomenon of CS.

2.3.1. Discourse Analysis of El Heddaf Articles

The researcher has noticed that there are two main types of CS in newspaper's articles, namely ; intra-sentential CS and inter-sentential CS. Intra-sentential CS is the switch that happens in the middle of a sentence. However, inter-sentential CS consists of languages switches at the sentence boundaries. (See section 1.7.3). Therefore, the researcher will try to shed light on these two types of CS which were extremely found in El Heddaf newspaper.

2.3.1.1. Motivation for Intra-sentential Code Switching in El Heddaf Newspaper Discourse

a- /jaʒıbu taʔki:d ʕala ʔannana taʕarraḍ^{ʕ}na: lil **ħɔgra**[1] fi: liqa:ʔ ʔal ʒawlati l ma:ḍ^{ʕ}ija/.

- We are convinced that great injustice has been done to us in the last round.

In the above example, the word ‘‘**ħɔgra**’’ has been inserted in a purely MSA sentence and it was treated as an MSA word. This word means ‘‘injustice’’ in English and it has its synonym in MSA which is ‘‘**ʔa ðð^{ʕ}ulm**’’. However, the journalist used the word ‘‘**ħɔgra**’’ because this word generally draws attention and it is a common word between Algerians, and he may use it due to the habitual use of this term. Moreover, the reporter wrote this word with a /q/ sound but it is pronounced as a /g/. He resorted to the use of the /q/ sound for the inadequacy of /g/ sound in MSA.

b- /la: jaxtalifu iθna:ni ʔanna la:ʕibi: ʔal ʒamʕijja ka:nu: **ʔawla:d** *fami:lja* bimtija:z/

- There is no doubt that the association’s footballers were gentlemen.

The word ‘‘**ʔawla:d** *fami:lja*’’ means relatively ‘‘gentlemen’’. It is a concept used by all Algerians to refer mainly to good people. The reporter used this expression to fill a lexical gap because there is no more accurate and attractive synonym in MSA than this expression. Moreover, it requires less linguistic efforts in comparison to its MSA equivalent.

c- /ʔal ida:ra ka:nat taqaddamat bi ṭ^{ʕ}alab *sponsor*[2] rasmi: min naft^{ʕ}a:l/

-The administration has officially asked for a sponsor from Naftal.

The writer used the word ‘‘sponsor’’ and he wrote it with a /b/ (سبونسور) while it is pronounced as a /p/ since this sound does not exist in MSA alphabets. The journalist was able to use its equivalent in Arabic ‘‘ra:ʕi:’’ ; however, since most Algerians are influenced by the French language to the degree that it is a part of their

[1] AA word : in Bold.
[2] French word : in Italic.

dialect, he chose to insert a French word. Therefore, it may be used because of the lack of register or to show more prestige.

d- /sʕi:da **ma: taħʃamʃ** bil iqsa:ʔ/

-Saida is not ashamed for the fact of being excluded.

In the above example, the writer inserted the word ‘‘ma: taħʃamʃ’’ from the Algerian dialect into MSA sentence. This was applied for the need to fill a lexical gap and to emphasize a point. In addition, this word does not take linguistic efforts as to its synonym in MSA.

e- /Bel Kalem junhi: **ʔal** *suspense* wa juwaqqiʕ 18 ʃahran/

-Bel Kalem puts an end for the suspense, and signs for 18 months contract.

The same as example 03, the journalist used the word ‘‘suspense’’ and wrote it with a /b/ (سوسباش) while it is pronounced as a /p/. It is a French word and commonly used by Algerians. He added the definite article ‘‘ʔal’’ to it to attract the audience and also there is no equivalent item for this word in the Algerian dialect. Thus, the word ‘‘suspense’’ has been integrated and become as part of our dialect.

f- / laːʕibu: ʔal muːluːdijja **ma: jassəmħuːʃ** fi: ʔa rraːja ʔal waṭ͟ˤanijja/

- El- Mouloudiya team players will not give up on the national flag.

The word ‘‘ma: jassəmħuːʃ’’ was inserted into an MSA sentence as a part of it to the extent that the reader will not notice this switch. The reporter may use it to bring out a level of informality and to acheive a certain solidarity.

g- /Chawchi **habbəl** Hachoud bi raklat ʒazaːʔ/

- Chawchi drove Hachoud crazy with a penalty.

In this example, the word ‘‘habbəl’’ is a word from AA which means ‘‘ drive someone crazy’’. The journalist employed it here to fill a lexical gap and to attract attention. He could use its equivalent in MSA ‘‘dafaʕahu lil ʒunuːn’’ ; but the sentence

will be more formal in comparison to a sport newspaper and he knew that he is adressing an audience from different levels. He also attempts to use a simple style.

h- /lajsa ladajna: xija:run fi: ha:ðihi ʔal muba:ra:t **w ma: ʕandna: ħatta: səbba** litaħqi:q ʔal fawz/.

- We have no other choice, we have to win in this match.

The expression ‘‘ma: ʕandna: ħatta: səbba’’ is somehow similar to ‘‘lajsa ladajna: xija:run’’. The writer uses both ; formal expression and its equivalent in the informal. He may use this repetition to emphasize a point or to increase readers’ awareness.

i- /ʔal ʔaʒwa:ʔ ðakkarat ʔal ʒami:ʕ bil **ja:ma:t zi:na** lil mu:lu:dijja/

-The surroundings reminded everyone of the best old days of Mouloudiya.

In this example, the writer inserted the expression ‘‘ja:ma:t zi:na’’ in his sentence which is used by Algerians when talking about memories. The journalist may use it to show identity with a group. He could use ‘‘ ايام جميلة’’ for example, but the word /zi:na/ has a very profound meaning ; especially when referring to past events.

j- /ʔal wuʕu:d **ka:jna da:jmən** wa la:kinnana: biħa:ʒatin ila: l malmu:s/

-There were always been fake promises, but now we need a living proof.

In the preceeding example, the journalist used the expression ‘‘ka:jna da:jmən’’ because Algerians are acquainted and familiar with such expression ; especially with the word ‘‘promises’’. Therefore, the journalist used such switch to fill a lexical gap, and for the habitual use of such terms which are generally used to acheive solidarity. Moreover, the journalist is trying to transmit a message.

k- /ʔal ʔansˁa:r **ʕa:wnu:na: bəzza:f** fi: ha:ða: ʔal liqa:ʔ/

-The followers encouraged us a lot.

The expression ‘‘ʕa:wnu:na: bəzza:f’’ is an AA statement which was infused in an MSA sentence. This switch was done to attract attention and to increase readers awareness. The word ‘‘بزاف’’ is a well known expression to Algerian speech community. Even foreigners can understand it and insert it sometimes when communicating with Algerians

l- /la: juri:du ʔal ħa:ris taḍ^{ʕ}ji:ʕ ha:ðihi ʔal muba:ra:t l muhimma xa:ssatan ʔannahu jatawa:ʒad fi: ***forma*** ʒajjida/

-The goalkeeper does not want to lose in this important game, as he is in his best physical shape.

The reporter has inserted the word ‘‘fɔ:rma’’ which is a French word to describe the state of the footballer’s health. He could use a nearly equivalent in MSA as ‘‘حالة’’ ; however, it will not has a precise description as the word‘‘fɔ:rma’’. The switch is done in this sentence to fill a lexical gap and for the lack of facility and register. The word ‘‘forma’’ in this context can refer also to different levels : health, feelings, and physical state, etc.

2.3.1.2. Motivation for Inter-sentential Code Switching in El Heddaf Newspaper Discourse

a- /ʔal ʔamr ʔallaði: ʒaʕala l ʕadi:da juʔakkidu:na ʔanna Hammar **ma: ʕandu:ʃ ʔal** ***ma:rʃarja:r/*.**

-The fact that leads many people to confirm that Hammar does not ever draw back.

In the above example, the reporter used an idiomatic expression composed of AA (ماعندوش) and French (marche arrière) to convey the message very clearly. He used this expression for a semantic significance because if this expression was translated word by word to MSA, it will signify a comlpetely different message. However, it is used because all Algerians understand this expression.

b- /lajsa ladajja θaʔrun ʔa:xuðuhu min Belwezdad **w ma:ða:bijja: nzi:d n** *ma:rki:*/

-I am not searching for a revenge from Belwezdad, and i would be so grateful if i score an additional goal.

The switch in this case contains AA and French. The speaker did the switch unconsciously due to the impact of French on his AA. He started speaking in MSA, then he switched to AA, and finishing his sentence with French. The use of some French words in Algerian dialect had become habitual and natural. In this sentence, the word /ma:rki:/ is a French word ; though, it is embraced, treated, and accepted as an AA word by adding /n/ which is generally refer to a possessive pronoun in AA.

c- /marħalat ʔal fara:ɣ jaʒıbu ʔan tantahi: wa niqa:ʈˤ Zougari **ma: fi:ha:ʃ hadra/**

-This period must come to an end, and there is no doubt in the goals scored by Zougari.

The same as the first example, the journalist used the expression ‘‘ma: fi:ha:ʃ hadra’’, which is also an idiomatic expression, to fill a lexical gap and attract readers’ attention.

d- /ʔal ħakam ʔahda: ʔal kunɣu:lijji:n ʔal fawz wa fi: l ʔijja:b **jaʕʕarfu: l mu:lu:dijja wa:ʃ təswa:/**

-The refree gave Congolese victory ; but next time Mouloudiya will win.

In this example, The AA expression ‘‘jaʕʕarfu: wa:ʃ təswa:’’ is usually used to refer maily to ‘‘threatening’’ and to emphasize a certain action. The journalist used this expression to draw attention and to raise the supporters’ spirit.

e- /**ma: nəkðabʃ ʕli:kum ra:si: ħbəs** fi: ʔal hadaf ʔa θθa:ni: wa lam ʔatawaqqaʕ ʔan jaħtasibahu l ħakam/

-I will not lie, i was shocked and did not expect that the referee will take the second goal into account.

The expression ‘‘ra:si: ħbas’’ is usually used by Algerians when talking about something outrageous and disgraceful. The journalist could not find an equivalent in MSA in order to convey the correct meaning and transmit the idea to the reader. The journalist started the sentence with AA and finished it with MSA.

f- /bi nnisbati li: ʔalʕabu ʔana ʔaw jalʕabu Chawchi *kif kif*/

-For me, either Chawchi or i will play is the same.

In the above example, the word ‘‘ki:f ki:f’’ is a French word which means in English ‘‘it is the same’’. Algerians are so influenced by the French to the degree that many words are used from French language to their dialect, because AA does not contains such words like‘‘ki:f ki:f’’. This expression is used because all Algerians are familiar with it.

g- /min ħaqqina: ʔal laʕibu ʕala: **ʔal** *chompiona*/

-We have the right to play on the championship.

The same as the example which preceded this one, a French word is used ‘‘*chompiona*’’ which was treated as an MSA word by adding the definite article ‘‘ʔal’’. The journalist used this experession for the habitual use of this word among soccer fans ; therefore, to attract their attention.

h- /ʔal fawz aw ʔa ttaʕa:dul ʔal muhim **ma: nəxxasru:ʃ**/

-Whether we will win or draw, the most important is not to lose.

In this example, the expression ‘‘ma: nəxxasru:ʃ’’ is employed to bring out a level of informality ; because the journalist was able to use its equivalent in MSA ‘‘ʔan la: naxsar’’, which is the same as this AA expression. The journalist may use this switch to increase readers’ awareness and to emphasize a point.

i- /Hemri ʔal masʔu:l wa la:kin **jəd waħda ma: tsaffagʃ/**

-It is true that Hemri is the responsible one ; however, there must be cooperation.

The expression ‘‘jəd waħda ma: tsaffagʃ’’ is an idiomatic expression used by the journalist to fill a lexical gap and to attract readers’ attention. In addition, he may use this expression to show identity with a group (achieve solidarity). The word ‘‘ma: tsaffagʃ’’ is written in the newspaper with a /q/ sound, and every speech community pronounce it according to their linguistic norms. Therefore, in Naama speech community it is pronounced as a /g/.

j-/ʔal fari:q waqafa bi riʒa:lihi wa ha:ðihi hija l ɣa:lja **lli: nəbɣu:ha**/

- El- Ghalya team players did not give up.

In this example, the journalist used the expression ‘‘lli: nəbɣu:ha’’ to show identity with a group of people and to attract attention.

k-/θama:nijjat ʔahda:f fi: muba:ratajən **ɣi:r l fum li: jgu:lha:**/

-Eight goals in only two games, it is easy to say than done.

In this example also, the journalist used an idiomatic expression ‘‘ɣi:r l fum li: jgu:lha:’’ to fill a lexical gap. The lack of its equivalent in MSA made the journalist use this expression. Furthermore, the journalist knew that he is addressing an audience from different social classes ; hence, he adopted a simple known expression.

l-/**ɣa:ɖˁətni:** ʔannana xajjəbna: l ʔansˁa:r wa naʕtaðiru minhum/

- I am sorry for disappointing our fans.

In the above example, the reporter embraced the word ‘‘ɣa:ɖˁətni:/ and inserted it to an MSA sentence to fill a lexical gap. Moreover, he is quoting what someone has said in order to express his apologize to his supporters. He could use the word ‘‘**اتلأسف**’’ instead.

2.3.2. Questionnaire Results Analysis

The questionnaire was devoted to twenty (20) respondents. They were twenty (20) males. The researcher will indicate to the relative frequency[3] by RF, and to the absolute frequency[4] by AF. The results of the gathered data are as follows :

Question 01 : El Heddaf newspaper is considered as a very circulating one in Algeria.

The informants' answers are summarized in the table below :

Table 2.1 : The informants' opinion towards the classification of El Heddaf as an authoritative newspaper.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	10	7	3	0	0
RF	50%	35%	15%	0%	0%

The majority of them (50% strongly agreed and 35% agreed) considered El Heddaf as a very circulating newspaper in Algeria. The rest (15%) neither agreed nor disagreed to this fact.

Question 02 : The writing style of El Heddaf newspaper is unique.

The figure below demonstrates the answers of the respondents :

[3] -Percentage
[4] -Numbers

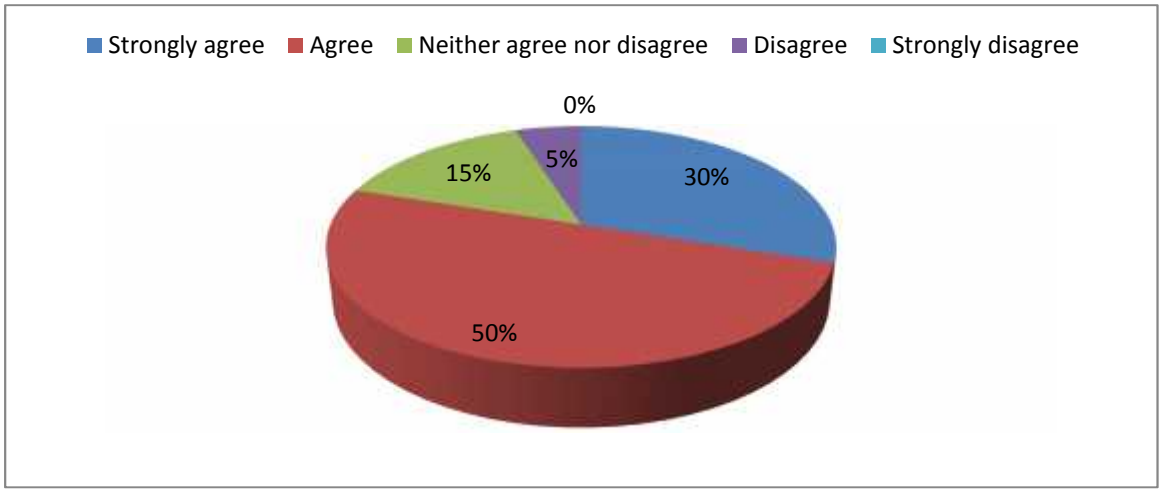


Figure 2.1 : Readers' attitudes towards El Heddaf writing style.

The majority of the respondents (50%) agreed that the writing style in El Heddaf was unique. Moreover, 30% of them strongly agreed, the remaining (15%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 5% of them disagreed.

Question 03 : El Heddaf reporters use AA in their articles.

The underneath table clarifies the informants' answers:

Table 2.2 : Readers' view about the use of AA in El Heddaf.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	7	12	01	0	0
RF	35%	60%	5%	0%	0%

When asked about their opinion if there are some AA words in articles, 35% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 60% agreed. The remaining (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed.

Question 04 : El Heddaf reporters use French in their articles.

The informants' answers are illustrated in the figure below :

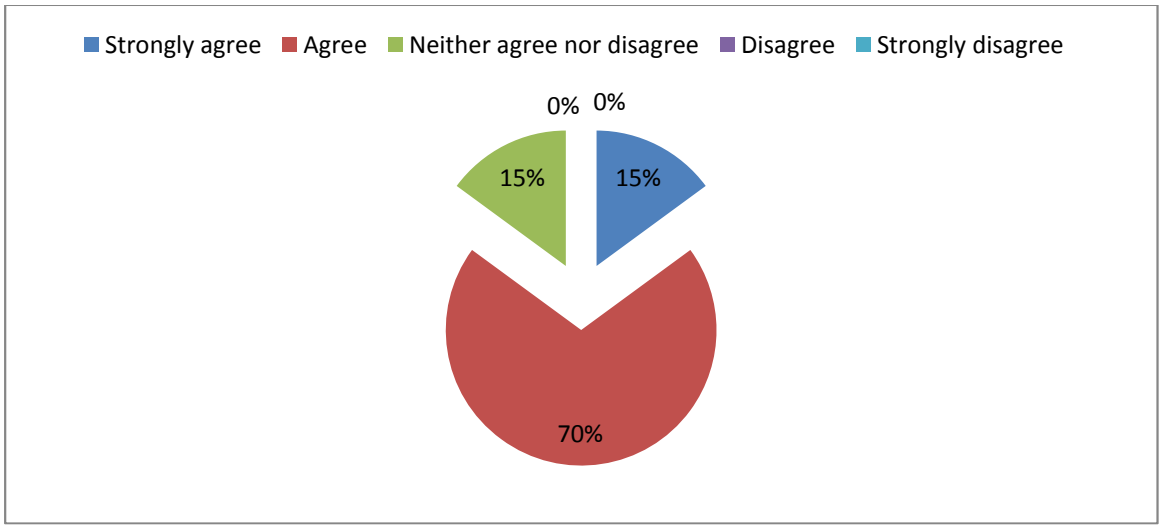


Figure 2.2 : Readers' view about the use of French in El Heddaf.

The same as the question number 3, the researcher asked them if there are some French words in El Heddaf reports. The majority of them (70%) agreed, 15% of them strongly agreed, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Question 05 : I find that the use of AA is attractive.

The findings are represented in the following table :

Table 2.3 : Readers'opinion towards AA use as an attractive code.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	07	03	04	05	01
RF	35%	15%	20%	25%	05%

Half of the respondents' answers were between strongly agree (35%) and agree (15%). The rest of them neither agreed nor disagreed (20%), 25% of them disagreed, while 05% strongly disagreed.

Question 06 : I find that the use of French is attractive

The informants' answers are simplified in the figure below :

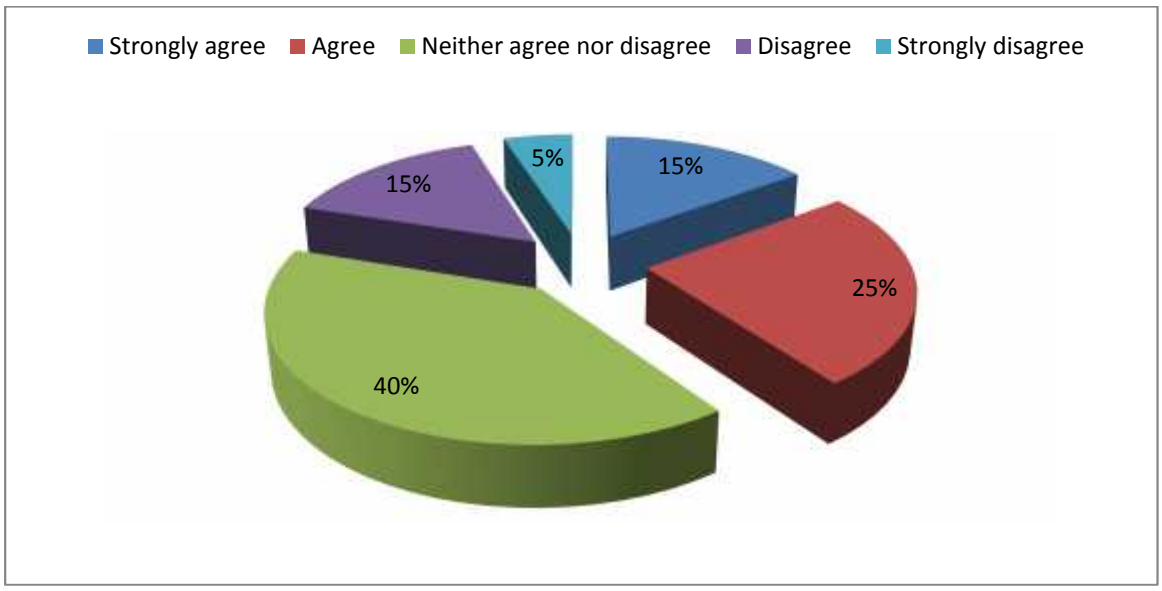


Figure 2.3 : Readers'opinion towards French use as an attractive code.

When the respondents were asked if they found French in El Heddaf an attractive language, their answers were different. 15% of the informants strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 40% neither agreed nor disagreed, 15% disagreed, and 05% of them strongly disagreed.

Question 07 : I think that the use of AA or French with MSA is meaningless and unacceptable.

The table below shows their answers :

Table 2.4 : Readers' opinions about the use of AA or French as dissatisfactory tools.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	3	3	8	4	2
RF	15%	15%	40%	20%	10%

Thirty percent (30%) of the respondents'answers were between strongly agree and agree, the same percentage (30%) was between the disagreement and the strongly disagreement answers. The remaining (40%) neither agreed nor disagreed.

Question 08 : The use of AA or French make the reports more comprehensible.

The following figure represents the informants' answers :

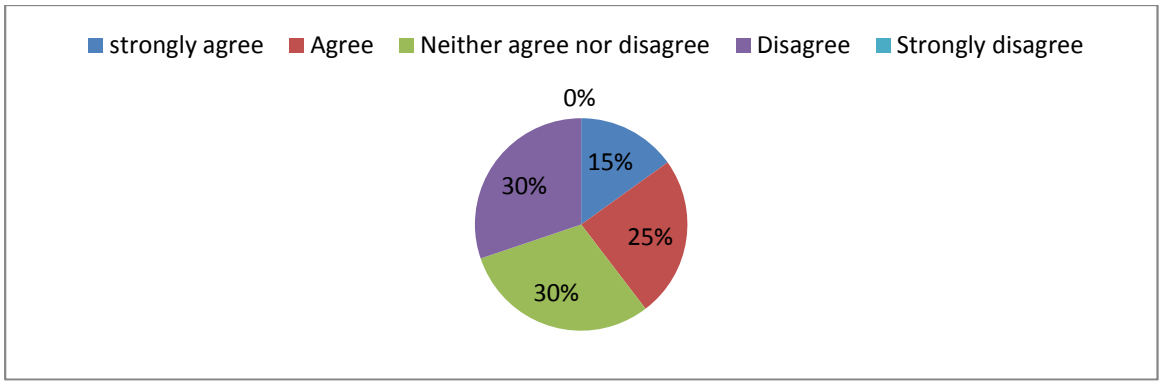


Figure 2.4 : AA and French use as comprehensible input.

15% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 25% agreed that the use of AA or French made the reports more comprehensible. However, 30% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 30% disagreed.

Question 09 : I really enjoy reading El Heddaf newspaper because the language used is suitable for all the educational levels.

The following table summarizes the findings :

Table 2.5 : Readers' feeling towards the code simplicity in El Heddaf newspaper

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	04	08	07	01	0
RF	20%	40%	35%	05%	0%

The majority of the informants (60%) either strongly agreed (20%), or agreed (40%) that the language used in El Heddaf was simple and suited all the educational levels. Whereas, 35% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 5% of them disagreed.

Question 10 : French is used in reports due to the fact that Algerians are influenced by the French colonizer.

The figure below clears up the respondents' answers :

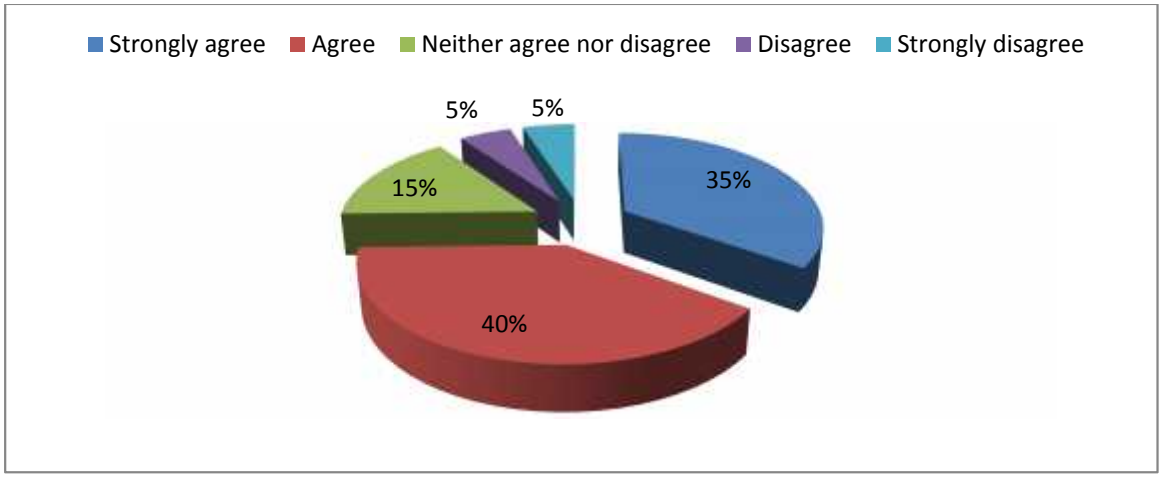


Figure 2.5 : French use in correlation to collonialism.

Most of the informants' answers (75%) either strongly agreed (35%) or agreed (40%) that the use of French is related to the French colonizers' influence on Algerians. 15% of them neither agreed nor disagreed, 5% disagreed, and also 5% strongly disagreed.

Question 11 : I enjoy reading El Heddaf newspaper because it contains a very simple language and not a complicated one.

The next table clarifies the results :

Table 2.6 : Simplicity in El Heddaf newspaper.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	03	07	08	02	0
RF	15%	35%	40%	10%	0%

Half of the informants'answers were between strongly agree (15%) and agree (35%). Thus, nearly half also neither agreed nor disagreed (40%). The remaining (10%) disagreed.

Question 12 : Lack of El Heddaf journalists' competency in MSA pushes them using their dialect in reports.

The figure below illustrates the details :

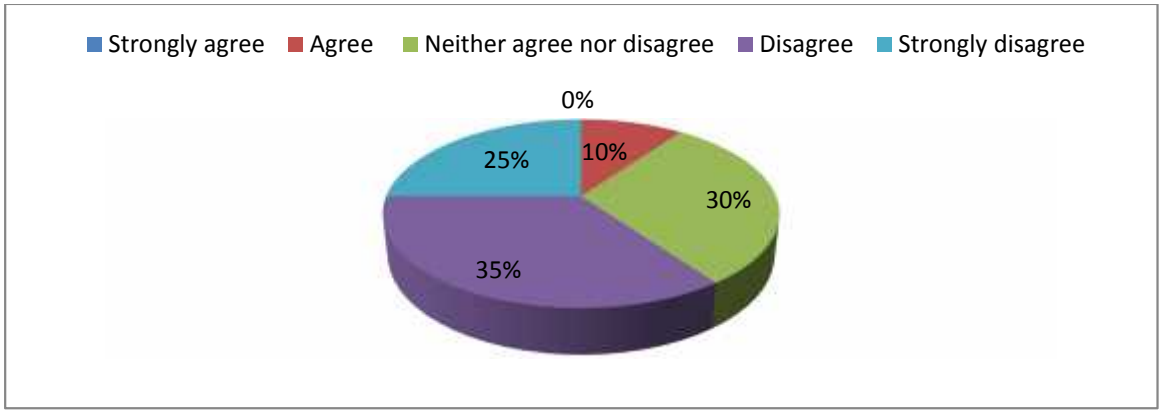


Figure 2.6 : Readers' point of view towards journalists' less of competency.

The majority of the respondents (35%) disagreed, and (25 %) strongly disagreed with this statement. 10% of the readers agreed, and 30% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Question 13 : El Heddaf reporters use AA to clarify ideas for the reader.

The table below shows their answers :

Table 2.7 : The use of AA in correlation to ideas' clarification.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
AF	06	07	05	01	01
RF	30%	35%	25%	05%	05%

The majority of answers ranged between strongly agree (30%), and agree (35%). 25% of the informants neither agreed nor disagreed, 5% of them disagreed, whereas 5% strongly disagreed.

2.4. Data Results Interpretation

Conclusions of the analysis of El Heddaf newspaper excerpts, and the questionnaire which was distributed to this newspaper's readers are summarized in the following ideas.

2.4.1. El Heddaf Newspaper Discourse Results Interpretation

From the gathered data, it was concluded that CS was evident in El Heddaf sport newspaper. The results show that the motivations for CS are generally :

- To fill a lexical gap.
- To draw attention.
- The habitual use of some terms.
- To write in an aesthetic style.
- Sometimes lack of register.
- When the journalist wants to emphasize a point.
- To bring out some informality.
- To increase readers'awareness.
- To acheive solidarity.

Moreover, the researcher has noticed that the journalists use CS when they wanted to employ idiomatic expressions (see section 2.3.1). Idiomatic expressions are usually used by Algerians. They have a deeper meaning than an ordinary sentence ; furthermore, they cannot be translated word by word, and to find the same corresponding idiom in MSA it is somehow difficult or there maybe no similar idiom in MSA. For this reason, journalists keep idiomatic expressions as they are. The journalists used both types of CS ; intra-sentential CS and inter-sentential CS (see section 1.7.3). The languages that were involved in the switching were AA or French.

2.4.2. Questionnaire Results Interpretation

It can be revealed from the analysis of the respondents' questionnaire that most of them asserted that El Heddaf journalists used both AA and French in their aricles. It is also noticed that the majority of them found that AA and French were two attractive codes. Concerning their attitudes towards the use of AA and French, most answers indicated that such use was acceptable and helpful.

Most of the informants affirmed the fact that the use of French was due to the French influence on Algerians, and denied that journalists used AA and French because of their lack of MSA proficiency.

2.5. General Results Interpretation

The aim of this study was to explore the nature of CS in El Heddaf newspaper' s articles, and the motives behind this switch. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were adopted using a range of complementary methods. The study has provided an insight to the use of CS in El Heddaf newspaper. As well as, it identified the attitude of readers towards such phenomenon.

First, it has been found that the two types of CS (intra-sentential and inter-sentential) were present in El Heddaf newspaper's articles, unlike the third type (tag switching) which was absent. Since Algeria is considered as a multilingual country, CS is a natural and inescapable phenomenon. Therefore, CS is not something to prevent, and readers are not bothered by such phenomenon. Therefore, such results confirm the first hypothesis.

Second, it has been found that journalists use CS in certain circumstances. They usually apply it in order to fill the lexical gap, increasing readers'awareness, achieving solidarity, and adding some artistic and creative style in writing. Consequently, the use of CS in many cases is done intentionally to attract readers' attention and make them familiarized with their mode of expression on the one hand. Such switch, on the other hand, occurs spontaneously to AA or French terms ; i.e., the code which people are familiar with. In addition to that, AA is the journalists' mothertongue, and

French is integrated in nearly all Algerians' conversations due to the French colonialism. The results of the newspaper analysis support the second hypothesis.

Third, it has been also found that readers had a positive attitude towards the presence of CS in El Heddaf newspaper. It should also be noted that the informants controverted that the journalists' lack of proficiency in MSA make them resort to AA or French. For this reason, journalists should carry forward using CS because readers go along with this phenomenon. Consequently, the questionnaire's results justified the third hypothesis.

2.6. Conclusion

This chapter was based on a case study in which observation and questionnaire were selected as research tools to collect and analyse data. Observation helped the researcher to shed light on CS use in El Heddaf newspaper. Moreover, the questionnaire also served in the process of collecting data in which it enabled the researcher to explore El Heddaf readers'attitudes and motives towards the use of AA and French.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

In this research work, the major concern is to investigate the phenomenon of code switching in El Heddaf newspaper. This research paper aims at finding out answers to the three research questions. The first aimis to know the nature of written code switched discourse in El Heddaf articles. The second one is to investigate the motives behind the use of dialect and French by journalists. The third one attempts to explore the readers' attitudes towards this phenomenon. Therefore, three hypotheses have been formed.

Language has a great influence on people in general and on their behaviour in particular. Therefore, journalists endeavour to manipulate their writing styles in order to captivate their readers. Hence, it is clearly noticed that the code selected by the journalists is not employed randomly but rather intentionally; i.e., journalists are aware of their code choice.

Regarding the nature of code switching used by El Heddaf journalists, it has been noticed that there are two types of switching: inter-sentential and intra-sentential switching; i.e., the switch occurs at sentence boundary as well as within sentences as appeared in the examples. There was less controversy regarding inter-sentential switching as compared to intra-sentential switching. Considering the factors, the journalists switch from MSA to AA or French in order to fill the lexical gap between Algerian Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic on the one hand, and for increasing readers'awareness and achieving a certain solidarity and aesthetic styles in writing on the other hand. Moreover, the readers admitted that the use of Algerian Arabic and French make them more attached and attracted to read this newspaper. Thus, code switching is something advantageous for both; journalists and readers.

The question that can be raised is : What will be presumed from El Heddaf journalists after some years, will they carry on using code switching in their articles, or will they write in a purely MSA with no switching of codes ?

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Appendices

APPENDIX A

El Heddaf Newspapers' Discourse



عند هذا الحد وفقط بل سيواصل التصريحات وسيلتقي بالوزير إن تطلب الأمر لاستعادة حق فريقه المهضوم، بأني هذا بعدما كان حمار قد اتهم لجنة التحكيم وأمالو بعد مهزلة بشار في مباراة الكأس، التي منح فيها الحكم ركلة جزاء إضافة إلى طرد لاعب الوفاق، ليصبح بعدها الوفاق مستهدفا "حسب حمار" بعدما طالته الأخطاء التحكيمية أمام مولودية الجزائر بعدما حرم الحكم الوفاق من ركلة جزاء، إضافة إلى موقعة بسكرة الأخيرة التي منح الحكم ركلة جزاء خيالية ونفذت بطريقة خاطئة، الأمر الذي جعل العديد يؤكدون أن "حمار ما عندوش الماشريار".

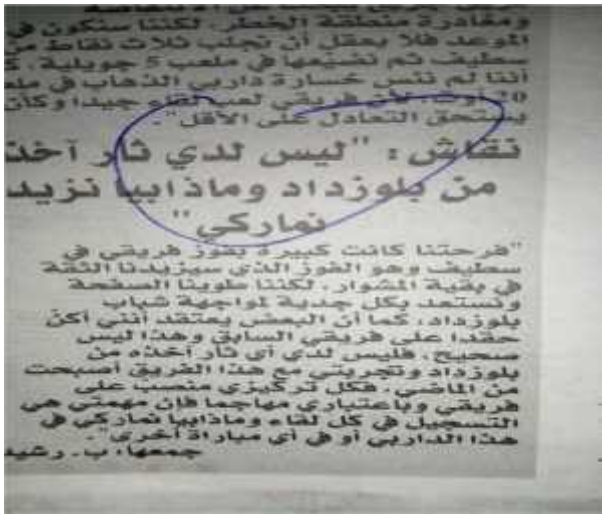


بوشول: "حقرونا في البرج ولجنة العقوبات لم تنصفنا"

"يجب التأكيد على أننا تعرضنا للحقرة في لقاء الجولة الماضية أمام أهلي البرج، حيث تعرض المدرب بوزيدي للضرب ونقل إلى المستشفى، تقدمنا بملف إلى الرابطة ولجنة العقوبات التي لم تنصفنا، وهو ما أثر على معنويات أنصارنا".

"المهم أننا حققنا الفوز"

"استقبلنا وفد غالي معسكر أحسن استقبال، وقد تمكنا من تحقيق الفوز وأنا راض بالنتائج ولا يهمني ما يقال،



وغادرة منطقة الخطر، لكننا سنكون في الموعد فلا يعقل أن تجلب ثلاث نقاط من سطيف ثم نضيعها في ملعب 5 جويلية، كنا لم ننس خسارة داربي الذهاب في ملعب "أوت بلعات طريقي لصعود جيد، وكان يستحق التعادل على الأقل".

نقاش: "ليس لدي ثأر أخذه من بلوزداد وماذا بها نزيد نهاركي"

"فرحتنا كانت كبيرة بفوز فريقي في سطيف وهو الفوز الذي سيزيدنا الثقة في بقية المشوار، لكننا طلبنا السفحة ونستعد بكل جدية لمواجهة شباب بلوزداد، كما أن البعض يعتقد أنني أكن حقدا على فريقي السابق وهذا ليس صحيح، فليس لدي أي ثأر أخذه من بلوزداد وتجربتي مع هذا الفريق أصبحت من الماضي، فكل تركيزي منصب على فريقي وباعتباري مهاجما فإن مهمتي هي التسجيل في كل لقاء وماذا بها نهاركي في هذا الداربي أو في أي مباراة أخرى".

جمعها: ب. رشيد



من يقود مؤامرة لتحطيمنا

أدلى رئيس الوفاق حسان حمار بتصريحات أمس، وقال: "الأمور أصبحت واضحة الآن، حيث التحكيمي أصبح حاضرا في كل المقابلات الأ وأصبح عيناني، فهناك من يقود مؤامرة لتحطي الأمور أصبحت واضحة الآن".

"المشكل ليس في الخطا

في من يحمي هؤلاء الح

واستطرد حمار "صحيح أن بعض



القرعة لم ترحم الاتحاد والتاسعة "ماشي موحال"

خيبة لدى البعض وعزم



الشراكة بين المولودية والمحافظ في شباك غالبية الأسهم بقرار من رئيس الجمهورية، كان أمضى منذ أكثر من خمس سنوات، لكن بعض العراقيل حالت دون ترسيم شراء نغطال لغالبية الأسهم في شركة "الحمراوة".

الإدارة كانت تقدمت بطلب سبونسور رسمي من نغطال

هذا، وكانت إدارة مولودية وهران قد تقدمت منذ حوالي شهر ونصف، بطلب رسمي لشركة نغطال وذلك لتمويل الفريق وإمضاء عقد "سبونسورينغ"، خاصة أن الشركة البترولية كانت دائما الممول رقم واحد للمولودية في سنوات المجد، ما جعل إدارة الرئيس بلحاج أحمد "بابا" تراسل مسؤولي نغطال لتجديد الشراكة.

ب. سفيان



"حن قلبو" على لاعبيه هذه المرة

معروف عن مدرب شباب قسنطينة، عبد القادر عمراني، صرامته الكبيرة مع لاعبيه في التدريبات وكل ما يتعلق بالانضباط داخل المجموعة، غاصة عندما يقرب بعض اللاعبين من تحقيق الاستثناء، ما يجعله يتقرب منهم بطريقته الخاصة. لكن بعد الفوز الرائع



تضافر جهود الجميع، والبداية بأنصار الفريق الذين باتوا مطالبين بالوقوف مع الرئيس بن همنة في هذه الفترة الصعبة التي يمر بها، والوقوف أيضا مع الفريق بلاعبيه وطاقمه الفني، بدورها، باتت السلطات أيضا مطالبة بتجنيد كل قوتها من أجل إنقاذ الفريق من شبح السقوط.

البلدية والمنتخبون "ما جايبين خبر"

بعدما قدم الوالي ما قيمته حوالي مليارين ونصف، بالإضافة إلى وقوف "الديجياس" أيضا، يمكن القول إن الولاية قامت ومازالت تقوم بمجهودات من أجل مساعدة الفالي، غير أن الغريب في الوقت الراهن، الغياب الكلي لبلدية معسكر، هذه الأخيرة التي من المفترض أن تكون



من ذلك سوف نضمن لهم الحصول على أموالهم بنسبة كبيرة.

اللاعبون صبروا كثيرا ومن حقهم المطالبة بحقوقهم

ولا يختلف اثنان أن لاعبي الجمعية كانوا "أولاد قملية" بامتياز، خاصة أنهم لم يخلطوا بين المشاكل المالية والفريق، وهو ما تجلى من خلال لعبهم المقابلات الماضية بكل قوة وتسجيل العديد من النتائج الإيجابية، فيما يبقى الآن من حقهم المطالبة بتسوية مستحقاتهم المالية وهو الأمر الذي يجب على الإدارة القيام به حتى تضمن تألقهم أيضا في المواعيد الرسمية القادمة.

بن اعراب س.



كأس الجمهورية mobilis 15

د. ناجانة VS م. سعيدة 2 1

"سعيدة ما تحشمش بالإقصاء والصح في البطولة"



بلكالام ينهي "السوبيانس" ويوقع 18 شهرا



VS

"المكرة معولة تروح بعيد"



مالديني "عجبو بزاف" البرنوس

طالي السابق لنادي "آي سي
الإيطالي، باولو مالديني،
ن أثناء حفل أفضل لاعب
201، لاسيما عندما صعد
لام الجائزة. حيث تسلم



التي بعدها المحضر القضائي في كل مرة حول الغيابات، الأمر الذي يهدد اللاعب
بالتعرض إلى عقوبات مالية قد يجد نفسه بسببها مديناً للفريق ولا يدين بأي
مستحقات عالقة.
إسحاق. ص

عنان: "مرحلة الفراغ
يجب أن تنتهي ونقاط
زوقاري ما فيهاش هدرة"

فريقكم لم يلعب الأسبوع الماضي بسبب
توقف البطولة وإجراء مباريات الكأس،



البحري بعدما بات يقدم مستويات
كبيرة وعلى الجهة اليمنى سيتكفل بن
عمران بالمهمة وسيكون دورهما في غاية الأهمية
دفاعيا وهجوميا.

الخط الأمامي "لازم يفطن"

جاء هدفا الفوز خلال لقاء معسكر بتيران صديقة
وبواسطة المدافع الأيسر بلحوة، وهذا مع استمرار نقص
الفعالية لدى الخط الأمامي موازاة مع تواصل إبعاد
بوطيبة رغم تسجيله في كل اللقاءات الودية الأخيرة وفي
كل الحالات فإن الخط الأمامي "لازم يفطن" من خلال
التسجيل من أنصاف الفرق أمام تلمسان. م. وضحة



الهداف

لاعبو المولودية "ما يسمحوش" في الراية الوطنية

أمس لاعبو مولودية الجزائر
خلال مباراة فريقهم،
أمس، أمام "أتوهو أوبو"
الكونغولي في منافسة
رابطة أبطال إفريقيا،
على أخذ صورة
تذكارية بالراية
الوطنية قبل انطلاق
المباراة، مؤكدين
قيمة الألوان الوطنية



خاصة وأنه سجل هدفا رائعا
مرمى اتحاد بلعباس الجمعة الما
لكن رغم ذلك، يبقى منذهشا لوضع
كبير كان يتنافس على لقب رابطة
الإفريقية قبل أشهر قليلة

بابا "ما
شافش" هدف غربي
والأنصار أعلموه بالفوز !



بلاثية نظيفة وحقق الفاصل
زملاء ميمارا كثيرا على تكرار هذا السيناريو بعد
عشرة أيام من الآن
طارق. ب

يتوعد الكونغوليين ويعد برفع التحدي في العودة...

حشود: "الحكم أهدى الكونغوليين الفوز
وفي الإياب يعرفو المولودية واش تسوى"

أدعو أنصارنا إلى التنقل بقوة أمام سي أس سي
وأعدهم بالتأهل أمام أوتوهو



"أحترم سعدي كثيرا،
لكننا لسنا في عهد الشيتة"

وواصل بريشان كلامه فقال أيضا: "أحترم كثيرا المدرب سعدي، لكن لسنا في عهد "الشيتة".. كما قلت لكم سابقا، لم أكن أنتظر أن يتحدث بهذا الشكل. بل كنت أنتظر أن يتحدث عن المباراة وعن الأسباب التي جعلت الشبيبة تتعثر مرة أخرى فوق أرضية ميدانها، لاسيما في هذه الفترة بالذات التي هي بحاجة ماسة إلى تحقيق انتصارات للخروج من الوضعية الحالية، لكنه راح يثني على ملال ويشيد به. لم أفهم لماذا يتحدث عن ملال وأنه فعل هذا وقام بهذا !! كان عليه أن يتحدث عن فريقه وعن المباراة وعن الوضعية التي تعيشها الشبيبة. فعلا، لقد اندهشت لما قاله بعد نهاية المباراة.

"يقول إنه لا يملك حلولا



الهداف

شاوشي "هيئل" حشود بركلة جزاء "داربي" بلوزداد

الظاهر أن العلاقة الجيدة بين لاعبي مولودية الجزائر هي من صنعت من النادي مجموعة واحدة



شاوشي: "تقاط لياسما ما يفوتوش الباركينغ"

بعد البداية الموفقة التي حقق المدرب عزيز عباس مع اتحاد الحراش، بالعودة بنقطة من ملعب الشهيد حملاوي أمام متصدر



أكد حارس مولودية الجزائر فوزي شاوشي أن الهدف الثاني الذي تلقاه الفريق جاء من قرار تحكيمي فاضح، إذ أن مهاجم نادي "أوتوهو" أوباسي راقب الكرة بيده ووضعها في الشباك، في الوقت الذي توقف فيه اللاعبون اعتقادا منهم أن الحكم سيعلن عن مخالفة، وقال: "ما نكذبش عليكم راسي حبس في لقطة الهدف الثاني، لم أكن أتوقع أن يكون التحكيم منحازا لتلك الدرجة، فاللاعب راقب الكرة بيده والجميع شاهده وبعدها وضع الكرة في الشباك دون أن يتحرك حكم التماس أو الحكم الرئيسي".

"مونتان" يعود بتعادل



شاوشي:
"راسي حبس في الهدف الثاني ولم أتوقع أن يحتسبه الحكم"

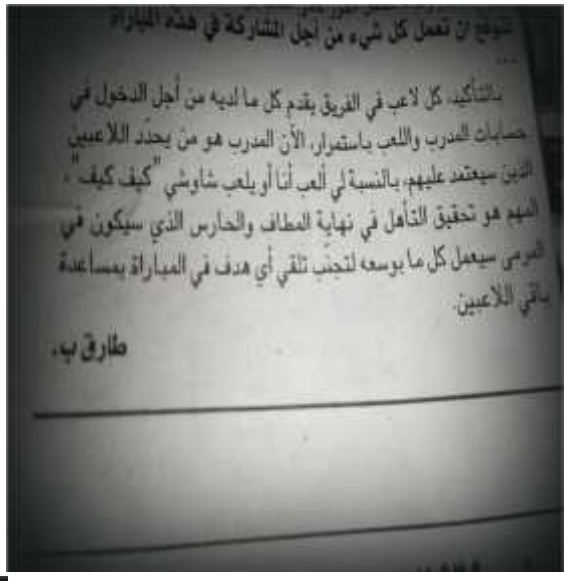


بن همنة: "ما بقاش بالون وكرهنا كل شيء"

وقد صرح الرئيس محمد بن همنة بخصوص هذه القضية، حيث بدا محبطا للغاية، جراء حبس أنصار غالي معسكر، حين قال: "سئما كل شيء بعد الهزيمة أمام مولودية سعيدة وازدادت الأمور سوء بعد إيقاف الأنصار وتأجيل محاكمتهم، هذه ليست كرة قدم والأمور ازدادت صعوبة علينا خلال ما تبقى من مشوار، كوننا لم نعد مهتمين أبدا بالفريق، فأولاد الناس أولى من الرياضة والفريق و من كل شيء".

"من الصعب أن ترى أنصارك في السجن"

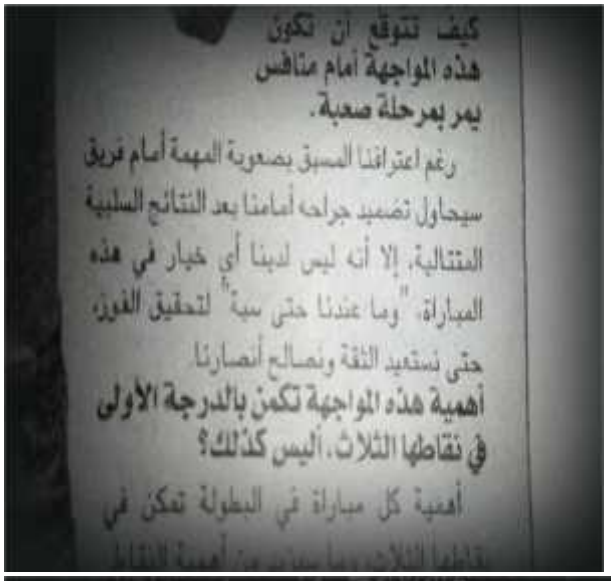
وأردف: "من الصعب أن تشاهد مناصر من أجل تشجيع الفريق رهن الحبس



نتوقع أن نفعل كل شيء من أجل المشاركة في هذه المباراة

بالتأكيد، كل لاعب في الفريق يقدم كل ما لديه من أجل الدخول في حسابات المدرب واللعب باستمرار، الآن المدرب هو من يحدد اللاعبين الذين سيعتمد عليهم، بالنسبة لي ألعب أنا أو يلعب شاوشي "كيف كيف"، المهم هو تحقيق التأهل في نهاية المطاف والحارس الذي سيكون في العرس سيعمل كل ما بوسعه لتجنب تلقي أي هدف في المباراة بمساعدة باقي اللاعبين.

طارق ب.



كيف تتوقع أن تكون هذه المواجهة أمام منافس يمر بمرحلة صعبة.

رغم اعترافنا المسبق بصعوبة المهمة أمام فريق سيحاول تضميد جراحه أمامنا بعد النتائج السلبية المتتالية، إلا أنه ليس لدينا أي خيار في هذه المباراة. "وما عندنا حتى سبة" لتحقيق الفوز، حتى نستعيد الثقة ونصالح أنصارنا.

أهمية هذه المواجهة تكمن بالدرجة الأولى في نقاطها الثلاث، أليس كذلك؟

أهمية كل مباراة في البطولة تمكن في



به أيضا الفريق المنافس، مشددا على ضرورة وضعتها هيئة "الكاف" مسبقا، وهو ما جعل إدارة الشباب

اللاعبون "قلبوها" بعد المباراة

بعد إعلان الحكم النيجري نهاية اللقاء على وقع التعاد لأفراحهم، لاسيما في غرف تبديل الملابس التي شهدت أ أمام مهمة سهلة نسبيا في لقاء الإياب، لاسيما وأنه س

السفير استقبلهم في مقر إقامته



الصادر السبت 11 فيفري 2012

س. وادي ارهيو - ت. مسا

"تساهل ماكانش وواد ارهيو ما تحبسناش"

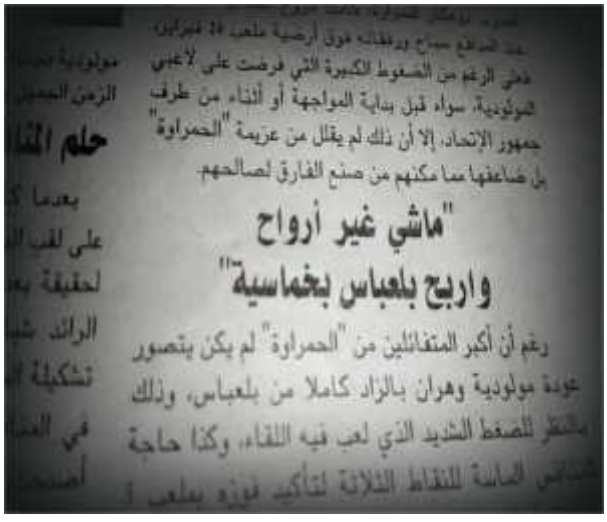


نسرق المرتبة الثانية التي نحتلها".

"من حقنا اللعب على الشومبيونا"

وبخصوص مستقبل المولودية وحظوظها في المنافسة على لقب البطولة قال إبن بسكرة: "البطولة مازالت طويلة والحديث عن اللقب سابق لأوانه، لذا فيجب أن نسير بقية المشوار مباراة بمباراة مع المواصلة بنفس الحرارة والعزيمة، وأن نضع بين أعيننا المنافسة على اللقب والذي بات حقا مشروعا بالنظر لما نقدمه لحد الآن".

"الفوز أجمل هدية نقدمها للجمهور"



الزمن الحمير

حلم المنا

على لقب ال

لحقيقة بعـ

الرائد شا

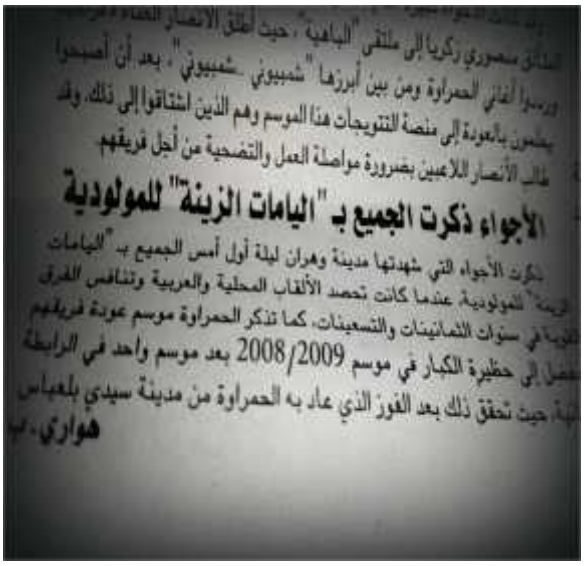
تشكيلة ال

في المنا

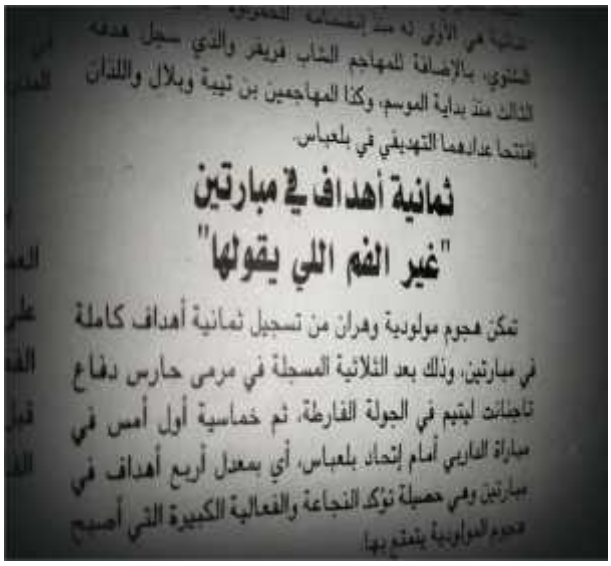
أصبحـ

"ماشي غير أرواح واربح بلعباس بخماسية"

رغم أن أكبر المتفائلين من "الحمراوة" لم يكن يتصور عودة مولودية وهران بالزاد كاملا من بلعباس، وذلك بالنظر للضغط الشديد الذي لعب فيه اللقاء، وكنا حاجة النقاط الثلاثة لتأكيد فوزه بملعب ا



الأجواء ذكرت الجميع بـ "الليامات الزينة" للمولودية



ثمانية أهداف في مباراتين

"غير الفم اللي يقولها"



بعض أعضاء الإدارة "بسالو" في الوضعية الحالية

"وين راها" الـ 6 نقاط التي وعدتم بها؟



"غاضتني أننا خيبنا الأنصار ونعتذر منهم"



"الفوز أو التعادل... المهم ما نخسروش"



الحراوة والعبابسة خاوة وما بيناتهمش عداوة



هدف البطولة في ظل وضعيتها وكذا فارق النقاط عن أندية المقدمة.

"تبهديلة" غياب الحماية المدنية تكررت

شهدت مواجهة فئة أقل من 17 سنة بين مولودية وهران وشبيبة الساورة صبيحة أمس بملعب بن أحمد، مهزلة جديدة تمثلت في غياب الحماية المدنية، ما اضطر حكم المباراة لعدم إجرائها، لتبقى فئة أقل من 17 سنة مدة بخسارة المباراة على البساط. تجدر الإشارة إلى أنه سبق لفئة أقل من سنة أن خسرت في مرحلة الذهاب مواجهة ترجي مستغانم على البساط بسبب غياب الحماية المدنية أيضا.

مواجهة المولودية - الحراش يوم 23 فيفري



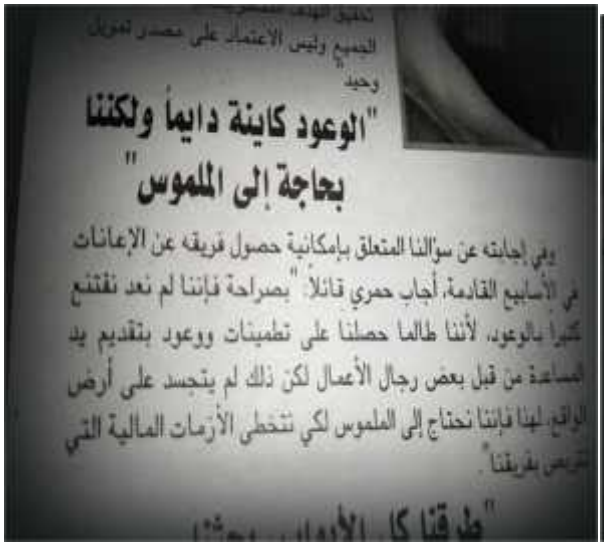
حتى باقي المساهمين "ضاربين النخ"

بالإضافة إلى خلو الساحة كليا من رجال الأعمال والشركات الاقتصادية ولا الوطنية القادرة على تقديم يد المساعدة المالية لإدارة السريع، فما يطرح التساؤلات وبشدة هو الموقف المتخذ من قبل جل المساهمين الآخرين في الشركة الرياضية لأسود "سبا" التي يترأس مجلس إدارتها محمد حمري. تاركين الأخير يصارع ويناضل وحيدا دون سعيهم إلى تحسين الوضعية المالية للفريق وإخراجه من الأزمات.

حمري المسؤول ولكن "يد وحدة ما تصفق"

هذا ويتفق الجميع على أن حمري هو الذي يتحمل مسؤولية جلب مصادر التمويل لشركته، بما أنه وعند قدومه لتولي منصب رئيس مجلس إدارة وافق على العمل وحيدا رغم إدراك أن المأمورية صعبة للغاية، لكن يبقى من غير المنطقي إطلاقا أن يتكفل حمري بكل شيء وفي غياب أي إعانات مهما كان نوعها، خصوصا وأن صرف الكثير من الأموال طيلة الـ17 شهرا الماضية.

منحة الشلف كلفته 400 مليون



"الوعود كاينة دايما ولكننا بحاجة إلى الملموس"

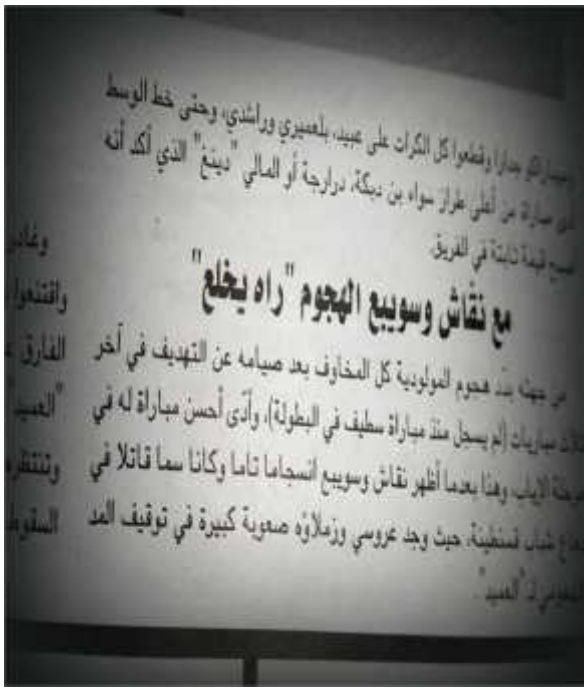
وفي إجابته عن سؤالنا المتعلق بإمكانية حصول فريقه عن الإعانات في الأسابيع القادمة، أجاب حمري قائلا: "بصراحة فإننا لم نعد نقتنع كثيرا بالوعود، لأننا طالما حصلنا على تطمينات ووعود بتقديم يد المساعدة من قبل بعض رجال الأعمال لكن ذلك لم يتجسد على أرض الواقع، لهذا فإننا نحتاج إلى الملموس لكي نتخطى الأزمات المالية التي تتربص بفريقنا".



لاعبو بجاية "هولوها بـ الفيميجان"

فرحة لاعبي مولودية بجاية كانت كبيرة في نهاية المباراة بعد التأهل الذي حققوه على حساب مولودية وهران، حيث أنهم احتفلوا مطولا مع "لي كراب" من فوق أرضية الميدان و"هولوها بالفيميجان"، بعدما أشعلوا الألعاب النارية وكانت الأجواء مميزة في ملعب الوحدة المغاربية.

حدث المباراة



مع نقاش وسويبع الهجوم "راه يخلع"

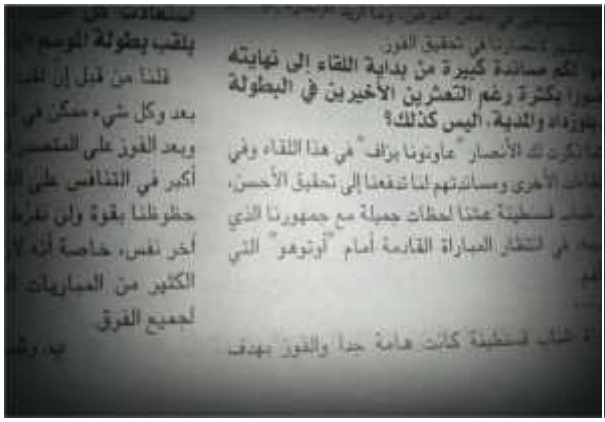
من جهته سد هجوم المولودية كل المخاوف بعد صيامه عن التهديف في آخر [illegible] مباريات لم يسجل منذ مباراة سطيف في البطولة)، وأدى أحسن مباراة له في [illegible] وهذا بعدما أظهر نقاش وسويبع انسجاما تاما وكانا سما قاتلا في [illegible] مع ثنائي تمنطينة، حيث وجد عروسي وزملاؤه صعوبة كبيرة في توقيف المد [illegible]



الرجال يؤكدون أن البطولة الثامنة "ماشي موحال"

وغادر أنصار مولودية الجزائر مدرجات ملعب 5 جويلية وكلهم فخر بفريقهم، واقتنعوا بأن حلم البطولة الثامنة عاد ليداعب فريق القلب بكل قوة، بعدما تقلص الفارق عن الرائد إلى ست نقاط فقط وبالنظر إلى الرزنامة المريحة التي تنتظر "العميد"، مقارنة بشباب قسنطينة الذي سيكون طريقه نحو اللقب محفوفا بالمخاطر وتنتظره خرجات نارية إلى بشار، المدية، وهران، البليدة بين أندية تبحث عن تفادي السقوط وأخرى تحلم بـ "البودبوم".

م. لكحل



لقاء مساندة كبيرة من بداية اللقاء إلى نهايته
وا بكثرة رغم التعثرين الأخيرين في البطولة
بوزداد والمدية، اليس كذلك؟

ذكرت تلك الأنصار "عاونونا يزاف" في هذا اللقاء وفي
ات الأخرى ومساندتهم لنا تدفعنا إلى تحقيق الأحسن،
ضار فسطيفة عشنا لحظات جميلة مع جمهورنا الذي
في انتظار المباراة القادمة أمام "أوتوهو" التي

ب فسطيفة كانت هامة جدا والفوز بهدف

يلقب بطولة الموسم"

قلنا من قبل إن لقد
بعد وكل شيء ممكن في
وبعد الفوز على المتصدر
أكبر في التنافس على
حظوظنا بقوة ولن نفرط
آخر نفس، خاصة أنه لا
الكثير من المباريات
لجميع الفرق



المحلي عبرك

"الرايـد مـا يربحـش مـع بـوزرار والمخـاوف تتأكـ

زيدان: "لم أعرقل محاد
وركلة الجزاء كانت خا



حقق أول فوز في الموسم

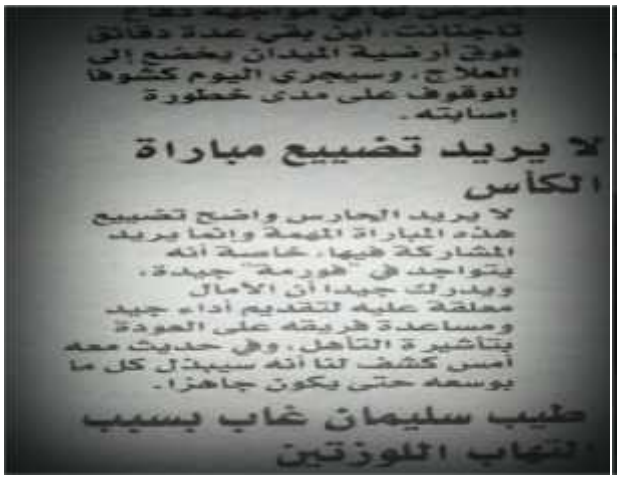
علي معسكر

الفريق وقف برجاله وهذي هي الغالية لي نبغوها



المحلي عبرك

"الهـدرة على الكـاس بـدات" والبليـدة أمـام منعـرج المـوسم



تاجنانت، ابن بشي عدة دقائق
فوق أرضية الميدان بخضع إلى
العلاج، وسيجري اليوم كشوفا
للوقوف على مدى خطورة
إصابته.

لا يريد تضييع مباراة الكاس

لا يريد الحارس واضح تضييع هذه المباراة المهمة وإنما يريد المشاركة فيها، خاصة أنه يتواجد في "فورمة" جيدة. ويدرك جيدا أن الأمال معلقة عليه لتقديم أداء جيد ومساعدة فريقه على العودة بتأشيرة التأهل. وفي حديث معه أمس كشف لنا أنه سيبذل كل ما بوسعه حتى يكون جاهزا.

طبيب سليمان غاب بسبب
انتهاب اللوزتين



"الكاس ما نطلقوهاش وتنقصنا نتائج إيجابية متتالية

معروف ونتمنى أن ننجح معه"



"اللاعبـون شرفـوا القميـص والإتحـاد ما لحقـش إلـى شـاوشـي"

"المولودية لديها قاعدة
لعب وعلى اللاعبين
الإسترجاع والمواصلة"

"المولودية ضيعت الفوز،
لكن هذه هي الكرة"

"أشكر اللاعبين وأقول
لـ حشود بارك الله فيك"

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

ضع علامة (×) امام الجواب الذي تعتقده مناسبا :

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	لا اوافق ولا اعارض	اعارض	اعارض بشدة
1- تعتبر جريدة الهداف من الجرائد المتداولة بكثرة في الجزائر.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2- اسلوب الكتابة في جريدة الهداف يعتبر فريدا من نوعه.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3- مراسلو الهداف يستعملون بعض الكلمات العامية في تقاريرهم.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4-مراسلو الهداف يستعملون بعض الكلمات الفرنسية في تقاريرهم.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5- اجد ان استعمال العامية في الهداف ملفت للانتباه.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6- اجد ان استعمال اللغة الفرنسية في الهداف ملفت للانتباه.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7- اعتقد ان استعمال العامية و اللغة الفرنسية غير هادف و يعتبر جريمة في حق اللغة العربية.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8-استعمال العامية و اللغة الفرنسية يجعل التقارير مفهومة اكثر.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9- استمتع كثيرا بقراءة جريدة الهداف لان اللغة المستعملة مناسبة لكل المستويات التعليمية.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10- استعمال اللغة الفرنسية هو نتيجة تاثر الجزائريين بالمستعمر الفرنسي.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11- استمتع بقراءة جريدة الهداف لانها تحتوي كثيرا على مستوى من البساطة و البعد عن التكلف في اختيار الكلمات.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12- نقص كفاءة مراسلي الهداف في اللغة العربية هو الذي يجعلهم يستخدمون العامية.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13- مراسلو الهداف يستخدمون العامية لايضاح الفكرة للقارئ.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

شكرا لتعاونكم

Questionnaire Translated in English

Indicate your agreement with the following statements by putting the (×) mark in front of the sentence which most closely represents your opinion :

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1- El Heddaf newspaper is considered as a very circulating one in Algeria.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2- The writing style of El Heddaf newspaper is unique.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3- El Heddaf reporters use AA in their articles.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4- El Heddaf reporters use French in their articles.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5- I find that the use of AA is attractive.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6- I find that the use of French is attractive.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7- I think that the use of AA or French is meaningless and unacceptable.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8- The use of AA or French make the reports more comprehensible. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9- I really enjoy reading El Heddaf newspaper because the languge used is suitable for all the educational levels. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10- French is used in reports due to the fact that the Algerians are influenced by the French colonizer. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

11- I enjoy reading El Heddaf newspaper because it contains a very simple language and not a complicated one. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

12- Lack of El Heddaf journalists' competency in MSA pushes them using their dialect in reports. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

13- El Heddaf reporters use AA to clarify ideas for the reader. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Thank you for your collaboration