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Sociolinguistic Description of Farmer's Jargon in an Algerian Arabic Context: Mecheria Speech Community.

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Dedication

I wholeheartedly dedicate this humble research work to:

First and above all the Almighty Allah for his fruitful help and his blessings to finish this work.

I dedicate this work to my Mom, my Precious Queen and to my Dad, my strength in life.

To my sweet and beloved parent, thank you for all things you've done for me as I've grown up.

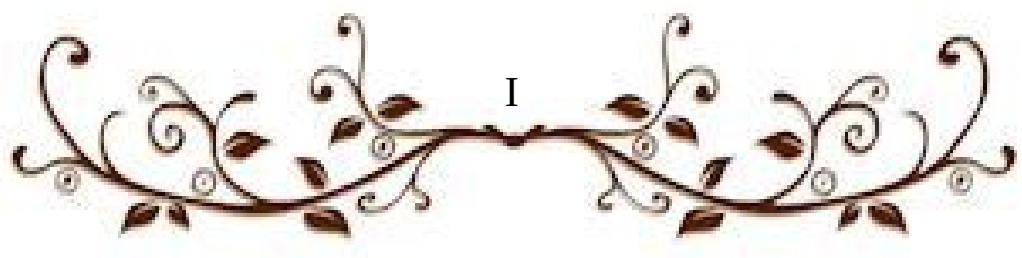
To my brothers,Mohammed and Tayeb.To my Sisters, Zahra and Assia and all their children.

To my Familly

To my fiends

To those whom I love the most.

TAIBI Hanane



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Thank you

Abstract

The present research work is an attempt to describe the sociolinguistic situation of an Algerian town and one of the districts of Naama, which is called Mecheria. The main purpose of this research work is to describe and shed light on the linguistic features characterizing the farmers jargon in Mecheria speech community, mainly phonological, and lexical ones. The researcher attempts to show how these features differ from other varieties and, how it also differs from one speaker to another in the same farmer category according to age. The researcher has collected data from a number of male farmers in Mecheria speech community through using different methods which are recording, observation and interview. Quantitative and qualitative analysis and interpretation of the results help in understanding the reasons behind such behavior. The results show that the geographical factors, the nature of profession and the French colonization have influenced the speech community which led to a linguistic distinction for this social category.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA: Algerian Arabic

CM: Code Mixing

CS: Code Switching

Fig: Figure

IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

Rec: Record

List of Phonetic Symbols

These Phonetic Symbols approximate the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

Transcription	IPA	MSA	EXAMLPES	ENGLISH GLOSS
/b/	[b]	ب	[bæb]	‘Door’
/t/	[t]	ت	[ntæ ʕi]	‘Mine’
/d/	[d]	د	[duːda]	‘Worm’
/ ṭ/	[ṭ]	ط	[ṭæblæ]	‘table’
/k/	[k]	ك	[kelb]	‘dog’
/ʒ/	[g]	ج	[ʒædi]	‘Grand father’
/q/	[q]	ق	[qard]	‘monkey’
/ʔ/	[ʔ]	ء	[ʔaʕṭini]	‘give me’
/f/	[f]	ف	[fæda]	‘silver’
/θ/	[θ]	ث	[θalʒ]	‘snow’
/ð/	[ð]	ذ	[ðhb]	‘gold’
/ḍ/	[ḍ]	ض	[ḍbɑːb]	‘fog’
/ɖ̡/	[ɖ̡]	ظ	[ɖ̡har]	‘back’
/s/	[s]	س	[səta]	‘six’
/z/	[z]	ز	[zarafa]	‘giraffe’
/ṣ/	[sˤ]	ص	[ṣˤnobar]	‘pine’
/š/	[ʃ]	ش	[ʃuːf]	‘look’
/X/	[x]	خ	[xal]	‘uncle’
/ġ/	[ɣ]	غ	[ɣata]	'cover’
/ḥ/	[ħ]	ح	[sṭaḥ]	‘surface’
/ʕ/	[ʕ]	ع	[ʕɑːli]	‘high’
/h/	[h]	ه	[hræb]	‘escape’
/m/	[m]	م	[mriːd]	‘patient’
/n/	[n]	ن	[nɑːr]	‘fire’
/l/	[l]	ل	[ḥliːb]	‘milk’
/r/	[r]	ر	[rwaḥ]	‘come’
/Y/	[j]	ي	[jæd]	‘hand’
/W/	[w]	و	[wæld]	‘boy’

Vowels

[iː] as in [liːl] _____‘night’

[uː] as in [ʃuːf] ____‘look’

[aː] as in [naːr] ____‘fire’

[æ] as in [bæb] ____‘door’

[i] as in [jdid]____ ‘new’

[a] as in [qard]____ ‘monkey’

[ɛ] as in [wɛld] ____‘boy’

The transcription of French letters has been taken from ‘ Larouse’ dictionary.

Consonnes	Transcription
B	**[b]**
C	**[k],[s]**
D	**[d]**
F	**[f]**
G	**[g],[ʒ]**
J	**[ʒ]**
H	**[h]**
K	**[k]**
L	**[l]**
M	**[m]**
N	**[n]**
P	**[p]**
Q	**[k]**
R	**[r]**
S	**[s]**
T	**[t]**
V	**[v]**
Z	[z]
Ch	[ʃ]
Gn	[ɲ]
Ng	[ŋ]

Voyelles	Transcription
a	[a]
an,en	[ɑn]
E	[ə]
é – è	[ɛ],[e]
Eu	[Ø],[œ]
I	[i]
In	[ɛ̃]
O	[ɔ], [o]
On	[ɔ]
Ou	[u]
U	[y]
Un	[yn]

Semi-voyelles	Transcription
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U	[ɥ]
Ou	[w]

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Language is the most powerful medium of communication in any speech community where people express their thoughts feelings, and beliefs .The past half-century has witnessed a remarkable progress in the study of language. However, with the emergence of sociolinguistics, language began to be studied in relation to society.

Since language is considered as a social phenomenon, there is no doubt that language varies from one country or society to another and even within the single one. For instance, language may vary according to place, social class, individuals, and situation. Thus, this was regarded as *Language variation* (Labov1972).

Language variation, as an important topic in sociolinguistics, has been discussed by many sociolinguists in different dimensions, but it was William Labov the pioneer of such a study, as he has focused on the study of the relationship between social and linguistic structure. In other words, it is the regional, social or contextual differences in the way a particular language is used.

Indeed, in the single society many variations of language occur, jargon is one of them. It refers to the specific lexicon used among members of the same profession or any community of practice.

The fact that language is continuously changing; this research attempts to describe the farmers jargon in Mecherias speech community. Hence, such diversity in language has called to shed light on the following problimatics;

To what extent do farmers of Mecheria speech community maintain their linguistic variety?

In order to explore the problematic, the following sub-questions are raised:

- What are the linguistic features in farmers jargon in Mecheria speech community?

- What are the reasons behind the different linguistic phenomena of the farmers jargon in Mecheria speech community?

- What is the difference between old and young farmers jargon in Mecheria speech community?

The above research questions can be answered temporarily in the following research hypotheses:

- ✓ Lexicon and phonology may be the main distinctive linguistic features in farmers jargon.
- ✓ Among the reasons that can lie behind the different linguistic phenomena may be; colonization, education and isolation.
- ✓ Probably, young farmers tend to use more French words in their correct form than the elders; while elders may use more Standard Arabic terms in comparison with youth speech.

Therefore, the current dissertation is divided into two chapters; the first chapter represents a literature perspective which deals with the key- concepts that are related to the area of research. It sheds some light on the difference between language and dialect, by giving a brief definition for both of them. In addition, it highlights the language variation definitions including mainly jargon, besides a brief review of sociolinguistic phenomena. Moreover, the researcher gives a general overview about the Algerian linguistic profile.

The second chapter is a practical in form and content. The researcher provides an overview about the historical background of Mecheria, its geographical location and its population. Then, it introduces the research methods considered to collect the data which are recoding, observation and interview with a sample that contains thirty male farmers. The data are analysed and interpreted in both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Chapter One :

Literature Perspective

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1.1. Introduction

The first chapter deals with the theoretical part of this research work. It focuses on defining the different key concepts of language varieties; it also aims at introducing major different linguistic phenomena besides a comparison between the terms. It also sheds light on a general overview of sociolinguistics. In addition, this chapter describes the linguistic situation in Algeria, and its different spoken languages mainly Arabic, French and Berber.

1.2. Language VS. Dialect

Language and dialect are mysterious terms in which they represent a simple, infinitely complex dichotomy.

According to Colin (1991:23) a dialect is **"a sub variety of a language unit which is typically a language (…) a dialect is unwritten, in which a language processes a written 'standard' and a literature"**. Colin distinguishes between language and dialect in that language is standardized and used in formal situation as a written form in which is more prestigious; whereas dialect is a variety of language which is spoken and not written and usually used in informal situation which is not prestigious. Language is the standard variety that is used in formal domains such as: education, parliament and all formal occasions; while, dialect is the variety used in informal occasions, it is used between families, friends and in every day conversations. Werniech (1945) said that **"[…] a language is a dialect with an army and navy[…]"[1].** He pointed out that language is a variety that carries a set of rules and principles.

1.3. Language Variation

Sociolinguistic as a huge field has dealt with many disciplines in studying languages, and language variation is one of the major areas of investigation in the field. It did not attract much attention of linguists until 1960's when it was developed by Labov. In the same vein, Chambers(2003:13) says that : **"though**

[1] Weinreich presents this statement as a remark of an auditor at a lecture series given between 13 December 1943 and 12 June 1944.

linguistic variation may be obvious, no linguists analysed it systematically until the inception of sociolinguistics in 1960's".

Labov's work *The Social Stratification of English in New York City* (1966) has inspired linguists in studying language variation and thus led to the emergence of a new approach or discipline called variationist sociolinguistics. The latter treated language as a means which can vary from one speaker to another. The key to this approach is to study correlations between linguistic and variables; i.e.; to focus on the linguistic system in relation to the social aspects of the individual and context. Labov's intent in the new approach of linguistic variation theory was **"an empirical, rigorous and reproducible approach to language as it is actually used, through a solid data and objective analyses"**[2].

Language variety is a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably sounds, words, grammatical features, ect). Which we can connect with some external factors apparently, a geographical area or a social group. (Hudson 1996; Ferguson 1972 and Waurdhaugh 2006).

Language variation is a core concept in sociolinguistics. In daily life, there are so many varieties of language which are used by people such as: dialect, style, register, slang and jargon. (Cited in Iragiliti, 2007, pp4-16).

1.3.1. Style

Style is related to the typical ways in which one or more people do a particular thing. Style in linguistic behavior, thus, becomes alternative ways of expressing the same content. It is the way individuals speak, the speaker can also make a choice whether informal or formal, it depends on the participant's circumstances, age and social group (Wardhaugh, 2006).In addition, style is the variance in the speech which is used in certain situation or form of the language used for the same purpose under certain circumstances.

1.3.2 Register

[2] Quoted in: http://albuquerque.bioinformatics.uottawa.ca/Papers/labov.pdf.

A register is a variety of language used in a particular social setting, it may be defined in terms of greater or lesser formality, or in terms of socially recognized events, such as baby talk, which is used in many western cultures when talking to small children, or a joking register used in teasing or playing the dozens.

In this respect, Bolinger (1981:213) says: **“Register is a variety that is not typically identified with any particular speech community but is tied to the communicative occasion”.** Therefore**,** registers can simply be described as variations of the language according to its use.

1.3.3. Jargon

Jargon refers to the specialized language (a set of vocabulary items) used by a professional or occupational group. While this variation is often useful or necessary for those within the group, it is usually meaningless to outsiders. Some professions have so much jargon of their own that it has its own name; for example, lawyers use legalese, while academics use academese. Thus, all professions have their own jargons. One can, therefore, speak about farmer’s jargon or teacher’s jargon.

The philosopher Étienne Bonnot de Condillac observed in 1782 that **"every science requires a special language because every science has its own ideas".** As a rationalist member of the Enlightenment, he continued: **"It seems that one ought to begin by composing this language, but people begin by speaking and writing, and the language remains to be composed."**[3] He pointed out that each filed requires its own vocabulary.

1.3.4. Jargon VS Slang

Jargon is sometimes wrongly confused with slang, and people often take it in the same sense but a difference is always there. The main difference is one of register; jargon is formal language unique to a specific discipline or field, while slang is common, very informal language variety that is more likely to be spoken than written, which is developed within a certain community, and consists of words

[3] Quoted by Fernand Braudel, in discussing the origins of *capital*, *capitalism*, in *The Wheels of Commerce*, vol. II of *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th–18th Century*,.

or phrases whose literal meanings are different than the actual meanings (sometimes are not polite). Michael Adams remarks that, **"slang is liminal language... it is often impossible to tell, even in context, which interests and motives it serves... slang is on the edge."**[4]

Hence, it is not understood by people outside of that community or circle. A doctor discussing "myocardial infarctions"[5] is an example of jargon which means (heart attack). Whereas**,** a teen texting back his friend says "IKR"[6] is an example of slang which means (I know, right!).

1.4. Sociolinguistics

The study of language which pays attention to the social aspects of language is commonly called sociolinguistics. The language use in society; means how people in certain communities utilise their languages to communicate among them. As mentioned by Southerlaned and Katanba(1996:540) the locus of all sociolinguistic investigations is the speech community.

Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

1.5. Sociolinguistic Phenomena

[4] Partridge, Eric (2002). *A dictionary of slang and unconventional English (Slang itself being slang for Short Language) : colloquialisms and catch phrases, fossilized jokes and puns, general nicknames, vulgarisms and such Americanisms as have been naturalized* (8th ed.). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-29189-7.
[5]Mentioned at https://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words04/usage/jargon_medical.html accessed on 18/03/2019 at 16:56
[6] Mentioned at https://www.entitymag.com/modern-slang-words/ accessed on 18/3/2019 at 17:08

The existence of language variation leads to the emergence of some linguistic phenomena such as: borrowing, code-mixing, and code-switching.

1.5.1. Code switching and code mixing

Code in sociolinguistics simply refers to a language or a language variety. Both Code Mixing (CM) and Code Switching (CS) are in one way or another coming together of two or more languages or codes. Unlike Pidgins and Creoles, these are milder instances of language contact situation.

Warhaugh (1986:103) states that CM occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means that the conversant just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code Mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language e.g. morphology and lexical items.

The definition of 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 (Romaine, 1992:110).

Wardaugh (1986:100) says,

> **"A Code Switching is conversational strategy set to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation; and the metaphorical CS happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation"**.

In reference, with the factors, this type of switching involves the 'Ends', the 'Act Sequence', or the key, but not the 'situation'. From the above definitions it is learned that; Code Mixing is mixing of mostly words, but also phrases, clauses or even complete sentences of two languages or varieties. While CS is nothing but switching from one language to another to create a special effect. Note the addition of the phrase "special effect" in the definition of the latter.

The key difference between Code Mixing and Code Switching is indeed that Code Switching has a special, social pragmatic consequence while Code Mixing does not. Muysken (2000:1) tried another distinction of the terms, noting that code

switching as "**the rapid succession of several languages in a single speech event"**, while code mixing refers to **"all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence"**.

In his explanation of the two concepts, Faltis (1989) views code mixing as the intra-sentential switching; whereas code mixing as the intersentential switch. He notes that language contact phenomena are the outcome of increased social interaction between people of different linguistic culture, who are living as neighbours; and it is usually initiated by the assumed prestigious and powerful languages.

1.5.2. Borrowing

Sometimes, in order to explain, describe, express, or even to clarify an idea, speakers need to use words from another language. Those words have not equivalents in their mother tongue, this phenomenon is called '' borrowing''. Borrowing is a phenomenon of switching that was defined by many linguists:

Hornby (2005:179) defined borrowing as being **"a word, a phrase or an idea that sub [somebody] has taken from another person's work or from another language and is used in their own".** He states that borrowing is the case when someone takes a word, phrase or even an idea from other languages or cultures to be use in their own.

Hudson (1996:55) stated that **"[...] borrowing involves mixing the systems themselves, because an item is ''borrowed'' from one language to become part of another language".** He mentioned that borrowed items from one language become a part of the other, which carries a mixture of systems.

Furthermore, Borrowing is one of the phenomena that are over-used in the Algerian community. It is as a result to the contact with French during the colonial period. Thus, either the speakers are educated or non-educated people use a lot of

French words during their speaking. The borrowed items are adapted to the first language in their pronunciation, morphology and grammar. They often make those

words sound like Arabic words such as the word /t̪ˤa:bla/ in French becomes ‘table’, also the word /mgripi/ from the French word "grippe" (influenza, or flu),or the word / bagat/ from the French ‘baguette’ (sandwich) and so on.

1.5.3. Code switching VS Borrowing

In order to clarify the ambiguity of the distinction between code-switching and borrowing, some researchers proposed some features; the first feature that serves to differentiate these languages contact phenomena is the consideration of the use single words from another languages borrowing, and the use of more than a word as a switch. But according to Bouamrane (1986), this feature may excludes the use of idiomatic expressions and proverbs, another feature that has been used to distinct these phenomenon is the phonological adaptation of the Borrowed items, to the host language. It is the case of Algerian situation, in which a number of French words are adapted phonologically to the Algerian Arabic, as a result of the long contact with the French language during the colonization, example like: /furʃita/, /t̪ˤa:bla/ come from the French words ‘fourchette’, ‘table’ which mean (fork, table).

In their daily life, the Algerian speakers do not use their Arabic equivalents at all, so these words and many other words like them were adapted to the Algerian Arabic (AA) phonological system and become part of their language.

In addition to that, Gumperz (1982) proposed five main functions of code switching to distinguish it from borrowing: “**The incorporation of single words, or short frozen, idiomatic phrases from one variety into another with morpho-syntactic adaptation”.** He mentioned that CS is the combination of words, idioms or phrases from one variaty to another with the ability of adaptation.

1.6. Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria

The Inhabitants of the Mediterranean Sea and especially the Algerians have known various languages and dialects as being a crossroad road for many civilizations such as the Turkish and the Spanish settlements; in addition to the French invasion. As a result they all have left certainly a great impact on the sociolinguistic situation of Algeria.

1.6.1. Arabic

In the seventh century, with the arrival of the Muslim Arabs, the Arabic language became the official language of Algeria. Arabic is a major, national, and an official language of Algeria where the Algerian constitutions (1962, 1976, 1989) declare that **"Islam is the religion of the state"** and **"Arabic is the national and official language of the state"** Bouamrane, (1990:52).Which means that MSA is the language of official domains, government, institution, and education,. It is used for religion and literacy purposes also.

In this concern, Arabic descended from a proto – Semitic family. It becomes used in the Maghreb because of different factors; one of them is that Arabic is the language of Islam the Quran. Also, it was the language of knowledge and science. It is the first and native language of the Arab countries. The modern form of Arabic is called Modern Standard Arabic (MSA); it is spoken in 22 Arab countries (Fezzioui , 2013) .

Algerian Arabic (AA) "El-daridja" , the variety in which it is spoken in every day conversation by the wide plurality of Algerians; they use it to express their feelings, thoughts, and communicate between each other. It varies from one person to other and from one region to another. It is characterized by different accents. Some aspects of variation within AA dialects occur in Algeria in the use of items and expression which vary from one place to another. For example, the word car is called /tˤo̞nobile/ in Algiers; /lotˤo̞/ in Naama, and /karossa/ in Constantine. The word boys is called /ʃaʃra/ in Oran, and /dra:ri/ in Annaba. In other cases, the same word has different meanings making a sort of semantic variation. For instance, in Constantine /səlaktah/ mean "I paid him" but in Saida means "I saved him".

The mutual characteristic of AA is its containment of many borrowed words and French borrowed with the general syntax of the mother tongue such as list /lista/", restaurant /ristura/, and /ʃombra/ "room". This linguistic phenomenon has mainly resulted from French occupation of Algeria.

1.6.2. French

In 1830, France colonized Algeria; the colonization lasted one hundred and thirty two years until 1962 when Algeria got independence. French is the first foreign language in Algeria. It is part of the school curriculum. Many Algerian people master the language because of the colonization. It is a sign of high social class (Fezzioui , 2013) .

The use of French varies among the population. Many people can understand it but not everyone can speak it and write it correctly. Geographically speaking, the majority of the Northern people can master French more than the Southerners, may be because of the French concentration on the north. The French language was also used widely among Berber areas.

1.6.3. Berber

The early inhabitants of Algeria were the Berber tribes. Berber is the mother tongue of many Algerians. It has been recognized as a national language after the constitutional amendment of May 8th, 2002. It is also spoken in many African countries like Mali, Mauritania and Morocco (Fezzioui , 2013). The following tables present the Berber dialect in Algeria. The tables demonstrate both Northern and Southern Berber dialect as can be seen below:

Kabyl	Algiers, Bejaia, Tizi Ouzou, Bouira, Sétif, Boumerdas
Chaouia	Batna, Khenchla, Souk Ahras, Oum el Bouaghi, Tebessa
Chenoua	Tipaza
Tafrit	Tlemcen, sidi bel abbes,

Table1.1: The Northern Berber Dialects[7]

Tumzabt	Ghardaia
Ouargli	Ouargla
Taznatit	Igli, Taghit, Ouakda, Timimoun
Tamashek	Hoggar, Tamanghasset, djanet
Tachelhit	Naama(Asla, Sfisifa, Moghrar), Bayadh(boussemghoun, challala) Some region of Bechar

Table1.2: The Southern Berber Dialects[8]

1.7. Conclusion

To sum up, through this theoretical chapter, the investigator stressed that language variation is a linguistic phenomenon spreading all across the world. And, that Algeria is one of the famous countries that have these varieties.

The next chapter will be devoted to the analysis and interpretation of data. Furthermore, the chapter will seek to answer the research questions by confirming or disconfirming the research hypotheses.

[7] Quoted in Fatima Zohra Fezzioui (2013:39)
[8] Quoted in Fatima Zohra Fezzioui (idem)

Chapter Two :

Data Analysis and Results

CHAPTER TWO:

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2.1. Introduction

The current chapter is concerned with the practical part. This chapter attempts to describe the research design, the informant's profile, and data collection instruments. Besides, the researcher will provide a general overview of Mecheria, its geographical location, and its population. Therefore, the data which are gathered from different sources through the use of observation, recording and interview will be analysed and interpreted both quantitatively and qualitatively to serve the research aims.

2.2. Sociolinguistic Profile

Mecheria is one of the largest municipalities in walleyes of Naama, in terms of population, activity and commercial movement. It is characterized by its pastoral lands as well as "Anter Mountain", which is the main interface of the city. Its commercial importance lies on holding a weekly livestock market /su:q /, which is one of the three largest markets in Algeria, so that the loyalists and farmers all across the country came to. In addition to another market that includes all the different supplies citizens needs.

2.2.1. Geographical Profile

Mecheria city is situated in the North-West of Algeria with a population of 66 465 inhabitants, and occupies a surface reached 736.25 km².[1]

Mecheria city is surrounded with Byoud from the North, Naama from the south, Ain Benkhlil from the North-West, and Tesmoulin from the East. (Figure2.1)

The following figure shows the location of Mecheria speech community and its borders.

[1] https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9
The census of Naama Copy Reserved 03 March 2016(in Arabic) ; Accessed to on 18/02/2019 at 22:22

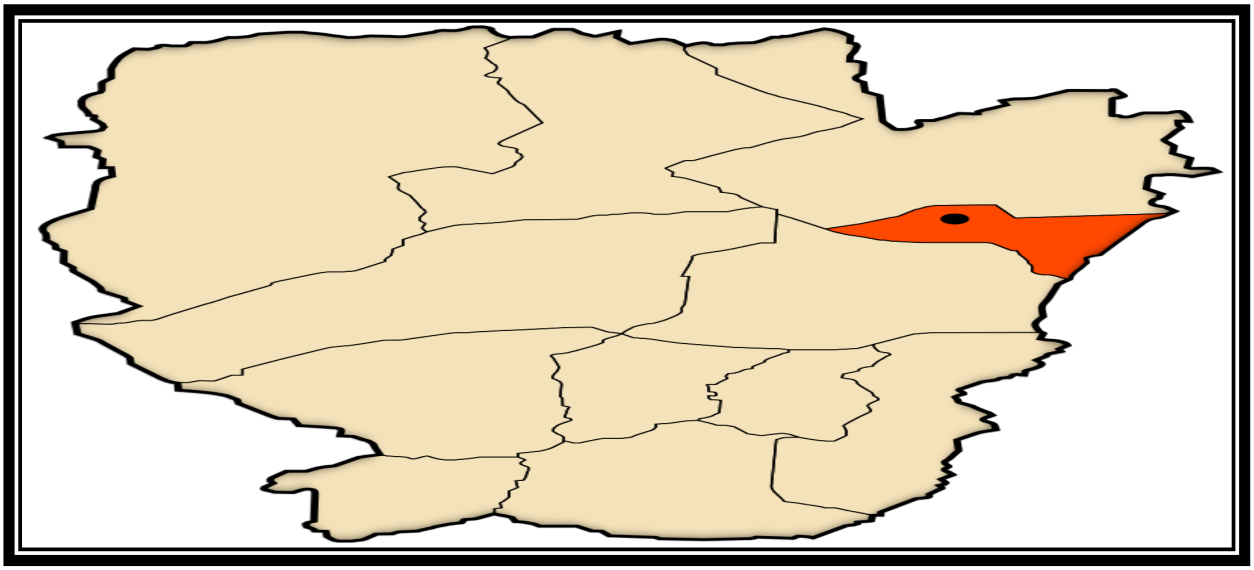

Fig 2.1: Location and the Borders of Mecheria City.

2.2.2. Sampling techniques

Studying the whole population is considered to be a complex task for researchers; therefore, they often need to obtain data from a smaller group or division of the total population. The process of choosing particular units from the entire population is referred to as sampling.

As a case study, the informants are farmers who have been selected randomly their age ranged from 15 to 80 years old; they were addressed to respond the research instruments.

2.2.3. Farmer's Profile

Participant in this study are farmers from Mecheria speech community, males only to the fact that this domain is men's field; as the following table shows:

Age	Males	Females
15 – 25	05	00
25 – 40	10	00
40 – 60	08	00
60 – 80	07	00

Table2.1: Sample Population

2.3. Research Design

Research design refers to the general plan of data collection and the procedures used in the analyses of data in order to shed light on the problems under investigation; it can also be defined as the procedures for conducting the study, including when, from whom, and under what conditions data were obtained. In order to collect data that can help to answer the question mentioned in the problem statement, two types of research approaches are chosen, quantitative and qualitative one.

	Qualitative	Quantitative
Conceptual	Concerned with understanding human behaviour from the informant's perspective.	Concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena.
	Assumes a dynamic and negotiated reality.	Assumes a fixed and measurable reality.
Methodological	Data are collected through participant observation and interviews.	Data are collecting through measuring things.
	Data are analysed by themes from descriptions by informers.	Data are analysed through numerical comparisons and statistical inferences.
	Data are reported in the language of the informants.	Data are reported through statistical analyses.

Table2.2: A Comparison Between Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches[2]

[2] Adapted from Minchiello *et* al,(1990,p.5)

2.4. Research Instruments

In order to answer the research questions two main instruments are used for gathering information which are observation with recording and interview.

2.4.1. Observation and Recording

Observation is used as a main instrument in this research .Peberdy (1993:47)[3] states that: **"the observation skills of watching listening counting and identifying patterns of social interaction are processes we tend to take for granted though we would quite literally be lost without them."** He argues that observation has a great importance which is a process that necessitates several skills such as watching and listening to social interaction.

Recording, on the other hand, it is another method of data collection in which the researcher uses a recorder to obtain data. Broadly speaking, there are two types of recording, opened recording and closed recording. An opened recording is a technique in which the targets are aware that they are being recorded. While, a closed recording is a technique in which the targets are unconsciously being recorded.

For the sake of setting pure data for the present work a number of farmer's conversations have been recorded with the use of mobiles as audio files. A closed recording technique is used so that the data will be much more reliable. The recorders have been taking from September 2018 till March 2019, in different parts of Mecheria's suburbs, while the farmers are on their daily activities, and in different contexts. Those records are transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

2.4.2. Interview

Interviews, as a second instrument used in this research paper can be defined as a qualitative research technique which involves, conducting intensive individual

[3] Cited in Riche and Tanner(1998 :17)

interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program or situation. It can be classified in three structures:

- ✓ Structured interview, this is also known as standardized interview. The questions are asked in a set / standardized order and the interviewer will not deviate from the interview schedule or probe beyond the answers received .These are based on structured, closed-ended questions.
- ✓ Semi-structured interview, it is a meeting in which the interviewer does not strictly follow a formalized list of questions. They will ask more open-ended questions, allowing for a discussion with the interviewee rather than a straightforward question and answer format.
- ✓ Unstructured interview, these are sometimes referred to as 'discovery interviews' and are more like a 'guided conservation' than a strict structured interview. They are sometimes called informal interviews. An interview schedule might not be used, and even if one is used, they will contain open-ended questions that can be asked in any order. Some questions might be added / missed as the Interview progresses.

In this research work a semi structured interview is used where eight (08) questions are asked to a selected group that contains nine (09) informants. Some questions are modified to obtain more details and clarification where the questions were presented in 'darija' so to be clear for the informants (see appendix).

The interview includes 07 questions as follows:

Item01: question one where the respondents provide their ages.

Item02: question two aims at knowing the cultural background for the respondents.

Item03and 04: questions three and four intends to discover the attitudes and characteristics of the farmers.

Item 05: question five enquires about the knowledge of how, when and where the speech manner changes.

Item 06, 07 and 08: questions six, seven and eight focuses on knowing the source of words and the linguistic vocabulary of farmers.

2.5. Analysis of the Results

In this section, two research instruments are analysed quantitatively and qualitatively.

2.5.1. Recording Analysis

The samples below are extracts from daily life conversations collected in a correlation with age in different settings and topics.

- **<u>Recored01(05mn)</u>** Conversation with friend on cell phone.

- **19 years old:** / salam sava /

(Hi, how are you)

- **Fiend:** / biɑn ħamduːlah, malak mabntʃ ljuːma /

(Am good thanks, I did not see you today)

19years old: / ʔlah ɣalb rak ʕarf ʒliba ljuːm w msawig, lesansjɛl ʒibli mʕak le kur li ʔabsuntithum /

(You know its work day, when you come over brig me the missing lessons)

- **Friend:** /dakɔr binatna telefɔn /

(All right, I call you)

- **19years old:** / nʃaːlah saħiːt/

(Thank you)

- **<u>Rec02(30mn)</u>** Conversation between two farmers during a trade.

- **27 years old:….** / jak saje pri fɪkse manziduːʃ nhadru ʕlih /

(So, it is a deal no more negotiation)

- **49 years old: /** waːh drahmak waʒdin tbqalak waħad sum /

(Yes, I will pay you now the first batch then the rest later on)

- **27years old:** /ʔaːh ,me jliq ki diʃarʒi slʕtak trsli li bqa /

(Ok, when your load is delivered send me the rest of the money)

- **49years old: /** nʃaːlah lesansjɛl wqtaʃ tbadi tʃarʒi nrslk kamju /……

(I will, when should I send you the transporter?)

❖ **<u>Rec03(40mn)</u>** Narrating the colonization period.

- **80 years old:** /…waːħd guːmi wlaːdah rahum ħatin ħdana baʕna ħata sarkltna kobuːmia refduni ana w ħyat ʒiːlaːli w bajt uːna fi sa jl uːna…/

(An Algerian informer who works with colonization reported that we are helping the revolution so the army comes in and arrested me with Dilali).

2.5.2. Interview Analysis

The interviewees were informed about the research topic and were asked to contribute by answering the following questions:

Question01: what is your age?

	Males	Females
From 15-30	04	00
From 30-50	02	00
From 50-80	03	00

Table2.3: Informants Age

Question 02: what is your educational level?

The results show that the majority of the informants are educated, their level differ from one to another, while only two informants from the old generation that they have not any sort of education.

Question03: why did you practice this Profession?

All the informants either have been raised in this environment or taking this domain as inheriting.

Question04: how long have you been in this domain?

The answers of the participants reveal that the period goes from 10 years to 60 years working in this domain.

Question 05: when you are talking do you keep the same way of speaking? Why?

The participants stated that they tend to change they manner of speaking depending on the situation, the topic, the person whom speaking to and on the social class or level; while the old farmers they maintain they way of speaking.

Question 06: have you ever been asked to explain certain words which you usually use?

Most of the respondents mentioned that it is rarely to happen just in case that the person is an outsider (out of the domain).

Question 07: can you provide some examples of those unfamiliar words?

Two out of nine informants who said yes, they have been asked for explanation of some words such as:

- /vu zat ʔngira/
  - ✓ (a description to someone who deny the good thing you did to him).

- / ʤliba/
  - ✓ (a precise section of sheep brought to the market to be sell).
- / ʕaga/
  - ✓ (word used to call a boy from a distance).
- /laliʒu/
  - ✓ (military parachute).
- /kubuːmia/
  - ✓ (a group of soldiers).

Question 08: how do you tend to explain those unfamiliar words to people?

Some of the respondents said that they do explain if someone asked to: while others they stated that they explain if it is possible (if they have the equivalent meaning); whereas others they refuse to explain.

2.6. Results Interpretation

The survey involved in this research work was used to describe some farmer's sociological aspects and some of sociolinguistics phenomena as well. The present results introduce distinct factors which were grouped in a specific environment.

The characteristic of the city have invited most of the people to choose the sector of farming either being born within or being directed towards the field. Due to the hard nature of this domain men are the ones concern with.

Remarkably, the field saw a shift where the new generation is more intellectual as a comparison to the old one. This period of getting educated have presented a gap where the connection of this two generation has disconnected in which education is within internal schools. When the young generation is back to field or being new to the field; no formation has been offered, so their learning was completely traditional. They tried to keep a constant contact with old farmers for the sake of inheriting not only their job

but also the vocabulary (AA and the French words) that contribute in the whole conversation made by this particular category.

Notably, the quick acquisition of such terms was due to the daily friction with old generation who continuously was in direct contact with the French people during the colonization era. Where the French words have been brought to the farming sector in terms of borrowing nowadays it becomes rather an interfered language because the second generation could not make use these terms as perfectly as our ancestors did.

However, even though the farming sector have seen a slate change in terms of farmers background the sector still have its own vocabulary(jargon), the change is slightly noticeable in the level of phonology where the young generation tend more to use the proper pronunciation of some borrowed words, and they tend to switch between codes.

2.7. Conclusion

The second chapter was devoted to the research methodology, which was based mainly on the recording and interview. The analysis and interpretation of the results revealed that farmers tend to use French words which have been adapted and taking as borrowed words since the arrival of the French colonization, more over the young farmers also code switch according to the person they are speaking with. In addition to this, main reason behind their mixing of codes within one sentence is to express a word that does not have a direct equivalent in the other language.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Sociolinguistic as a field of language research involves the relationship between language and society and how each one influences the other. Since language is considered as the mirror of the society which covers the identity of the community, sociolinguistics studies the outcome of the social context such as language variation which emphasizes on the various language features and differences found between one region to another or even between individuals within the same geographical areas.

Accordingly, the purpose in the present research is to describe the farmers jargon in Mecheria speech community. Indeed, the findings demonstrate that the French colonization is the first responsible of the complex linguistic phenomena in Algeria such as bilingualism, code-switching and borrowing. Therefore, the French language impact is still deep in the speech community under study wither the individual is educated or not; even though the elder farmers were in isolation and without any level of education they had a certain amount of French vocabulary that have been adopted through time to become a part of their own jargon. Remarkably, new generation or young famers have changed in which is observed at the level of the terms used by the youth. This fact is referred to the openness, exposure to others, communication and education of this generation.

Finally, it is noticeable that farmer's jargon has witnessed a change through time; therefore, another question can be raised in the future research works is to what extent furthermore farmer's jargon will change in the future.

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Appendices

INTERVIEW

The following interview is one of the research instruments needed for the accomplishment of a master dissertation in Linguistics; it aims at collecting data about the region of Mecheria speech community and the jargon of its farmers.

Question01: how old are you?

……

Question 02: what is your educational level?

……
……

Question03: why did you practice this Profession?

……
……

Question04: how long have you been in this domain?

……
……

Question 05: when you are talking to ordinary people do you keep the same way of speaking? Why?

……
……

Question 06: have you ever been asked to explain certain words which you usually use?

……

……

Question 07: can you provide some examples of those unfamiliar words?

……

……

Question 08: how do you tend to explain those unfamiliar words to people?

……

……

Thank you for your collaboration.

الاستبيان

الاستبيان التالي يهدف إلى جمع المعلومات اللازمة لإنجاز أطروحة الماستر في اللسانيات ، بهدف جمع معلومات حول لهجة فلاحي المنطقة بشكل خاص.

1-السن:

.....

.....

2-ماهو مستواك الدراسي:

.....

.....

3-لماذا اخترت هذه المهنة بالذات:

.....

.....

4-عدد سنوات عملك بهذا المجال:

.....

.....

5-عند التحدث مع الناس،هل تستعمل نفس اسلوب الحديث مع الكل:

.....

.....

6-هل سبق و حذث ان طلبمنك شرح بعض الكلمات التي تستعملها:

.....

.....

7-هل يمكنك ذكر بعض الامثلة لهذه الكلمات:

.....

.....

8-كيف تترجم المفردات الغير مفهومة عندما يطلب منك ذلك من طرف الاشخاص خارج مجال عملك :

.....

.....

شكرا لتعاونكم