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**Language Variation in Social Groups
(Grown-ups and youths of Bouda Spoken
Arabic)**

**Dissertation submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for a
Master 's Didactics**

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Dedication

Thanks to Allah, the Almighty who guides me to the best way, and peace be upon our prophet Mohammad, the merciful messenger to mankind.

I would like to dedicate this work to my beloved parents for their moral support and sacrifices in my life, to my brothers and sisters.

To my husband and my two little kids Yakout and Siradj.

Acknowledgement

Without the support of any, this work would not have reached the finish line. Great deal of appreciation and thanks to my respected supervisor Mr Boubekour Lahcen, for his guidance help and pieces of advice.

Full thanks to all teachers of English departement especially Dr. Bouhania Bachir and Dr. Boursali Fawzi

Abstract

The actual research is used to study language Variation in Social Groups.: Group-ups and youths in Spoken Arabic and to compare between the two different social groups. of a small village called Bouda Which is located in the west of Adrar in Algeria .To analyze and examine the sociolinguistic variation of this sample in terms of sound -phonetics-and structure -Grammar- , the collection of data was conducted by means of observation or interviews . The later have been used to collect some quantitative as well as some qualitative results. We noticed that the difference is between speech of men themselves and women, between social classes, and among various social groups of the same society .Thus, the way we speak is mainly influenced by the society we live in.

Key words ; language Variation , phonetics-and structure –Grammar, speaking

Resume

La recherche actuelle est utilisée pour étudier les variations linguistiques dans les groupes sociaux : Les groupes et les jeunes en arabe parlé et de comparer entre les deux différents groupes sociaux d'un petit village appelé Bouda qui est situé dans l'ouest de l'Adrar en Algérie. Pour analyser et examiner la variation sociolinguistique de cet échantillon en termes de son -phonétique - et de structure - grammaire-, la collecte des données a été effectuée par le biais d'observations et d'entretiens. Ces derniers ont été utilisés pour recueillir certains résultats quantitatifs et qualitatifs. Nous avons remarqué que la différence se situe entre le discours des hommes et celui des femmes, entre les classes sociales et entre les différents groupes sociaux d'une même société, ce qui fait que notre façon de parler est principalement influencée par la société dans laquelle nous vivons.

Mots clés : langue Variation , phonétique et structure -Grammaire, parler

الملخص

يستخدم البحث كدراسة للتباين اللغوي في مختلف الفئات الاجتماعية : مجموعات كبار السن والشباب باللغة العربية المنطوقة والمقارنة بين المجموعتين المختلفتين لمنطقة بودة والتي تقع في الشمال الغربي لولاية ادرار (الجزائر) وبالضبط بودة الشمالية . ومن أجل تحليل دراسة التباين الاجتماعي لهذه العينة من حيث الصوت والهيكل – البرنامج – تم جمع البيانات عن طريق الملاحظة والمقابلة ، وقد استخدمت فيما بعد لجمع بعض النتائج الكمية والنوعية ، ولاحظنا أن الفرق يحدث بين كلام الرجال والنساء وبين الطبقات الاجتماعية ، وبين مختلف الفئات الاجتماعية من نفس المجتمع

الكلمات الرئيسية ، التباين اللغوي ، الصوت ، البناء النحوي ، والكلام

List of Abbreviations:

M.S.A. : Modern Standard Arabic.

A.A. : Algerian Arabic.

B.S.A. Bouda Spoken Arabic.

H. High

L. Low

List of Tables

Table 1: The phonetic level

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Consonants of Bouda Arabic

[b]: /bʕi:r/, a camel	voiced ,bilabial, plosive
[d]: /dʊrk/, now	voiced, alveolar, plosive.
[f]: /fa:r/, a mouse	voiceless, labio-dental, fricative.
[ʒ]: /ʒærdæ/, a garden	voiced, postalveola, fricative
[ʃ]: /ʃəmma/, tobacco	voiceless ,post- alveolarfricative.
[g]: /gæmra:/ ,a moon	voiced, velar, plosive.
[h] : /hrab/,escape	voiceless, glottal, fricative.
[k]: / ka:bæa/, bag	voiceless, velar, plosive.
[l]: /lemmed/ , hide it	voiced, alveolar, lateral.
[m]: / mra:jæ/ , a mirror	voiced, bilabial, nasal.
[n]: /nna:r/, fire	voiced, alveolar, nasal.
[q]: /qmeʒʒa:/,a shirt	voiceless, alveolar, plosive.
[r]: /ra:ʒel/, a man	voiced, alveolar, trill. ,
[s]: /sebbala/, a taf	voiceless, alveolar, fricative.
[t]: /ttadara/ , keep broken dates	voiceless alveolar, plosive
[Z]: /zrɔdija/ ,a carrot	voiced, alveolar, fricative.

[χ]: /χebza:/ ,Bread	voiceless, post-alveolar, fricative.
[h]: /hawli / , hayek	voiceless, pharyngeal, fricative.
[ʕ]: / ʕajn/ , Eye	voiceless, uvular.
[ʔ]: /ʔâ rwah/, come	glottal stop.
[ʁ]: /ʁərbal/ , a sieve	voiced, velar, fricative.

Semi-vowels of Bouda Arabic:

[w] : /wa:lu/ , no	voiced, bilabial, approximant.
[j]: /jji: h / , yes	voiced, palatal, approximant.

The Emphatics:

[ʕ]: / ʕandog/ ,a box	voiceless, alveolar, fricative.
[d]: drahem/ , money	voiceless, alveo-dental, plosive.
[t]: /təgin/ , tagine	voiceless, alveo-dental, plosive.

Vowels of Bouda Spoken Arabic:

/a/: /rawa:hæ/ , a ventilator	front, low, with spread lips.
/æ/: /hæt/ , give me	front, open, slightly spread lips.
/i/: /fwijj æ/ few	front, high, spread lips.
/u/: /f ku: n/ who,	back, high, rounded lips.
/ɔ/: /leʕtɔr/, spices	back, mid-open, roundedlips

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

General Introduction

All human beings utter a language, they are made of societies, that are culturally and linguistically different. The sociolinguistic works are based on how we speak differently in varying social context, how we can also use specific functions of a language in order to communicate or convey social meanings or aspects of our identity.

Language is logically linked to society, it influences society. Sociolinguistics shows how groups in a given society are separated and organized by certain variables like ethnicity, religion, status, gender, age, and the level of education. It is the discipline that makes the link between sociology and linguistics. It is concerned with how language use is a determinant of given societies' linguistic requirements.

Variation in language among social groups tends to be an interesting task of sociolinguistic studies; the way we speak reveals us, our social and cultural belonging, and the place we come from as well. No two speakers of the same or other society speak identically, thus, as the society differs, language differs. These differences are in terms of sounds and structure. Every society has its own linguistic codes that are obviously different for interaction.

In the light of the differences that exist among the two groups of society, one may put forward some questions:

-How does language vary among groups of society?

To what extent can we make the difference between grown up and youth speech in terms of the different levels of variation?

General Introduction

It is noticeable that language reflects the social and cultural backgrounds of a given social group; therefore, it is important to examine the study of variability among these groups.

The present research includes two parts: the first is based on the sociolinguistic definition of language, its relation with society, ethnicity, and speech community, dialect and its types, and differences, then the effect of change on language, the second chapter includes variation in language its types and levels.

The practical part is an attempt to clarify the different levels of variation in Bouda Spoken Arabic between the grown-up people and youths. The historical and geographical situations of Bouda are mentioned

■ .

Chapter One:
Language and Society

1-1 Introduction:

Language is the mirror of society, people use and live with it .There is no society without the existence of language, and no study of language without the reference to its society .We shed light on the station between language and society, ethnic groups , we present the existence of log in speech communities, dialect and its different kinds.

1-2 Definition of Language from a Sociolinguistic Viewpoint:

The general definition of language is mentioned in Oxford dictionary as follows "the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area".

Language has a social function, since it is used in society, it is the pars which can not be separated from society.

Language indicates information about the speaker and his social background, in this respect, Gilioli (1972) advocates that:

« even the simplest of spoken statements may provide for more information about the speaker his social standing, his immediate situation, his relation with his audience than he might ever suspect »

Thus, sociolinguistics is the study of language as it is used, and of society as it communicates. It describes language varieties between different ethnic, religious, social status and gender groups. Then how all these can influence the language differences, and categorizes individuals in social or socio-economic classes.

1-3 Language and Society:

W.Ronald.1976 claims that «Language interacts with other aspects of social behaviour, there is no science of linguistics that stands alone. Rather, all areas of linguistic research must be concerned with what makes people

act the way they do and what makes people human » The relation between language and society tends to be a sociolinguistic study. The way we speak provides us with some information about our social context or region. Language always precedes society.

Language reflects societies in which it is spoken it plays the role of establishing and maintaining social relationships .As a social phenomenon, it is generally tied up with the social structure and value systems of society. However different accents and dialects are evaluated in different ways

« A language can effect a society influencing or even controlling the world view of its speakers »Peter.T.1992.p13.

However, the way a person speaks to others depends on social factors:

- a. The participants : age , rank, who is talking to whom (age, rank, relationships)
- b. The setting : at home in a formal meeting , work or school
- c. The topic: depends on what is being talked about?
- d. The aim: function of interaction (informative/social)

The sociolinguistic approaches make the link between language and society, realizing that the speaker is revealed by language itself. Yet language is the powerful medium of communication. All human groups and societies possess language.

1-4 Language and Ethnic Group:

An ethnic group is a sociocultural group or “ race ” of people who feel themselves to be members of a social entity, which is distinct from other social group, and with a culture that is different from other groups

According to JoshuaFishmam (1992) “ ethnic group ” is smaller and more locality -bound than nationality.

Mainly, an ethnic group is that group of humans whose members identify each other through a common heritage. However, cultural differences between people are seen as being the result of inherited different values of ethnic groups.

The linguist Martha (1984) studied the ethnicity and linguistic variation in Boston and Massachusetts, she noticed that the ethnic minorities for sub- cultures according to their values which create the cultural force , that reflect a particular group, which esteems different educational, occupational, and linguistic values.

1-5 Language, Gender and Sex:

Men and women are socialized to express themselves in different ways in accordance with cultural norms that teach and reinforce differentiated gender roles.

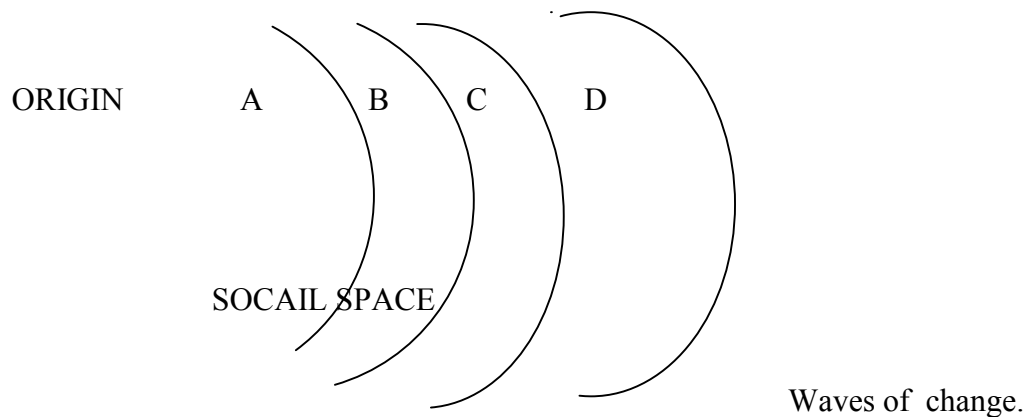
Scott (2019) notes how language categorizes the gender and sexuality world in both grammar and interaction , he also states how and why people display different ways of speaking based on their gender and sexuality.

Studies of gender and interaction have adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods. As (Miriam Meyerhof) says the differences between the way males and females speak were long restricted to grammatical features

1-6 Speech Community:

Speech community is group of people who speak a common dialect .The linguists working on language variation often characterize speech communities interms of extra linguistic factor (i.e.) ethnic, social or geographical lines in which people are in contact with one another and with many varieties of a language As we can see, the example of an old man speech of Appalachian English.

- 1) I use to could read (double modals)
- 2) Put some bakinsody on it (sody instead of soda) so, the speaker of southern Ohio is not actually a native of Appalachian, and his speech is affected by factors such as sex ,age or any other social environment. Sales man (2004) says that people who speak the same language are not always in the same speech community. Those who speak English of Southern Asia in India/ and Pakistan and those from the U.S.A are different, that is why we should define speech communities interms of pronunciation, sound and grammar.



According to William Downes (1984) ,the change spreads by diffusions through social space, and then he represents the A.B.C.D which exhibits the fact that any given social group has adopted one variant over the other for any given variable feature.

1-7 Dialect:

Dialect is defined as a language used by a group of speakers within a particular speech community. Every individual speaks a variety of his language ‘’ dialects are different in terms of pronunciation grammar and vocabulary.

Dialect is a language variety in which the use of grammar and vocabulary identifies the region or social background of the user the systematic study of dialects is known as Dialectology.

Differences in dialect may accumulate in a community for example in the Dutch German speech community , there is a continuous area of intelligibility from ‘’ Flachers‘’ to

Schleswig” and to “Styria “ but “Flemish “ and “ styrian “ dialects are mutually unintelligible.

When a dialect is spoken by a large group of speakers of a language, it often acquires prestige, which leads to the development of a Standard language

«in fact the variety which develops as the Standard language has usually been one socially prestigious dialect, originally connected with a political or cultural centre (e.g.) London for British English "George.Y.1985.p182.

Generally, dialects of any language vary from one another in the different levels of linguistics (phonologically, grammatically and in vocabulary). It also depends on factors like social class ,gender, occupation, ethnicity and religion.

1-8 Types of Dialect:

1-8-1 Regional Dialect:

Although people are unique in their use of their language, they may not be classified together linguistically and socially in various ways. Regional dialect conveys information about the speaker’s geographical origin.

According to social scientists, the U.S regional dialects can breakdown into three to twenty four varieties .These dialect differences generally differ more from North to South, then East to West, because of the west settlers’ migration across the country taking with them their dialects.

Yule (1985) gives the example of the two regional dialects of ‘ ‘ Brooklyn ‘ ‘ and ‘ ‘Southern States ‘ ‘ a southerner may wonder what a ‘ ‘ tree guy ‘ ‘ is in ‘ ‘ Brooklyn ‘ ‘ since he heard Brooklyn speakers refer to three guys.

Major regional dialects tend to follow geographical boundaries such as the basic dialects in U.S which include New England, Southern and Western dialects, with sub-dialects branching off from these main categories "relevant dimensions of social space are needed to account for the destination of linguistic variants ".

1-8-2 Social Dialects:

In recent years, linguists had been increasingly emphasized in social dialects such as the language of social groups within an urban population and languages of specific occupations (farmers, dockworkers, coalminers, and government workers) or life styles (teenagers, feminists).

In the U.S much work has been done in the area of Black English, the common dialect of many African Americans ‘ social dialect conveys information about the speaker’s class , social state ‘ ‘

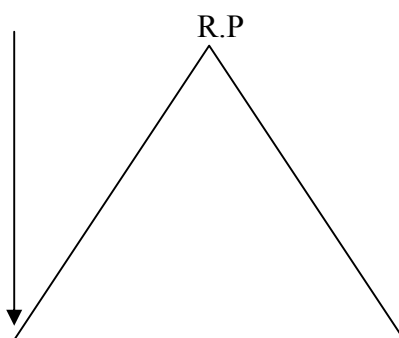
The works in sociolinguistics have been most evident in the study of variation in language between social context, as well as in the study of sound pattern of speech ‘ ‘ our speech may also contain words that are different from our regional dialect, it reveals our identity .and indicates membership of different social groups, or different speech communities.

1-9 The Dialect Differences:

The three basic differences in dialects are distinguished as vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation, depending on what part of a country we live in. We hear people use the same words but different in pronunciation or in meaning. The U.S.A., as an example, call carbonated drinks, either pop or soda, and the others generic coke. The example of “you” and “you guys” (to mean you) offer different ways of addressing people by the first plural pronoun.

Also, we may notice grammatical differences in a sentence such as we may hear a speaker of English saying “I done it yesterday” and another one says “I did it yesterday”. Pronunciation causes the same words to sound different. It is based on how someone pronounces them. In the south of The U.S.A. words as “pin” and “pen” sound identical, and in the North East? We may hear the /r/ in the word “can” or we may hear the “w” instead of a /r/ sound in the word “born”.

The differences mentioned above indicate the belonging of people to various parts in the U.S.A. and their social status, class, region, occupation and ethnicity.



Highest class: R.P

Lowest class: broad local accents

Although there is a distance between the geographical areas, there is a relationship between these dialects shown in the diagram above, the R.P pronunciation of the highest classes of U.S.A .

1-10 Conclusion:

We see that we cannot live without a language. It plays the role of building societies. Therefore; Sociolinguistics gives importance to the study of language in its social context. In this theoretical chapter, we dealt with language and its relation with different parts of society, we referred to dialect, its kinds and differences

Chapter Two:
Language Variation

2-1 Introduction:

Sociolinguists give importance to the study of language in its social context, sociolinguistics studies the variation of language within society , throughout this theoretical chapter , we are going to shed light on the study of language variation as a part of sociolinguistics, the different levels of variation and its types

2-2 Sociolinguistics & Language Variation:

Sociolinguistics as a field of study is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Spolsky (1998) states that "sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society between the variation of language and the social structures □.

The reasons that make language vary are often social, since the linguistic subfield "sociolinguistics " investigates the influence of society on language , and the influence of language on society, it studies how relationships between groups are separated by certain variables (ethnicity , status, religion ,etc)

Language variation can be classified in terms of the social variation and the function of activities in social community. Spolsky (1998) suggests that the existence of patterned in language identifies us and other speaker as belonging to certain groups.

So that, language variation happens as result of the variation in society, and variation in language function. Marko and Maurits (2003) state that language variation is formed not only caused by the users who are homogeneous but also caused by various social interaction and activities that people do.

2-3 Language Variation:

Labov's definition (2003) of variation is that " it involves different ways of saying the same thing " .

Language variation is an important part and one of the main discussions in the study of sociolinguistics .The latter describes the characteristics of language with ones of society.

The usage of language varies from place to another , just as there is variation among groups of people (speakers) of a language from different regions , there is variation from a speaker to another .No two speakers of a certain language varies among social class, ethnic groups, sex,.....etc .

As Penny Ralph, (2002) claims that the differences of speech are related with one or more social factors including class background, occupation, age and race.

It is very interesting to cite the two kinds of variation (social and regional) However, Sociolinguistics attempts to show that language reflects the social backgrounds of speakers, therefore, different social groups use different linguistic varieties. Thus, variability in language in certain linguistic variables as the phonological variability is related to certain social variables (ethnicity, social classEtc).

2-4Types of variation:

2-4-1 Regional variation:

Regional barriers and distances are important in the spread of regional dialects for instance the word paper bag " in which people take their groceries home is used in the U.S.A .

Northern speakers as ‘‘ paper bag’’ , whereas , the speakers of ‘ Atlas’ of the upper Mid west use ‘‘ paper sack’’ , the pronunciation of the word ‘‘ taught’’ , the former pronounce it with/o/ and the latter with /ae/.Some people speak with an accent of a language and others do not, every language speaker utters word with some kind of accent which can tell the listener where the speaker belongs to .

(Gerard . 2012) advocates that geographical location is probably the most studied social affecting language variation and really , any study of a speech community implies a physical location .

2-4-2 Social Variation:

Among the social group we may observe variation in terms of social status of the speaker some features are relevant to the analysis of social dialects their social identity.

All languages show variation .Actually, they vary identically, which means in terms of geography, and society .The study of variation includes different features: phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology and the lexicon.

2-5 Factors Contributing to Variation:

Many reasons are responsible for the variation of any language, as found in all human societies are:

2-5-1 Social Context:

The register of the language is used depending on changing the situation, formal language in formal meeting and informal usage in informal ones.

2-5-2 Age:

The age of the speaker influences the use of vocabulary and grammar complexity (Bell, 1976).

2-5-3 Geography:

Slight differences in pronunciation between the speakers indicate the geographical region they come from.

2-5-4 Gender:

Patterns of language use of men are different from those of women in terms of speech and intonation patterns.

2-5-6 Social Class:

The position of the speaker in the society is often measured by the level of education, parental background, profession and their effect on syntax, and lexis by the speaker.

2-5-7 Ethnicity:

There are differences between the use of a given language by its native speakers and other ethnic groups.

2-6 The Levels of Variation:

There is a careful examination of language variation requires both attention to grammar and attention to society (i.e.) if we identify a particular dialect, our understanding of how that dialect works requires an understanding of phonetics, phonology, syntax and lexis of that dialect or variety.

2-6-1 The Phonetic Level:

It refers to the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds .In some New York City accent, the alveolar consonant are systematically produced with contact between the tongue tip and upper teeth, as in the word “two”.

At the phonetic level, there is really no difference between N.Y English and Standard American English .Both have the same set of alveolar consonant phonemes, the difference between them is the place of articulation .The same happens between Modern Standard Arabic (M.S.A) and Algerian Arabic (A.A) , in the pronunciation of (ʔ) (hamza), which is realized in A.A it replaced in some other words such as:

M.S.A	A.A.	English meaning
[ʃita:ʔ]	[ʃt a :]	Winter
[bi ʔr]	[bi:r]	Well

It is replaced in some other words

M.S.A	A.A	English meaning
[ta:ʔɪ r]	[tɪ :r]	Bird
[aentum]	[ntu:mae]	Your (plural pronoun)
[zaʔɪ d]	[za: jed]	Plus

2-6-2 The Phonological Level:

It refers to the study of sound pattern of a language and its phonemic system and realization in pronunciation .The variation in pronunciation represents variation at the level of phonemes .Bay lay (2007) advocates that:

“ first ,there exist an almost perspective attitude that phonology is the only domain in which linguists should speak of variation arising from uneasy suspicion that any alternations that found at other levels of linguistic structure night involve interactional differences in meaning".

As example of the phonological variation is the difference between the vowel in the word ‘’
cought ‘’ and ‘’ cot ‘’ the fist hast a mid and back vowel [ae].

In Modern Standard Arabic, the two following verbs are another example phonological variation [iṣṭabara] — [istabare], [izdahara] — [iztahara] .

Mainly, we realize that (H) and (L) varieties differ in terms of replacing some phonemes by others.

2-6-3 The Morphological Level:

Morphology, the straight business of studying the structure of words (D.Crystal, 1991.p60)
its study is mainly concerned with the study of word formation

As (Yule, 1985) advocates that ‘’has also been used to describe that type of investigation which analyses all elements are known as morphemes.

In ModernStandard Arabic many morphemes are dropped out when they are used in some dialects as in the following examples:

M.S.A	A.A	English meaning
/Keifæha:lɔkɔm/	/weʃhwa:lɔkɔm/	How are you
/na:r/	/nær/	fire
/ʃindæ/	/ʃend/	at

We see that the formation of words in A.A differs from that in M.S.A. The two-syllable word /ʃindæ/, is formed as one syllable word /ʃend/ to make speech quick, clear and simple.

2-6-4 The Syntactic Level:

Syntax is the way in which words are arranged to show relationships in meaning within and sometimes between sentences (D.Crystal, 1997, p94).

Syntactic variation involves differences among dialects and its study is frequently known as grammar, it refers to the order of the elements in the sentences (Susan M.Gass, Larry.S.2001.p7) .The case of southern American dialects for instance, the use of the double modals (the combination of auxiliaries) is used as in ‘ ‘ I might could do it ‘ ‘ He might would if you asked him nice enough’ ’.

These two examples show the use of double modals, which has an effect on the meaning of a sentence instead of using one, they use two modals.

In A.A , people in Low variety use simple sentence structure [helnæʒæhtæ] is released in low variety as [nʒæhtntæ] the first starts with question marker and a verb ,while the second is formed as verb and a pronoun .

2-6-5 The Lexical Level :

Lexical variation in language refers to the study of variation in the meaning of words. It is the different meaning that particular words have from one dialect to another .It is the study of lexical semantic variation

As an example of lexical variation, the word soda , the general term for soft drink, for speakers of other dialects in America, ‘ soda’ may mean seltzer or club soda

In Algerian Arabic, there are words which differ in use and form but they have the same meaning. This table shows the comparison with M.S.A

M.S.A	A.A	English meaning
/ʔæjnaɛlmifa:h? /	/wɪnlmefta: h? /	Where is the key?
/lɪkəj/	/ba:ʃ/	So that
/ʃa:hæ/	/ʃʌjjaʃ/	he shouts

2-7 The Effect of Change on Language:

Social changes produce changes in language, once society starts changing, and then language change produces special effects. However, as society changes the dynamic structure gradually comes into background.

The change of language can be affected by the traditional occupation of society and ethnicity, where language is used, in addition to the geographical situations.

Language change is also the result of an economic reason, which directly affects the traditional and social way of life. (W.Downes, 1984) suggests that ‘‘ social factors can effect variable features because certain variants encode meanings .They get these meanings because they are originally associated with some groups who provide a link between a complex of attitudes and a particular linguistic variant‘’.

The cultural environment in which groups of speakers shift to, actually reflects new places, situations, and objects of their language, whether they encounter different people or not .As societies change, social values and even linguistic values begin to diverge.

2-7 Conclusion:

Language variation is an interesting part of the sociolinguistic study, language varies among members of society, groups, ethnicities, and within the geographical boundaries of a country itself. In this theoretical part we dealt with the sociolinguistic study of variation, its types causes and levels.

Chapter Three:
Language Variation In Bouda

3-1 Introduction:

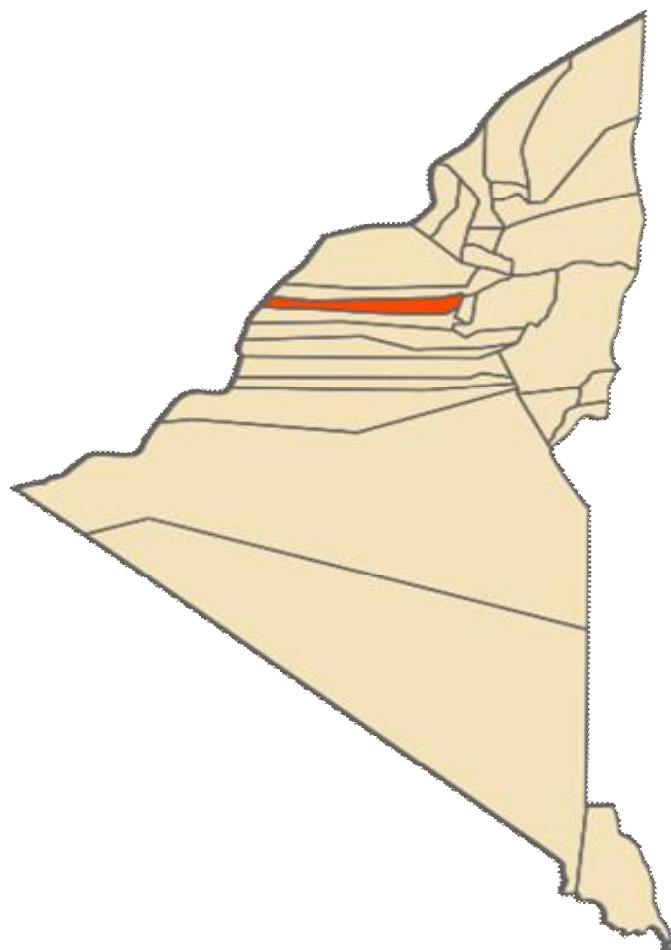
In this chapter we deal with the practical side of this research .We are going to show the variation in language of Bouda Spoken Arabic in comparison the grown up non educated people and the youths, throughout the study of its different linguistic levels-phonetic, phonological ,morphological syntactic, and lexis.

3-2 Research Instruments:

We record the speech Bouda Spoken Arabic speakers, using the tape recorder and the mobile. Sometimes they do not feel, we ask them different questions on various fields. We do that when they are speaking and engaged in a discourse. Most of the questions and their answers are about their general life. Consequently, it becomes easy for us to select some sentences and words and compare each.

3-3 The Geographical Situation of Bouda:

Bouda is a Berber word which means water is here. The Berbers are the first who lived in the area, which belongs to the Touat region. It is located in the west of Adrar. Bouda is 27km far from the centre and covers 4140km². Its boundaries are Timmi from the south, Sebaa and Tessabit from the north, Adrar from the east, and Tbelbala in Bechar from the west. The region of Bouda is divided into two parts; each includes ksours, Southern Bouda, and Northern Bouda. The latter is our focus, because the two societies are completely different in terms of cultural and linguistic features, eventhough, they belong to the same region.



The Geographical Situation of Bouda

3-4 Historical Background of Bouda:

Bouda means water is here .BOU refers to water,DA is here. The story of this name goes back to the first man who went to the area with his son in searching of life and stability. His son has discovered the dew of water.

The region of Bouda is known by its Twelve ksours, which divide it into two, Southern-Bouda contains Beniouazel-Elbour-ZaouietSidiHida-Elmansour-Elnabaa-AghramAli, and Northern-Bouda includes BrniEllou-ZaouitElcheikh-Bendraou-Bakhalla-Laa;ariiene-Laghmara and Leksiba.Affar is the eldest palace or ksar.

According to the historian Ahmed Ben Yusuf Eltillani traced its story till 18 c, the second after Tamenthith.

Ibn Batota says that he visited this area with his friend, its citizens are generous, and their favourite food is dates and couscous.

Ibn Khaldune says in his book Elibar that in the centre of Maghreb, there is Elhmada from Douin till Righ a town with palms and oasis like Bouda.

Bouda is the link between the north-west and the south of Algeria, by which the traders with their commercial convoys pass through Tlemcen, Tbelbala, to reach Sudan. They consider Bouda as a place to have rest and changing trades. Thus, its people origin is actually is from these different tribes passing markets of Elhijaz and Sudan.

Many tribes have settled Bouda Aouled Melouk, Aouled Ghanem, Aouled Abbas, Aouled Ben Oumer, and many scientists and Quran teachers were born there such Mohammed Ben Lekbir,Cheikh Ben Oumer,Cheikh Bousbaa Hadjat.

. 3-5 The Phonetic Variation:

Grownups	Youths	English meaning
/ʔæssæləmma ʕælikom a: sidi: /	/Sæləm ɣɔjæ/	Hello
/Wa: ʕa:lɪ:kɔm ɛssæla:m/	/wæ ʕælikom ɛssæləm/	Hi
/Wa:ʃ ɣba:rkəm æ sidi:/	/Wɛʃ ɛl ha:l /	How are you
/Iwa: əljɔ:wəm rahi əlʕærdʌ fəzza:wja /	/Nɔrma:lmɔn əljɔ:wm kajɛn əlʕærdʌfəzza:wja /	Today, there is the celebration of wedding in Zaouia.
/Men mna:məsināt wænə nsæwwelləɣbærhæda:/	/Men ja:məswænənsæwwel ləɣbærhæda:/	I asked about it before yesterday

From this table, we notice that youth speakers always try to use weak forms and slight pronunciation as in the word /ʔæssæləmma/ and /Sæləm/. In other cases the youths use short vowels compared with the grownups, the omission and replacement of some vowels is remarked.

3-6 The Phonological Variation:

Grownups	Youths	English meaning
/Tkellem li :h/	/Tkellemlu/	Call him
/Ra:higa:bətp:laʃasju:n/	/Raha: hkemtu: ləʃonsjən/	He is stressed
/Iwa:gdēāʃ/ʃhælrhiəssa:ʃæ/	/ʃhælssa:ʃæ/	What time is it
/Ka:yni:ntəmijra:tfəlfri:gū/	/Ka:yenttmerfəlfri:ʒidɜ:r/	Is there some dates in the refregirator
/Ra:hʃa:læʃəlma: fəssa:gjæ/	/ʃlæʃəlma: fəssa:gjæ /	

In this situation stress and intonation are so important to emphasise on the grown ups speak in hard voices and very slow with long forms .That leads us to remark the tone of some words which are heard stressed such /Ra:higa:bətp:laʃasju:n/ ,/təmijra:t/.

3-7 The Morphological Variation:

Grownups	Youths	English meaning
/Wəððən elmæʃreb /	/ʔəððən elmæʃreb /	The adhan is called
/tʃælʃet əlgamræ /	/ʃlæʃəlqamæ r/	The moon is rising
/A:ʃfiədqow/	/tʃæffiədqow/	Switch off the light
/A:keltelæʃjfwəllæwa:lʊ /	/Klɪ:telæʃjfwəllæella: /	Did you eat couscous

The word formation of grownups is slightly different from that of youths,for example the word/Wəððən/ is formed as c v c c v c,where as /ʔəððən/ is formed as v c c v c.The same happens with /tʃælʃetəlgamræ/and/ ʃlæʃəlqamær/.

3-8 The Syntactic Variation:

Grownups	Youths	English meaning
/Ra:huelba:bmbelleŋ/ /ʃof ʔilæŋædɔlbæbmbællæŋ/	/Ra:wuelba:bmsakkaer/	The doorisclosed
/Wa:loma:ræhʃimbelleŋ/	/Lla: ma:ræhʃimbelleŋ/ msakkar/	No it is not
/A:sɪ:rbelʃu:/	/Rɔ: h sekru:/	Close it
/Aχi:r ʃəlɪ:kɔ:m/	/χi:rʃɪ:kem/	hello
/A:kɔ:læba:s/	/Kɪrakɔmlabess /	How qre you
/Ja:weddima:ʃtɔebba: sa:lek (fayet) men hnæyæ ?/	/ma:ʃtɔʃebba: sa:lek(fayet) menmenna ? /	Have you seen my father
/Iwa : ʃu:fasidi/	/ʃu:fabenlyala /	oh

Generally, the sentence formation in Bouda Spoken Arabic is formed as S.V.O or V.S.O.both kinds of the speakers use the same formation,in example 1 two question sentences ,the first both kinds of speakers use no verb of questioning,while the second form there is a verb that indicates the imperative.Then, the use of two verbs in the order of a sentence /A:sɪ:rbelʃu:/and /Rɔ: sekru:/ the difference is word change.

3-9 The Lexical Variation:

Grownup	Youth	English meaning
/slu:m/	/ædrɔ:ʒ/	Stairs
/ærzæmæ/	/ləmdægga:/	Pounder
/əʃfɛbʃʌq/	/ʔərrawa:j/	soup-cup
/Əddi:/	/əlhadræ/	Speech
/Gba:læ/	/Mli:h/	So much
/ʔjji:h/	/Wa:h/	Yes
/Əddenfa:s/	/Lefra:f/	Furniture
/Tqʌned/	/ʔəgʃed/	Sit down
/jəlgæt/	/jəhæz/	Take
/Jedwi:/	/Jæhdærbəzza:f/	Talk a lot
/Ja:ser/	/bza:f/	Toomuch
/Iwahækkini/	/Æjjæχælik/	It is not a matter
/Ga:llih/	/ra :ktgɔ :l/	Wouldyousay
/Iwa bardu/	/Mækæʃmenhæ/	Unbelievable
Lbertæbel	/Ləpɔrtæbel/	Mobile phone
/Elfɔrʌnæ/	/Elfɔlræ/	Scarf
/Balʔɔ:fæ/	/Əlbælræ/	A kind of shoes
/əlgarg/	/ʔəʒabbʌʔ/	Shoes
/Əθrɪsmɪ/	/Əθrɪsɪ/	Electricity
/Əssekkɔ:r/	/Əssekkær/	Sugar
/Əlkæmjɔ:/	/Əllɔ :ʔɔ/	Car
/ləʃbæjæ/	/ærɔ :bæ/	Dress

/Fi:zɔ/	/kɔlɔ:n/	Underpants
/θəgɪlæ/	/ha:mlæ/	Pregnant
/əzzærbɪjjæ/	/ətʃæppi/	Furniture
/Denfa:s/	/Hæmbel/	Furniture

From the table above, we realize that most of words used are different in form and structure but they have and keep the same meaning, some are varied from Modern Standard Arabic like /θsɛkkær/ and /ha:mlæ/, or French such /ɛlfɔlɔræ/, /ərrɔ :bæ/ and /ətʃæppi/. So, the grown up people still use their words when they meet each other, youth people use variation because of some reasons, which oblige them to do so.

3-10 Interpretation of the Data:

In this research work , we have to interpret the data collection that we took from Bouda speakers (grown-up) and (youths) .

Firstly, Bouda Spoken Arabic is one of Touat dialects which seems to be varied, due to the development of our society. Youth people always use variation in pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax, and semantics.

Both grown-up and youth people have items from M.S.A. Those speakers are related to their culture, and Arabic language , the language of Quran. Old people were mostly studying in the Quranic schools (Elmhadra) . So that they use some expressions of M.S.A such /iwajdi: lektemalla ايوا يدير لك تما/ God offers you the best, /,jej3elna men elmakbulnine and rabi/, يجعلنا ربي /rebiyba:ekfeliyam/ ربي يبارك فليام/ God gives you the mercy for your days. Where as youths, rarely use these expressions, and replace it with others such

rabiyhafdhak/ربي يحفظك, God saves you, /ya3thik essahha:/يعطيك الصحة God offers you good health.

The speech of both speakers of Bouda may contain words like /Axi:r ʕəli:kɔ:m/اخير عليكم /Ja:weddi/ياودي which do not exist in M.S.A. However, both pronounce some phonemes like /q/ in /qa:ri/educated, /qa:bsa/a box, and not in other words like /men gbi:l/from time ago, /ga:lilih/or /ga:l/he said.

However both speakers use similar forms of using the sentences, but the problem is the feature of age which is logically the main factor of variation.

The comparison shows that grown-ups always use long vowels, strong forms and usually start their speech by the /a:/question and order sentences in particular. Whereas youths use weak forms and short vowels and form sentences very quickly.

Then, some words are replaced by others like /wa:lu/والو /ella:/لا no, and /gdəʕf/قداش /ʃhæl/أشحال how much between them. Sometimes, elders try to make words longer like /tmira:t/تميرات /latasʒon/لاطاصيون, whereas the younger ones do not.

Additionally, old people sometimes use the word /sidi/سيدي, Sir, which refers to respect, they also use the expression /iwa:/ايوا so, compared to younger ones, who consider the first as a kind of racism, and they rarely use the second, it denotes to non educated people.

Borrowing from Arabic is also a feature of variation and from French is adopted and became a part of Bouda Spoken Arabic. Variation occurs in meaning, form, and exists in

other places in Bouda. Moreover Bouda 'speakers may mix French borrowed words in their Arabic speech, using Arabic grammar.

In fact, variation in Bouda Spoken Arabic among the two groups of society is observed in all levels of the study in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar.

3-12 The results:

In brief, the reasons of variation between the two groups seem to be a hard subject of study. Most of old people used to study in Quranic schools, and take knowledge about religion and culture ,they work in agriculture. So that the historical factors leads them to communicate with other tribes coming from African countries ,Maghreb and Sudan.Besides the French colonization conquered Algeria and reached the whole Bouda,there are some people keep the history ,culture and dialect.

The new generation do not use their speech like elders ,because most of them study at high schools and universities in all sides of Algeria,others have good occupations,and some are married with women from other willayas.Without forgetting those who go to the army and get into contact with other friends.Consequently,they change their speech.

3-13 Conclusion:

we realize that variation in language indicates the identity of a speaker from one society to another and within the society itself. In this practical chapter ,we gave an overall picture of the different levels of language variation in comparison grown up people and youths of Bouda speakers, followed by the data interpretation and results of study.



General Conclusion

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General Conclusion

The Sociolinguistic studies always focus on language variation. It is a very important task of study. Language always reflects and influences the society where it is used.

Language varies from one region to another , and from one speaker to others. It is logically made up by the society. As William Labov first studies the relation between social structure and linguistic features.(uncompleted thought: fragment)

Thus , our aim has been examined the comparison between grown ups and youth people of Bouda Spoken Arabic in terms of phonetics, phonology, syntax and lexis. Mainly this work tackles the variability of language from a sociolinguistic viewpoint. The study is concerned with the real link between language and society. So that, the social ,political, geographical and cultural factors are the main causes of language variation and change.

The study of language variability with reference to social groups is important to realize people's social and cultural belonging .Once society changes ,speech changes, either by adapting new words to their language(fragment).

General Conclusion

The question that can be raised is : What can be expected from Bouda Spoken Arabic young speakers ~~after~~ years later? ;Will they keep and preserve their social attitudes and linguistic items , or their will be other changes in society and language.(There should be parallel structure between the two parts of the sentence.)

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.Appendix

Appendix

Essalmma 3alikum a sodo	السلام عليكم اسيدي	A1
Salam khoya	سلام خويا	A2
Wa3alikum essalaam	وعليكم السلام	A1
Salam	سلام	A2
Wash khbarkum a sidi	واش أخباركم اسيدي	A1
Wa sh el hal	واش الحال	A2
I wa luwm rahi l3ardha fzzawya	أيو اليوم راهي العرضة فالزاوية	A1
Narmalman lywm kayen l3ardha fzawya	نورمالمون اليوم كاين العرضة فزاوية	A2
Thellem liih	السلام عليكم اسيدي	A1
Tkellem lu	سلام خويا	A2
Rachi gaba the latasyum	وعليكم السلام	A1
Racha gkentu hontomsion	سلام	A2
I wa shhal rahi essasa	واش أخباركم اسيدي	A1
Shhal laakl	واش الحال	A2
Kaynin temrat felfrigu	أيو اليوم راهي العرضة فالزاوية	A1
Kayen tmerhelfrigidar	نورمالمون اليوم كاين العرضة فزاوية	A2
Rah thai lma fagya	راه طلع لما فساقية	A1
Tla3lma fsagya	طلع لما فساقية	A2
Wedden elmaghreb	وذن المغرب	A1
Adden elmaghreb	أذن المغرب	A2
Talzet elgamra	طلعت القمر	A1
Tla3 el kamar	طلع القمر	A2
Atfi eldow	أطفي الضوء	A1
Taffi eldow	طفي الضوء	A2
Akelt el3eych wella walu	أكلت العيش ولا والو	A1
Khil elzey hiola la	كليت العيش ولا لا	A2
Syntatic variation		
Rahow elbab mbele3	راهو الباب مبلع	A1
Rahow elbab msakaer	راو الباب مبلع	A2

Walw marachchi masker
Lla marach chi massaker
Amchi bel3ow
Rouh sekrah
Akhir 3hikum
Khir 3likum
Akou labas
Kirakou labess
Ya wddi machtou ebba salek (fayet)
mem hneya ?
Ma chef tuch ebba fayet menna ?
I wa chuuf asidi
Chuf aben i khala

راو الباب مسكر A1
والو راهماتشي مبلغ A2
لا مراهش مسكر A1
امشي بلعو A2
روح سكرو A1
خير عليكم A2
اكولاباس A1
كيراكولاباس A2
يا ودي ما شتوابافيت من هنا يا A1
ما شقتوش ابافيت هنا A2
ايوا شووف اسيدي A1
شووف بن الخالة A2

سلوم
الزراهة
الشيشاق
اددي
قبالة
ابيه
الديقاس
تقيد
بلقط
يدوي
ياسر
ابواهاكيني
قاليه
ايوابردو
منيافين
البورطابل
الفوانة
بلطوفة
القرق
تريسيتي
السكرور
هات ليا
الكروسة
القفة
العباية
اثريكو

دروج
المدقة
الرواي
الهدرة
الهدرة
واه
الفراش
اقعد
يهز
يهذ بزاف
بزاف
ايا خليك
راك تقول
ما كانش منها
دباق
بورطابل
الفولار
البلغة
الصباط
تريسيتي
السكر
مدلي
اللوطو
القوفة
الروبة
ثريكو

