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**A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Lexical Innovation among the
Youth in Tlemcen city**

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Requirements for Master's Degree in Language Sciences**

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Dedications

I dedicate this research:

To my grandmother ‘ soul Mima Fatima ZAHRA. To my lovely Mother which her dream is to see me graduate. Thank you for your warm prayers, encouragement, love and care, thank you for supporting me and believing in me when I thought I could not achieve it.

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Abstract

The language of young people has developed; this is due to the innovation of new words and the incorporation of elements from other languages like French and English. Lexical innovation has been ongoing for years and still evolving through time. Youngsters coin new words and expressions that reflect their unique style and experience. This research

aims to explore the reasons behind lexical innovation among the youth of the Tlemcen speech community and discover the factors that help the spread of these new words. The study provided a comprehensive overview of the existing literature on lexical innovation. To conduct the study two research instruments have been used, the online questionnaire and the word list have been distributed to Tlemcen's youth, which provided information for quantitative and qualitative analyses. The findings proved that there are several reasons behind the youth's creation of new words, to sound style and fashionable, and update with today's globalized world, the word list provided examples of new coin words, and the data collected confirmed the factors for the increasing rate of Lexical innovation, which are social media and music. These innovations have been considered a way for young people to express and distinguish themselves from the previous generation. Overall, lexical innovation sounds fashionable for young people, but it can directly change our language in either a positive or a negative one.

Key words: Lexical innovation, Borrowing, Youth, Social media

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CA: Classical Arabic

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

AA: Algerian Arabic

H: High Variety

L: Low Variety

CS: Code Switching.

POV: point of view.

IDK: I do not know

TOF: Photo (French)

MDR: Mort de rire (French)

U: You

TKT: T'inquiete (French)

JSP: Je ne sais pas (French)

BTW: By the way

LOL: Laugh out loud

GD: Good

PLZ: Please

Phonetic Transcription

IPA symbol	Examples from Arabic (Tlemcen dialect)	English Gloss
/ʔ/	[ʔalak]	Said
/b/	[bajna]	Obviously
/t/	[tina]	You
/θ/	[θniin]	Monday

/dʒ/	[dʒani]	It fits me
/h/	[ʔalhanna]	Hannah
/x/	[xubi]	Hide
/d/	[dima]	Always
/ð/	[ðurk]	Now
/r/	[jtʃaradʒ]	He watches
/z/	[zwadʒ]	Marriage
/s/	[smiin]	Fat
/f/	[smiʃa]	The sun
	[sʰajf]	

/sʕ/		The summer
/dʕ/	[dʕabaʕ]	Hyena (an animal)
/T/	[Tumina]	A famous sweet in Algeria
/ðʕ/	[ðʕalmaa]	Darkness
/f/	[Flimidʒan]	Fire works
/q/	[qadra]	Cooking pot
/ʕ/	[jaʕawad]	To Repeat
/ʝ/	[jayani]	He sings
/k/	[katab]	A Book
/l/	[salat]	Pray

/m/	[mathaf]	Museum
/n/	[naktab]	I write
/h/	[huwa]	Him
/w/	[ʔ waad]	The valley
/j/	[jafri]	He buys
[^a]	[^a mbaʕd]	Later

List of tables

Table 3.7.1 youngsters 'awareness of the difference between old and young people
.....**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Table 3.7.2 participants 'answer about the source of the innovated words.....**Erreur !
Signet non défini.**

Table 3.7.5 Informant's examples of new coin words in Tlemcnian dialect.....**Erreur !
Signet non défini.**

Table 3.7.2.1 Examples by informants in the word list**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

List of Figures

Figure 3.7.1 informant's gender.....**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Figure 3.7.2 Informant's Age.....**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Figure 3.7.3 youth use of new words in everyday conversation**Erreur ! Signet non
défini.**

Figure 3.7.5 reasons of youth linguistic innovation.....**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Figure 3.7.6 participants opinions of the impact of social network on youth
innovation.**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Figure 3-7-7 youth use of innovated words in different situations..**Erreur ! Signet non
défini.**

Figure 3.7.8 participants situation of translation new words.....**Erreur ! Signet non
défini.**

Figure 3.7.9 the source of youth innovation**Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

Table of content

Dedications	2
Acknowledgement	3
Abstract	4
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	5
Phonetic Transcription	7
List of tables	11
List of figures	11
General Introduction	2

Chapter One: Literature Review: Sociolinguistic as field of work

1.1 Introduction:.....	7
1.2 Sociolinguistic.....	8
1.2.1 Language.....	10
1.2.2 Language vs. Dialect	11
1.2.3 Standard Language VS Vernacular Language	11
1.2.4 Dialect.....	13
1.2.4.1Regional dialect	14
1.2.4.2Social Dialect.....	15
1.2.5 Language change and variation.....	16
1.3 Linguistic variables	17
1.4 Social variables	18
1.4.1Age.....	19
1.5 Language Attitudes.....	19

1.6 Language and Identity	20
1.7 Motives Leading To Linguistic Innovation	20
1.8 Globalization.....	20
1.9 Mass Media	21
1.10 Linguistic innovation	22
1.11 Neologism.....	22
1.12 Diffusion	23
1.13 Conclusion	24

Chapter Two: The Linguistic Situation in Algeria: Tlemcen Speech as a Sample

2.1 Introduction:	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
2.2 A Historical background of Tlemcen speech community:.....	25
2.3 History of Tlemcen	26
2.4 Linguistic Profile of Algeria	26
2.4.1 Arabic.....	27
2.4.1.1 Classical Arabic.....	27
2.4.1.2 Modern Standard Arabic.....	28
2.4.1.3 Algerian Arabic	28
2.4.2 French.....	28
2.4.3 Berber	29
2.5 Outcomes of Language Contact in Algeria	29
2.5.1 Diglossia.....	30
2.5.2 Bilingualism	30
2.5.3 Code Switching.....	31
2.5.4 Borrowing.....	32
2.6.1 The verbal repertoire of today's Tlemcen speech community:	33
2.6.2 Youth the agent behind lexical innovation	33
2.7 Conclusion	35

Chapter Three: Methodology and Data Analysis

3.1 Introduction.....	36
3.2 Research Traditions and Methods.....	36

3.3 Research Instruments	37
3.3.1 Questionnaire	38
3.3.1.1 Administration of the questionnaire	38
3.3.2 Word List	39
3.4 Pilot Study.....	39
3.5 Participants' Characteristics.....	39
3.6 Data Collection Methods	40
3.6.1 Quantitative Method	40
3.6.2 Qualitative Method	41
3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation	41
3.7.1 Questionnaire analysis and interpretation:.....	41
3.7.2 Word list Analysis and Interpretation:.....	53
3.7.3 Interpretation of the Findings:	56
3.8 Conclusion:	58

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

Language is a complex and intriguing system of communication that enables humans to express their feelings, thoughts and ideas. Through history, language has developed and changed and this is due to social, cultural, and technological developments, which led to the emergence of new words and expressions of the youth, that reflect changing in social norms, values and attitudes. This change is a direct result of the impact of social media, popular culture and other forms of digital communication on youth language. Several words coined by young people and quickly spread through social network; which old people, who may view them as slang or improper language use, often view these innovations with disagreement.

Youngsters of Tlemcen speech community coin new words that seems to some extent strange, they tend to be unique in their conversation to look more stylish and fashionable, and the way they talk and interact between each other has draw attention of many researchers in both fields of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. Young people have introduced many new words like: /kaabsu/, /tqarmiid/, /maglob glib/ (see the word list). However, some words borrowed either from French or English or from other languages.

The present research takes the speech community of Tlemcen, mainly young speakers age from 16 up to 30, It takes place at Tlemcen university and high school at Oujlida. We investigate innovation of new lexical terms by youth and the reasons that make young adults and teenagers coin new words, thus some research questions rise:

- 1) Why do Tlemcen's youth coin new words?
- 2) What are the factors that lead to increasing use of Lexical innovation?

In attempt to answer these questions, we may suggest the following hypotheses:

- 1) Youngsters of Tlemcen city coin new words because they want to be unique and fashionable, and look different from their previous generation like their parents.

- 2) Social network such as Facebook, TikTok along with mass media like television, films and series, and other digital communication are the main factors that support the fast spread of lexical innovation among youngsters.

The form of this research work, have been divided into three chapters and structured as follows

The first chapter provided a review of the relevant literature, as the theoretical part include sociolinguistic as a field of research, as introduced also the most important concepts concerning the study. In addition, in this chapter we highlighted the differences between language and dialect in general with their definitions, language variation and change including different variables, then linguistic innovation and language behavior and identity with motives leading to innovation among youth.

In chapter two, we discussed the linguistic situation in Algeria and varieties spoken in Tlemcen city along with the historical background of both Algeria as the mother country, and Tlemcen city as a case study. We also mentioned a number of outcomes of which are resulted from language contact. In addition, this chapter has provided an overview of Tlemcen speech community and a description of its present verbal repertoire, in this chapter we explained the agents behind coining new words among youngsters of Tlemcen city.

The third chapter presented the practical phase of this work, it aims at providing a description of the methods that have been used for conducting the study and discussing the sampling, the procedure, data gathering tool as well as data analysis. The chapter ends with an interpretation of the data collected to reach answers to research questions and to validate the hypotheses.

CHAPTER ONE

Literature Review

1.1 Introduction:

A language is a powerful tool that shapes our perceptions; this complex system has been the concern of many linguists from all around the world. They have served to introduce some of the properties of language and different theories about language. Language is a complex system of sub-systems; it is a structured system, which allows speakers to communicate complex thoughts. Lyons (1981, p. 1) stated, "The questions what is Language is comparable with and some would say hardly less profound than what is life?" He points out, that language is what distinguishes men from other living creatures, and only people posse's language. Therefore, language is considered a human characteristic because only humans can communicate complex ideas.

Language allows humans to express and convey their feelings and thoughts, and more important to communicate and interact with each other. In this regard, Hall (1968, p.158) defined language as "the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other "The term institution in Hall's definition clarifies the view that language is used by a particular society, it means that language has a social function, individuals use language to exchange information, share culture and other aspects of life.

The relationship between language and society is deeply rooted in sociolinguistics. This scientific field studies the way language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, it also investigates the way language affects society, which means micro-sociolinguistics, and the way society affects language which means macro-sociolinguistics. As a theoretical part of this work, this chapter deals with sociolinguistics as a whole field of research, and second, it sheds some light on sociolinguistic concepts, and finally, it deals with language change and variation, Lexical innovation, and the motives leading to lexical innovation as a sociolinguistics phenomenon.

1.2 Sociolinguistic

Lyons (1981, p. 20) mentioned 'Language is a socially maintained and socially function institution '. In other words, language is a social system of communication that speakers use to interact with each other and exchange their ideas, feelings, and knowledge, it is a social phenomenon that people share from all around the world. The nature of the relationship between language and society attracts the attention of many linguists. Therefore, a new discipline called sociolinguistics emerged in the 1960s by William Labov as a result, of earlier investigations to the study of dialects and rural areas. Also, the distribution of dichotomies like langue and parole, competence, and performance as formulated by De Saussure and Chomsky were crucial in understanding the language of individuals which paved the way for the emergence of sociolinguistics.

Lyons (1981, p. 19) in this regard explained that 'Sociolinguistics is the scientific study of language with society '.In addition, Spolsky (2005) adds that sociolinguistics deals with understanding the relationship between language and society, between the speakers of the language, and the social structures where individuals live. Moreover, sociolinguistics studies language in its social function, concerning the speech community where people use different codes to communicate.

Wardhuagh (2006, p.13) states, "Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication". It means that people may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of a language for different purposes. They may also use different dialects of a language in different contexts. In some communities, people select different languages according to different situations. It also examines the way people use language in different social contexts. Sociolinguistics deals with the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey meaning and construct aspects of their social identity through their language.

Gumperz (1971, p. 223) believed that 'sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes

that occur'. To explain Gumperz 's idea clearly, it can be said that Sociolinguistics deals with aspects of society like (age -gender - culture- ethnic group- social class) and its relationship with language and how these factors can change the way people speak. Moreover, it studies the effect of language on society micro-sociolinguistics, whose pioneer in this field is William Labov his first research was on an island called Martha's Vineyard (1961-1963) in which he studied the variations in diphthongs /aw/ and /ai/ according to age, population group, occupation, location. He found that the factor of tourism affected the unconscious change in accent among the people who closely identified with the island. This means that the focus is on language that dictates the way individuals or groups of speakers are mainly shaped by the social factors of age, gender, social class, and so on. On the other hand, society affects language, namely macro-sociolinguistics or sociology of language, which is concerned with the way language functions socially on a large scale. It takes society as the main source to see the impact of language in a given society. For example, how the Algerian society treats the existing languages via assigning the function of each one and its use in society, like French and English and especially the Berber, which has been recently recognized as a national language, and the way society as whole treats a particular language.

Holms (1992, p. 16) said that" the sociolinguist aims to move toward a theory which provides a motivated account of the way language is used in a community and of the choices people make when they use language". That means, when we observe the way language varied we must look for the causes of these variations. Sociolinguistics investigation aims to identify the relationship between language and society. Chambers (2003, p. 226) argues that the questions "What is the purpose of the variation? How is it evaluated in the community? Are the central questions of sociolinguistics". It means the goal of sociolinguistics is to study variation among speakers of society. On the opposite side, Cameron (1997, p. 62) does not believe that these studies can give explanations for all linguistic behaviors, because not all speakers have the same linguistic repertoire and they do not speak the same way, what is more important to Cameron is the social engagement like production and reproduction of linguistic norms by institution and socializing practices.

1.2.1 Language

Language is an abstract, structured, system shared by people for communication; language is a gift from god that distinguishes humans from other living creatures. For years linguists attempted to define language according to their point of view, but they could not give a precise one, the following definitions of language are quoted and briefly discussed.

According to Sapir (1921, p. 8), "language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communication, ideas, emotions, desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols". For Sapir, only humans possess languages while animals have a communication system but it is not a developed one, the terms ideas, emotions, and desires introduced in this definition clarify the idea that there is much communicated by language like meaning, and feelings. In contrast with Sapir's definition, Bloch and Trager (1942, p. 5) argue, "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates ". In their opinion language is a system of sounds joined to form words for example, the sounds /b/, /o/, /o/, and/, if we join it according to a system it will become (book), a meaningful word. Bloch and Trager's definition differs from Sapir's in that language is just restricted to spoken language which means that it cannot be written. Chomsky (1957, p.13) states «From now on I will consider a language to be a set of finite or infinite sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements». That is to say, the language we speak is structured and the sentences are constructed in natural languages, each sentence has a structure (subject+ verb+ object+ adjective). De Saussure (1857- 1913) introduced, the idea that every word is a linguistic sign which consists of two components. The signifier, which is the phonetic form of a word, for example (big), consists of two consonants split up by a vowel (i) the second component is the signified which is the conceptual meaning underlying sign. In addition, to these terms, De Saussure distinguishes language (langue) and the activity of speaking (parole) by which language is a social product of speech, it is a system of signs.

1.2.2 Language vs. Dialect

For laymen, there can be no confusion between, language and dialect. For linguists, there is a clear difference between the two terms, according to Haugen (1966) the distinction between them can be made in two separate ways which are (size) and (prestige) which means, language is more prestige standard and general it is thoughts as formal language in schools and academic institutions both written and spoken form. whereas dialects are varieties of language and are sometimes viewed as a subset of a particular language for example, classical Arabic as a language and varieties spoken in the Arab world (Algerian - Egyptian- Moroccan, and others), are considered dialects of Classical Arabic that language is adopted official by countries but dialect rarely is. Weinreich (1945, p. 832) publish a famous statement "A language is a dialect with an army and a navy". He clarified the difference between language as the general system that has dialects as a variety that exist side by side with language in a particular speech community, once we start getting deep into these linguistic concepts and understanding the nature of the relation between them things become more complicated.

1.2.3 Standard Language VS Vernacular Language

Strazny(2005) believed that standard language is crucial for any given speech community, it is used in education and official writings like books, newspapers, and communication in mass media like television, and films. In sociolinguistics, a standard language is a variety that has prestigious status in society, it refers to the way we use language in official and formal situations as in newspapers and public particularly written language so that it is accessible to every speaker of the language to use. Every country has its national language, which has usually gone through a standardization process, which is the process of making one dialect of (language \variety) a standard one. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 33) defined language standardization as " the process by which a language has been codified in some way that process usually involves the

development of such thing as grammar, spelling, and dictionaries and possibly a literature". In this regard, Holms (2001) explained that standard variety is generally the written form of a language that has undergone some degree of regularities or codification, for example, grammar and dictionary recognized as a prestigious variety of code by a community, process of standardization takes time to accepted officially by the community.

Leith introduced four stages to establish the process of standardization of a dialect:

1. **Selection:** of (dialect - variety) is the political decision that politicians of the government decide to choose, a dominant dialect among the existing varieties to be a standard one; it can be the dialect of the economic center in the country or the area that has the largest number of speakers, or ethnic group. Some will disagree, with the idea that we need to choose one variety over the other, even though they are all varieties of a language. For this reason, there are some criteria for selecting a dialect, first it should have a large number of speakers and sounds more prestigious, and second it should match with other dialects of the same language.
2. **Codification:** is the second stage of the standardization process, it happened only when a group of intellectuals agree on the correct variety and rejected the incorrect it is where specialists in the field 'of linguists' are called to codify the selected variety, and they fix it (grammar, elaborate dictionaries, and books). Once codification takes place the codified variety is the only one that can use, and it is the only one that is used in schools and media, also, it is related to the function of the selected variety and it is used in all fields of life.
3. **Elaboration:** is an important stage for the selected variety it must be able to discharge a whole range of functions that it may be called upon discharge, in simple words it is where the domain for a standard language is selected for example; the place should be used such as in (educational institutes, mosques, schools).

4. **Acceptance:** is The final stage of standardization is the spread of the standardized variety; this done through institutions such as schools, government, and ministries establishment. Holmes (2001) adds that, to complete the standardization process people must accept the language even if it is not their native language, to avoid problems and to better communication among individuals.

Lieth (1997, p. 38) mentioned that:

"Sociolinguists, have tended to see the standard in less idealized terms, as a linguistic variety describable as such, much like any other dialect, But there are immense problems involved in drawing a boundary between such a 'standard' and whatever is felt to be 'not-standard' usage, Applied too loosely. The 'standard' includes virtually the whole of English, with dialect, slang, and perhaps jargon constituting only an exotic fringe, Applied too restrictively. The standard is associated with only a very limited range of supposedly correct forms. On this latter view, which is not the one adopted by sociolinguists".p38

Lieth defined the difference between standard language and non-standard as a problem. Therefore, there is an opposite concept of standard language called vernacular, which is a language that has not been standardized and does not have official status, the vernacular speech of a particular community is the ordinary speech used by its people. Labov (1972a:208), "a vernacular may refer to the style in which the minimum attention is given to the monitoring of speech" and that individuals have negative attitudes towards the vernacular since it is considered as " low, uneducated or low prestige speech". (Labov 2006: 86)

1.2.4 Dialect

Dialect is a variety of language that differs grammatically, phonologically, and lexically from other varieties like accent, register, pidgin, Creole...etc. Dialects are associated more with a particular geographical area and with particular social classes or status, groups. In this regard, Chambers et al (2003, p.17) state that "a dialect varies from other dialects of the same language simultaneously on all linguistic levels: phonologically, grammatically and at a term of vocabulary". That means each speaker has unique linguistic characteristics, called 'idiolect' or in a simple way a personal speaker. The language of a group of people may show regular variations from the language used by other groups of speakers, of that particular language from different social backgrounds and different geographical origins, like in the Arab world the case of the Egyptian dialect, most of the Algerian people understand this dialect because of the Egyptian movies and series. However, this is not the case for Egyptian people; they found difficulties in understanding the Algerian dialect, due to the hard pronouncing of words, or the lack of using it outside the country. Some dialects are easy to understand because of the fast spread of the internet. These dialects can travel from one country to another one, the phenomenon called 'mutual intelligibility'.

For Hudson (1996, p.32) "a variety called a language contains more items than one called a dialect". In the same vein, Sapir gives three characteristics that make dialect different from other varieties which are pronunciation (accent) grammar, and vocabulary (2009, p.63) then as different forms of the same language dialect are similar way important since they are potentially functionally equivalent" (ibid: 60). Linguists like Sapir and others viewed a dialect as a variety of a language, and it does not entail a poor or primitive form of language. All languages are equal, and must treat on an equal basis there are no superior languages. Instead of the term dialect, linguists use the term variety. A dialect is either a regional or a social variety of a language.

1.2.4.1 Regional dialect

Regional dialect is a variety of a language spoken in a particular geographical area of a country. Take an example in the Algerian Arabic varieties or dialects, Annaba is a city in Algeria; individuals in this city speak dialects similar to the Tunisian spoken variety because of the boundaries between Annaba and Tunisia. This phenomenon is called the 'dialect continuum', also the speakers of English in the United Kingdom tend to use 'have you' in questions such as, 'have you watched the film?', While the Americans use 'did you' in the same question. Biber (1995, p.1) adds that "geographic dialects are varieties associated with speakers living in a particular location while social dialects are varieties associated with speakers belonging to given demographic group, for example, women versus men or different social classes". Some regional dialects have been given traditional names, that are marked out as being different significantly from standard varieties spoken in the same place; differences can appear in grammar and vocabulary. Wardaugh argued, "Sometimes maps are drawn to show actual boundaries around particular features, boundaries called 'isoglosses' to distinguish an area in which it is absent when several such isoglosses places, the result is sometimes called a 'dialect boundary' Wardaugh (2006, p. 45).

1.2.4.2 Social Dialect

Social dialects provide a rich source of data about the way language use is influenced by social factors. These factors have significant implications for how individuals are perceived while communicating with others. Social class refers to the difference of people in (education, wealth, and prestige). However, it is not the case in Algeria; scholars do not study social classes in the country. When researchers started studying social dialects, they studied two groups of people the middle (upper) class, those who have more years of education, and the working class who have fewer years of education.

Labov is known, for his investigation of social dialects, the first study on social dialects was a classical study on the social stratification of (r) in New York department stores. The results, of his research, illustrated, that (r) in New York was stratified by

class, the pronunciation of (r) depended on the social class membership of the employees; people with higher socioeconomic status pronounce (r) more frequently than those with lower socioeconomic status. Social dialect refers not only to social classes but also to different social factors like culture, and level of education. For example, some bilinguals tend to switch their speech from dialect to French and English, from the first sentence, we can tell if this person is educated or not. In Algeria, females also use French a lot when they interact with others to show prestige and attract attention around them.

1.2.5 Language Change and Variation

Language evolves through time due to the change of the environment surrounded by the speaker from one generation to another, because after all languages are spoken by people for communication. Youth, for instance, coin new words that can be difficult for old people to understand. As a result, language changes although they are not conscious or tend to do so. Linguists like De Saussure and Chomsky have proved that language change through time and some language died like Latin because people do not use this language anymore, for them the key to keeping any language alive is by speech community. In this regard, April, M (1994, p. 8)states that " the history of any language from a sociolinguistic point of view, is the story of an unbroken chain of generation of speakers, all able to communicate with their parents and children while perhaps noticing minor differences in intergenerational usage, and all believe they speak the same language".

In addition, April, M states, "the change of language is not the change in the speech but is on the 'language". By that, he means the change of the system itself. Language change is a natural process, in which changes are made in the features and the use of a language over time that includes sound change lexical, semantic, and syntactic changes. Historical linguistics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the study of language through time. Thus, any language can approach in two different ways,

synchronic and diachronic that is to say, to study the history of language and observe the changes that happened through time. (1994, p.8)

Language change is a result of borrowing words from a source language to the native language. borrowing can be defined as an abstract process in which speakers adopt 'loanwords' from the second language and start to use them while communicating. For example, in Algeria people use loanwords like ketchup which is borrowed from Chinese and word cartoon from the Italian language, these words simply come to be used by the speech community that speaks a different language which is Arabic. Moreover, with time, will not consider as borrowed words but in fact, they will become a part of their mother tongue. Language changes because of factors like age, education, region...etc. This is called linguistic variations. Even doctors at work use a special language called registers, which is a language variety used for a specific field. For that, reason language is changeable. De Saussure (1916, p. 1) states that "time changes all things, there is no reason why language should escape this universal law " which means, that language like any aspect of life cannot remain the same, it changes through time.

1.3 Linguistic variables

The linguistic variables in general, refer to the variations of words of the same meaning that speakers share, in simple words saying one thing at least in two different ways. According to Labov (1966\1982, p. 49) linguistic variables "begins with the simple act of noticing a variation that there are two alternative ways of saying the same thing". He also mentioned that the linguistic variable must be high in frequency, have a certain immunity from conscious suppression...[Be] integral units of larger structures, and...Be easily quantified on a linear scale. Wardaugh defined a linguistic variable as "a linguistic item which has identifiable variants"(2006, p. 143) which means, that some words in a society can have at least two different ways of pronunciation, this variation of the speaker's social background the ethnic group he belongs to and the region he came from.

The best example that explains linguistic variables, was introduced by Labov in his investigation of a small island located on the northeast coast of America called Martha's Vineyard. Labov started this research in 1963 and he was interested in phonological variation, Labov investigated the \au\ and \ai\ vowel sounds in words like mouse and mice, which in linguistic terms called diphthongs, and interviewed 69 people, each of them was from different (age – ethnic- and social group...as to get a representative sample. As a result, Labov found that the pronunciation of certain vowel sounds changes from the standard American, and people of the age group 30-60 tend to centralize diphthongs more than younger or older people do. innovation in their speech was established as a dialect. Therefore, there seems to be enough evidence to state that generations, occupations, or social groups might be a big factor leading to language change.

1.4 Social variables

Every society has its speech community, they share social norms, culture, and language, the above definition of what is social dialect is that it is concerned with studying social class and the variation of speakers among a particular speech community. Social variables, on the other hand, refers to the variation among speakers in a society, and the social aspect like age- gender–social class – culture. That affects the way people use language, youth, for example, use slang words and swear words, unlike the old people they have a special language, which, is different from the young adult. Women also have a special way of speaking for example women tend to be mysterious and more sensitive. However, men in general have clear language for example if you ask them about something disturbing them they will tell you directly. That is not the case with women, when a husband asks his wife what is wrong, she will say nothing, but this means that there is something.

One of the important aspects of social variables that we focus on in this study is age the following definition explained in brief this social factor.

1.4.1 Age

In sociolinguistics age plays an important role as a social variable and as a factor that influences people's linguistic choices. Eckert (1999, p. 156) defines age as "chronological age "or" the biological age of humans". It is a phenomenon in which speakers in a community gradually alter their speech habits as they get older and we can notice this change in every generation, the results have been shown through this present research that youth of the Tlemcen speech community have their special language, which is different from the speech of old people.

In addition, innovations proved that lexical innovation is related to young people. However, old people are generally thought of as conservative. Also in some speech communities old and young do not share the same word choice, when analyzing kids Teenagers, and adults linguists agree that speech has age-graded features, these features show differences among different age groups. In addition, with language change, young and adults may change their speech towards their friends, and family members, for example, a teenager call his father "papa" but when he gets older he changes the same term to "baa", "lhag", "jibani" and sometimes addressed him even with his name.

1.5 Language Attitudes

Hamzaoui (2022, p.1) states, "Language attitudes are the feelings and reflections of people towards their language variety and the language varieties of others ". Speakers in every community have different ways to use their language; they may have different attitudes toward parents, family, friends, and other social aspects of life. Linguists agree on the idea that individuals and their relation to social variables can lead to the change of any language, the concept of language attitudes shaped by various factors such as historical, social, and cultural contexts. Moreover, language attitudes are shaped by individual experiences and beliefs. People associate positive, as well as negative attitudes towards certain languages, like education and high social status. For example, in many countries, the English language is considered a prestigious language like in India; speakers use their language as a way to express their cultural identities.

1.6 Language and Identity

In each speech community, people have different ways of speaking as they have their own identities and beliefs that distinguish them from others. Simply, identity is the characteristic given by place, gender, age, race, history, nationality, religion, belief, and ethnicity. It distinguishes a country or a society from another and allows people to be part of another culture. Each person has multiple identities they can choose which identity they have in different situations, for example, in some speech communities if you do not look or sound the same way that others expect you to. They may not accept the identity you choose and you will be a stranger to them. In Neurolinguistics a person knows by his speech or dialect from the word choice they introduce a part of their identity, the earliest studies of the relationship between language and identity, based on a variation perspective. Swammet al (2004, p. 140) argue that it is through language or rather through discourse that identity is principally forged'.

The information that individuals give about themselves when they talk about their identity depends very much on the context, occasion, and purpose of the discourse depending on the space and place of the interaction. Blommaer (2005) adds the idea that identity is structured naturally by language and the choice of words, and pronunciation, communicated by individuals.

1.7 Motives Leading To Linguistic Innovation

One of the major reasons for language innovation is technological advancement, the internet, and social media, which make people more connected to each other from different countries. This communication between mutually unintelligible speakers affects the way natives speak, as a result of this people innovate in their speech. Therefore, these studies focus on three main factors namely: globalization, mass media, and diffusion.

1.8 Globalization

Globalization was introduced in the 1960s by Marshal MC, in which he referred to the world, as a "global village". Globalization is defined as the process of rapid economic, cultural, and institutional integration among countries. It means that globalization is the system of interaction among countries around the world to develop a global economy, involving technological, economic, political, and cultural exchanges made possible largely by advancements in communications and other fields of life. There are different definitions of globalization but the most acknowledged is the greater movement of people, goods, capital, and ideas due to increased economic integration, which in turn is propelled by increased trade and investment. Globalization is more like moving towards living in a borderless world.

Globalization is a result of the development of technology and the fast spread of the internet, which helps with the increasing use of lexical innovation among youth. Social networks and other digital communication facilitate the process of interaction between young people in a "global village" that leads youth to coin new words in their everyday conversation. Eriksen (2007:ix), adds that globalization belongs to different fields of life such as "cultural studies, sociology, economics, interactional relations, political theory, art, and linguistics", according to Eriksen globalization is considered "a buzzword of the moment".(ibid).

In addition, Tlemcen's youth have been influenced by the shade of globalization, and this clearly can be noticed through the way they talk and wear clothes. Algeria in general have been affected in different domains, one of them is cultural influence, which can serve as an opening to the outside world and many new words enter the Algerian verbal repertoire. This fact has proved that globalization influences the language used by speakers in this country.

1.9 Mass Media

Mass media has a significant impact on our daily lives and the way we perceive the world around us, many Algerian youngsters are addicted to mobile, television, internet, digital media, and mass communication like Facebook, TikTok, and Twitter.

They use to communicate, enjoy their time and know what is going on in the world. Most of the users of Facebook, messenger have changed the English language they use words, like (POV) for point of view (IDK) a sort of I do not know. And (OMG) oh my God, also in Tlemcen they use the French language like (TOF) a sort of photo, (JSP) Je ne sais pas when they are in rush or just wanted to be cool, and going time when writing, and sending message faster. Therefore, mass media are the main factor behind the increasing rate of linguistic innovation among youth and the fast spread of new coin words in any given speech community.

1.10 Linguistic innovation

Young people are often at the forefront of innovation, as they are more likely to be open to new ideas, youth coin different words that for some old people seem to be strange. They view youth language as being too informal. In each society, young people use some linguistic items that are no more used by the old people. For example, in Algeria words like (nsnapi) or (nflami) meaning taking selfies on snap chat, are used by youngsters only because it is specific to this age category if an old person starts to use these words it will be odd.

Youngsters coin new words to cope with globalization and look more fashionable for this reason, technology helps the spread of these words. They sometimes join these loan words with words in their dialects, for instance, one of the informants borrowed the first three letters from the English word (impossible) and join them with the same meaning in the Algerian dialect (mohal) to become (impohal).

1.11 Neologism

Neologism is a linguistic phenomenon, which refers to recently created words or phrases, the term 'neologism' was coined in English in the early 1800s, and it is commonly found in dictionaries as "a word or phrase which is new to the language; one which is newly coined"(Oxford English dictionary 2003:1179). It emerged due to technological development in all domains. In this regard, Mair (2006, p.38) states, "The

most salient type of neologism is a word which is new in its form and which refers to a concept which is new".

Linguistically speaking, the concept of neologism by its very meaning is the creation of new words. Some of these new coin words disappear, while others survive and become a crucial part of the speech, Ray saw neologism (1975-1995) as a word that seems new for a particular speech community, from a linguistic point of view, a neologism is defined as new coin words that can result from innovations and progresses in different fields. These new words to be accepted and stabilized have to go through three stages, creation, acceptance, and establishment.

1.12 Diffusion

Youth are creative in their speech most of them use particular words and start to innovate and share them with other individuals as a result these words spread over the speech community. Researchers in the field explained that the process of diffusion is done by a particular social group so that innovations are more active to diffuse within certain classes or groups of community than other groups, Mass media are the main source of language change and from them, the new words develop and spread Labov (2001, p. 364).

Diffusion can be defined as the process by which linguistic innovation and change are expanded with the help of some Channels Rogers (1985, p. 5). Diffusion is a social phenomenon marked by some social factors like age and gender. It means that old people are more conservative and youth are more innovative, and fashionable in their speech. Women are also ready to pick up innovation. In this regard, Keller(1994) stated that the only reason for diffusion is the common innovation itself since almost all speakers innovate in an attempt to serve their communicative needs, even though not all innovations are selected to be diffused and become a current change, according to Keller the only reason for lexical diffusion is the linguistic innovation itself.

The process of diffusion can be considered in three different ways:

The first one is the wave model diffusion, which means that innovation spread from a central point to be close to the location before distant ones. The second is the urban hierarchy diffusion which refers to the process in which innovation tended to start in the big city and then proceed to jump from city to town to village. The last model is contra-hierarchical diffusion is opposite to the urban hierarchy it sees that innovations can spread throughout rural regions and then move to small villages and finally big cities.

1.13 Conclusion

This chapter is devoted to the theoretical part of this research work, it has identified the important concepts related to lexical innovation. In the above section, we introduced sociolinguistics as the scientific field of research and we distinguished between (micro) and (macro) sociolinguistics, since the study is about lexical innovation the researcher shed some light on the phenomenon of language change and the sociolinguistics variables and it impacts on individual's way of speaking. In addition, we dealt with the importance of people's attitudes towards a language then, we discussed how language reflects an individual's identity and that it is crucial as it takes a huge part of speakers' social background. In the end, the investigation has tackled the motives leading to linguistics innovation, the next chapter will present a brief historical background of Algeria and Tlemcen City and will be discussed the linguistic situation of Algeria and today's linguistic repertoire of youth in the Tlemcen speech community.

2.1 Introduction:

Algeria is a multilingual country where different languages exist. In this chapter, we introduced a brief linguistic profile of Algeria, which means the language spoken in this Arab country. Then, we identified the phenomenon of language contact in Algeria and its outcomes mainly diglossia, bilingualism, code-switching, and borrowing. In addition, we presented the city of Tlemcen as a case study of this research and the historical background of this city. Moreover, this section sheds some light on the verbal repertoire of Tlemcen. Finally, we introduced young people as the main factor behind the spread of the phenomenon of lexical innovation.

2.2 A Historical background of the Tlemcen speech community:

Tlemcen was a place of many civilizations most of the Tlemcen people have Turkish family names, like khoja, dali, khaznaji, and many others as a result of the Ottoman rule in Algeria. Turkish settlers and a large number of Turks intermarried with the indigenous population here in Tlemcen City. Miller (2007) adds that dialects spoken in the Tlemcen speech community are divided into two types: 'the original city dwellers and new city dwellers, in which the speakers of the pure urban variety are characterized by the upper class and elegant speech variants'. It means that the population is divided into two social classes the indigenous people and the new dwellers from other places.

Dendane (2013, p.4) explained that the city of Tlemcen has its original dialect roots back to the 7th century onwards with the Islamic futhat. In simple words dialect of Tlemcen was first established with the name of Islam and Arab Leaders in the city to spread the Islam and Arab language, according to Dendane the start was with the 'urban pre-Hilali variety which is spoken in Tlemcen nowadays, and its nearby urban surrounding. The second wave supplied the area with the Hilali vernacular which is

purely Bedouin and remained spoken in remote regions and small villages consequently. As a result, two divergent varieties have co-existed since then speakers of the urban variety were recognized as *hadar* (civilized) whereas speakers of the latter were labeled as Arab (*arubia*) meaning nomads (dendane2013, p. 4).

2.3 History of Tlemcen

The town of Tlemcen was originally named by the Berber *tilmisan*, back in the 13th and 15th centuries. It was the capital of the Berbers. However, the history of Tlemcen culture goes back to the Roman. Particularly, the first inhabited center was built at the end of the 2nd century AD, it was called "Pomeramia" The territory was passed to the Amazigh /Berber confederation of the Zenates which marked the Umayyads who were considered to be the first to bring Islam and the Arab world to today's Algeria. Tlemcen after several conflicts found a stable and lasting peace under the Zayyanids, who formed the kingdom of Tlemcen from (1235) to (1554). The most famous and beautiful architectural elements like El mechour place were built between 1307 and 1375, it was also the home of Ibn Khaldun. In 1830 the French conquered Algiers. Unlike, Oran and Algiers it was less populated by European colonies and the one that suffered the most of the French impression. Tlemcen city from a historical point of view, witnessed different invasions from different countries (Turkish, Zyani, Morocco, Berber) for this reason there exists a variety of speaking.

2.4 Linguistic Profile of Algeria

Algeria is the gate of Africa from the north. Geographically it is situated in the north Africa on the Mediterranean coast. Algeria is the tenth largest country in the world and Africa. For centuries Algeria was colonized by many civilization people like the Berber (natives of Algeria) Romans, Byzantines, Abbasids, Zianids Ottomans, and the French colonization. As a result of this variation many languages were brought to this country. The official languages of Algeria are Arabic and Tamazight, Malika Rebai Maamri author of the syndrome of the French Language in Algeria; explained that the

language spoken at home and on the street is a mixture of Algerian dialect and French words, due to Algeria's colonial history by France. As a result, the French language is still used in mass media and newspapers, and education. After the independence, the French language was considered the first foreign language used in media and taught at schools, Berber and Arabic are the native languages of the Algerian people.

2.4.1 Arabic

Arabic is the official language in Algeria, Jacques (1943) states that 83 % of the population speaks Arabic, the majority of the population speaks the Algerian dialect (darija) the other 20% speaks Berber. Algeria officially announced Arabic as the official language in 1963, that is to say, that Arabic is the standard language in Algeria and that all official documents are printed in the Arabic language and used in educational institutions and media.

Arabic was introduced in Algeria when Muslim expansion arrived in North Africa, back then indigenous inhabitants needed to learn Arabic to pray and read the holy Quran. As a result, Arabic spread all over the country. Most foreigners believe that Algerians speak and use classical Arabic, but in reality, no one does, it is somehow problematic, for the Algerians' Arabic language, it is just used in education or media. When hearing Algerians speak Fusha in the cafeteria or the street is quite strange. However, the majority prefer darija. Thus, it is important to clarify the differences between the parties of Arabic including classical Arabic (CA) modern standard Arabic (MSA), and Algerian Arabic (AA).

2.4.1.1 Classical Arabic

Classical Arabic or Quranic Arabic fusha is the most eloquent Arabic, the fact that Arabic was spoken in the Arabian peninsula hejaz; from which is said that Arabic has emerged. CA was first aroused as a literary language with pre-Islamic poetry, 2 or 3 centuries before Islam, and then the Quran with the advent of Islam. Indeed, The Quranic text come to reinforce and fix this variety of Arabic which was the language of

Quraish, and that of the prophet Mohamed peace be open to him. Owens (2006, p. 1) said "Arabic has always been a puzzle to those who delve into its intricacies".

Classical Arabic is the written language of the holy book Quran, in linguistics, language may die if it is no longer spoken by its community like Latin. However, it is not the case for CA though people do not use this language daily, the Quran Arabic is preserved Quran which Muslims use every night and day when praying, and many Arab literature, writers, and scholars help to keep this beautiful rich language alive and never die for generations.

2.4.1.2 Modern Standard Arabic

Modern Standard Arabic also called "Al-Arabia Al fusha" is the official language of Algeria and the Arab world. Modern standard Arabic is used in formal situations such as education, at work, and in all formal writing, such as official correspondence, literature, and newspapers. For some countries the use of MSA across the Arab world varies in different situations for example, in North Africa, because of the French colonies, people still use the French language in formal events and media. However, in Saudi Arab all radio and TV broadcasts are in MSA, Ennaji (1991, p.19) mentioned that modern standard Arabic "is standardized and codified to the extent that it can be understood by different Arabic speakers in the Maghreb and the Arab world at large".

2.4.1.3 Algerian Arabic

Algerian Arabic is the dialect spoken by the native in Algeria all most 80% of the Algerian speak (AA) and used it in everyday communication, it is also known as (darija). However, modern standard Arabic is used in formal situations and education in which it is explained as "Diglossia", which means that the high variety in Algeria is (MSA) and the low variety spoken is (AA) used in an informal situations like interacting with friends and family members which called (darija).

2.4.2 french

The majority of Algerian people use the French language as a lingua franca a mixture between French and darija, Benrabah states that "[f]rom a quantitative point

of view, today's Algeria is the second largest French-speaking community in the world (2007, p. 194). French is a romance language derived from the Indo-European family languages, during the French colonization in Algeria, Algerians were forced to learn and speak in French one of the French's goals back to the colonization is to eliminate the Arabic language from the Algerian verbal repertoire. However, many Algerian scholars and writers like Abdelhamid ibn badis and others fought for protecting this magnificent language. Taleb (2000, p. 66) said about the French language that it was "the only language among the other languages which lasted and influenced the users. It has gained a particular status in the Algerian society the French language which was imposed on the Algerian in the French policy of depriving people of their identity and the acculturation ".

2.4.3 Berber

The Berber or Tamazight is a branch of Semitic hermetic family languages and it is the language of the natives in Algeria. The Berber language is still used as a first language by people who live in the East as a way of communicating without using the (AA). The Arabization in Algeria started before 1962 under the leadership of the «Association of Muslim Scholars». In 1931, the process reached one of its aims that replacing French with Arabic but it has not succeeded at the social levels or local varieties. It means that Algerian Arabic and Berbers with their verities are the essential means of communication in Algeria. However, 29% of pure Berbers in Algeria still speak this language and teach it to their kids in schools and at home mainly in Kabyle. After 1962, the Berber language was recognized as "A National" and also An "Official Language" in Algeria and it was considered an indigenous language.

2.5 Outcomes of language contact in Algeria

People from all around the world take their languages and travel, they share different cultures and different ways of speaking. This contact between them can give a variety of linguistic outcomes, in Algeria speakers use different codes for different purposes this diversity produced several phenomena including diglossia, bilingualism, code-switching, and borrowing.

2.5.1 Diglossia

The concept of diglossia first appeared with Charles Ferguson in 1959. He states diglossia “ refers to a linguistic situation where two varieties of language exist side by side in the community, with each having a definite role to play”(Ferguson 1972, p. 232). Since our research is in Algeria. Diglossia here is different people use to speak in (AA) which is called Darija with family members and friends in casual situations, and other times in French to show prestige or with doctors and they also use standard Arabic in schools and to pray. They tend to mix between languages this is due to illiteracy and colonization. In other words, Algeria is a homeland for different languages some are standard varieties and others are low varieties. In this regard, Trudgil (1992, p. 27) states that (H) and (L) varieties " are linguistically related to but significantly different from ". In other words, Algerians speak different codes according to the situation each code has its function in every speech community for example (AA) and (MSA) are varieties of the same language which is Classical Arabic but they differ in their use each of them has a different function. Wardhuagh (2006, p. 91) adds " A diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation, that is one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other one is an entirely different set".

2.5.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism refers to the standard for the use of two languages, it is the ability to communicate two unrelated languages by an individual speaker or a group of people. Weinreich (1953, p.1) defined bilingualism simply as « the practice of alternately using two languages ». Moreover, it is the ability to use two different languages like French and English bilingualism as a linguistic phenomenon is always an interesting subject among linguists, psychologists, dialectologists, and sociolinguists. Weinreich (1977, p.56) stated that "bilingualism is not an all or none property but it is an individual characteristic that may exist to degrees varying from minimal competency to complete mastery of more than one language ".

Many Algerians can write and speak in French and use it in their daily conversation, they take several French words and consider them as part of their dialects these words are phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically adopted. This situation resulted from the French colonization, during that period the French used to force the Algerian people to speak in French or to die, it was a matter of surviving during colonization. The reason some old people are bilingual in both Arabic and French even those who do not know how to read and others simply are illiterate, not all people are bilingual some are monolingual, however in the present day, we find only the educated people are in contact with French. Mouhadjer(2002, p.990). Algerian bilingualism uses French words in their dialect because Arabic substitutes French in many domains like education, and politics (ibid). Another explanation of bilingualism in Algeria is that generally Algerians are French speakers but at different levels. That means, there are two types of bilinguals: active bilinguals, are people who speak French in their daily life even if they do not know how to read and write, and passive bilinguals are those who understand French but cannot speak it (ibid:990-991).

2.5.3 Code Switching

The act of switching from one language to completely a different one is called code-switching. Scotten (1993, p.1) defined it as «alternations of linguistic varieties within the same conversation». The concept of code-switching may not be just used by bilinguals, it is also used by monolinguals which means switching between the standard language and the dialect, a monolingual may switch between different styles within their language. Gumperz (1982, p.58) considered the father of code-switching defined it as: "The juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems".

The application of code-switching in the Algerian context is found in everyday conversation. Years ago, Algerians used to switch between (AA) and French or Berber and French, with English learning and teaching everywhere in Algeria, and primary schools, with the advance of technology and globalization, youngsters in Algeria now switch between AA and English. For example, they may sometimes start with the native

language either Arabic or Berber, and continue with French or English, for instance, they may say (ماتشي راني) marchée (نجيب) les fruits (و) فترجع bus, or switching in English like most of our youth today say (لبست) my outfit (نخرج نتلقا مع) best friend it happens nowadays, that English is global it is in everywhere. For example, we noticed that at the supermarket in Tlemcen city, they used to use French words only now they replacing them with English words for example they say (هذا يعمل بشحال t-shirt) or saying (يجيك oversize).

2.5.4 Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of taking elements from other languages and joining them with the native language, it is also called mixing of languages. Haugen states that borrowing is when using an item from one language as a part of the other language. In this regard, using the term "borrowing " for attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another (1950, p. 212).

In simple words, borrowing is one of the outcomes of language contact it is the process of using words from other languages like French in Algeria into a native language. Such as Arabic or Algerian Arabic is worth mentioning, that the verbal repertoire of the Algerian official language is Arabic, but the reality is something else the Algerians do not use Arabic instead they use more than one language, a mixture of Arabic and French. and English.

In the present day, with the advance of the English language many Algerians especially young people use to borrowed English words like: ice coffee - gym- snack- diet- sorry- thank you - out fit - party –speak. and use them in everyday conversation. These words also called (Loan words), are words adopted from one language and have been used in another language without translation. Thomson and Kaufman (1988, p. 37) said that " borrowing is the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of the incorporated features ". Borrowing words has always been a subject of interest among sociolinguists according to them Loan words should be

adopted phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically to the original language, and if it is not so it is a code-switching.

2.6 Tlemcen as a field of work

Tlemcen city, located in northwestern Algeria, and known for its beautiful places and rich culture of Islamic Arabic Berber and Andalusia influences. The city has a border with Morocco and is also well known for the famous fortified camp “Mansourah” which was established by the marinades as a base from which to besiege the town, its border with Morocco and the beautiful monuments attracted many tourists from all over the country. In addition, the people of Tlemcen are known for their kindness, whenever they meet someone from another wilaya they invite them for (eating couscous) as an act of welcome.

2.6.1 The verbal repertoire of today's Tlemcen speech community:

“The speech community of Tlemcen is known by its realization of /q/, which is the classical Arabic /qaf/, /ق/ as a glottal stop /ʔ/ for example [ʔalak]which is the verb said”. Dendan (2013, p.1) .That is to say, speakers of Tlemcen use the sound /ʔ/ instead of / qaf/ in conversation. Denden pointed out, this characteristic is more associated with females and that women tend to use words with /ʔ/sounds like /ʔdra/ a boll of cooking and /ʔaji/ the verb come .more than men.

The majority of speakers in Tlemcen city use French to show prestige in everyday conversation with friends and families and also at work, they use to code switch between French and AA. However, today most of the youth in Tlemcen prefer the English language more in their conversation, especially on social media Facebook, and they borrowed words such as (oversize, cute, like, share, gym, snack, diet, mood, vlog, story) to cope with the globalized world and to be more fashionable And educated.

2.6.2 Youth the agent behind lexical innovation

In Tlemcen city, youth speech has changed over the past few years, listing to youngsters while they communicating, you will directly notice the change in their way of speaking, especially with the word choice, and other times you will hardly understand. For old people, the way youth speak and interact with each other is new to them, and sometimes difficult to catch up the conversation with them. As this research work deals with lexical innovation and coining new words and expressions by youth especially young and adult speakers of Tlemcen. For example, in Tlemcen people use words like the (kabsuu) which means to click on, and also the word (khabach) meaning (smart) which is originating from Algiers as it is used to refer to someone who works hard. For the student who works hard.

As for boys also, they use the word (nflami) which means doing a flam or having a picture on snap chat and the word (el haj) for someone who owns a lot of money or a businessman, speakers borrow words from the English language like the word (nspeaki) means speaking, and (nfasbuuki) to chat on Facebook, and the word (ntik toki) means doing a video on TikTok. Girls also show innovation in their speech as they tend to be more prestigious by using the French language at schools and universities. However, most of them use English words like (outfit) and (nagi) which is to tag someone on Facebook or Instagram, as they use other words in French like (liquid), to make someone leave the room, or the word (accepted) to accept someone (mdegoté) feeling bored.

This way of speaking in Tlemcen is considered as being fashionable and updated, one of the reasons behind this change is the fact that the Algerian government decided to spread the English language around the country. As a result of language contact youth tend to mix between English and AA and also from hearing songs with the use of Tik Tok, they coin different words and start using them in their daily conversation.

In addition, Tlemcen's verbal repertoire has shown that youth are the first responsible for coining new words, as they grow in the time of fast technology and the advancement of social media with the development of the internet and the fast communication make the world a small village. It seems that youth are familiar with

new technologies like smartphones which most of the time they use to communicate with their peers and classmates via social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and others. They use it to mix languages and represented them in their speech as a result a new variety developed it is more specific to this age category.

The language of the youth is still changing with time as different generations will come shortly, this change can affect our native language and identity. However, old people struggle to protect their language in the globalized world, for this reason, youngsters are the main responsible agent behind language change in any speech community.

2.7 Conclusion

The above chapter presented an overview of the linguistic profile of Algeria in general along with the historical background of this beautiful country. Later we discussed some outcomes of language contact in Algeria with a full explanation of some of its concepts besides, this valuable information. This chapter has introduced the speech community of Tlemcen as a field of work and the way speakers of the city use language to communicate. Finally, this research work has shed some light on youth as the force behind lexical innovation.

3.1 Introduction

Coining new words among youth has been a subject of interest for many sociolinguists. Lexical innovation has been considered an important factor that leads to language change. Communication on the social network has made the world a small village also the revaluation of the internet and the increasing rate of globalization, affect languages some are developing with time and change. For instance, the Algerian Arabic of now youngsters is different from that of their parents and grandparents. Each year many new words developed as the language of today's fashion world. This change can be recognized in the youth language; actually, linguists believe that youngsters are the driving force behind language change.

This research paper aimed at investigating the innovation of new words created by youth, and to present the factors that lead to the spread of new words, among the youth of the Tlemcen speech community. In addition, it sheds some light on the reasons that make youngsters coin new words. In compression to the previous above chapters this section stands for the practical work of the study, the following is an outline of the research methodology.

3.2 Research Traditions and Methods

Research in general refers to the process of investigating a specific phenomenon; it is a careful study of any subject that the researcher chooses, especially in discussing

new facts or information. The researcher is the one who investigates to collect data and answer his/her research hypothesis, Oxford Dictionary definition of the researcher “is the person who studies something carefully and tries to discuss new facts about it”. The research work has involved steps and procedures to provide ideas about the problems, defined as the scientific and systematic process whereby the questions raised and answers are carefully gathered, analyzed, and interpreted.

The present research work is about lexical innovation among youth in the Tlemcen speech community. Therefore, the populations involved in this case study are 180 informants from both gender ages 16 up to 30. As an attempt to answer the research questions both quantitative and qualitative research methods were applied to gather the data, two research methods were included in this work the questionnaire and the word list. Both research tools were directed and handed to youngsters of the Tlemcen speech community, both tools were assigned to students of Abou Baker Blkaid University, and to first-year high school students the word list was distributed in papers to high school students. However, the questionnaire has been posted on social media, and more than (06) Facebook groups of first and second-year university students, Facebook was chosen on purpose since most youths are addicted to social networks and they use them daily, It was easy for them and it did not take too much time to answer the questionnaire.

3.3 Research Instruments

Takona (2002, p.73) describes research instruments as "essential tools to measure such variables as opinion, attitudes, concepts, composition and so on". It means research instruments are tools designed to help the researcher to collect data from participants on any topic, research tools have a crucial role in the process of gathering information. The researcher chooses these tools depending on the kind of research topic and objectives. A questionnaire and a word list were adopted for fulfilling this task because they are helpful, especially in collecting examples of new words.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a research instrument used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. This research tool is a set of written questions (close-ended) and (open-ended) and multiple choices are used for gathering information from respondents. Copland, Garton, and Richards (2010, p. 4) state, "A questionnaire is an instrument designed to gather information by means of analyzing responses to a number of questions ". The questionnaire is a famous research tool and the most adopted tool by researchers. In this regard, Bloomer (2010) explained that questionnaires are a very common research instrument used to collect data from a large number of informants, the design of the questionnaire varies according to the aim and the objectives of the researcher. It may include either open-ended or close-ended questions and sometimes it constituted both of them, as is the case in this research work we aimed at gathering answers to how and why youth coin new words, the questionnaire helps collect data easily and more important in a very short time.

This questionnaire was designed for the student of the department of English as well as high school students and the youth of Tlemcen in general, taking into consideration that most of our youth do not understand the English language very well and to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding the questionnaire was written in simple clear English. In addition, the informants were first asked to give their age and gender and then tick the boxes and choose from the suggested answers then give examples in their own words.

3.3.1.1 Administration of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was used for gathering the thoughts and opinions of Tlemcen youngsters. This research work consists of (12) questions both open-ended. Yes/no and close-ended questions were adopted. The ultimate goal, behind choosing this tool, is to answer the question of why youth coin new words and what are the reasons for increasing this phenomenon. The questionnaire was distributed to a large sample of 180 participants (both gender).

The target population is generalized by the youth of Tlemcen speech community aged from 16 up to 30. First, it was handed just to high school students, but also to first and second-year students of Abou Bekr Belkaid University of Tlemcen. However, a professor suggested posting the questionnaire on Facebook groups. A large number of respondents answer these questions, some of them give long paragraphs in question (12) that contains comments just to express their opinions, also the responses were in an organized and formal way a few could not write in English they were free to write in the language that fits them (AA or French).

3.3.2 Word List

To complete the research, another research instruments the word list has been adopted, it has been given to the same informants of both genders. The word list aims at collecting as much as possible new words to the expression given in the word list, the word list was also written on one page and contains (14)expressions written in English. These expressions were listed to get more words that were used by youth in their daily conversation; the informants were free to answer in Arabic or French.

3.4 Pilot Study

Both the questionnaire and the word list were piloted as research instruments to complete this task, with the help of university professors who suggested posting the questionnaire on Facebook groups, also to validate the data. Therefore, some changes were made concerning the number of questions they were 10 but my supervisor suggested adding another question 11 to collect more opinions about the phenomenon of language change and its relation to lexical innovation.

3.5 Participants' Characteristics

The number of participants involved in gathering the data is represented in a large sample of 180 students and non-students of both genders. The majority of the respondents were first-year students of high school in Oujlida called "Boublanza Mohammad". The respondents were categorized into two groups in terms of age, students around (16-18) were taken from high school, and the ages of those studying at university age (20-24).

Representatives are a key component of a good sample. The aim behind choosing this sample is first for the researcher's objectives to investigate the linguistic innovation among youngsters of Tlemcen city. Second, the majority of the participants could not speak foreign languages, by this we mean English /French. However, still they can understand it very well so they use borrowed from French but mostly from the English language in their speech, and the reason they can understand it very well without speaking it has resulted from the fact they learn it at school and from social media.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Gathering data is a crucial process in any kind of research work. Kothari (1985,p.11) states that there are two types of data, the first is primary data which are collected fresh and for the first time and is more original, the second type is the secondary data are those which have already been corrected by someone else, and which have already been passed through the statistical process. Data collection, in general, is the process by which the researcher collects the information to answer the research hypothesis, the researcher has to choose which data to collect and how to collect them. Therefore, every research work should have a clear and organized plan for gathering data. the data collection method has to be chosen deliberately by the researcher. Thus, the selection of the data collection method has to be based on the following: first, the identification of the research problem and the research design, the information collected about variables, and it should be suitable and more reliable more important the researcher should use adequate tools. Quantitative data and qualitative data collection methods were adopted in the present sociolinguistics investigation.

3.6.1 Quantitative Method

Lexical innovation as a sociolinguistic phenomenon among youth in any speech community, needs to be general. For this reason, the present research aims at generalizing the findings employed in other young populations in Algeria. Thus, many examples and data should be gathered to fulfill this task a quantitative method has to be adopted.

The quantitative method involved the use of statistical analysis, and mathematics and focuses on numbers, the questions are usually (how many-how much) which are collected through polls questions arise, observation, surveys, experiments, or the primary data which already existed. Nunan and Bailey (2009, p. 285) state that " quantitative data analysis is of worth consideration in that it puts forward the ways for analyzing the quantitative data which is obtained through processes of counting or measuring ". That means we use quantitative research to confirm or test the hypothesis or the theory. It also focuses on collecting numerical information and generalizing it among groups of people or explaining a specific phenomenon. This later is famous in the field of social sciences the research uses quantitative research he aims at explaining the relationship between one independent variable and another outcome variable within a population (ibid (05/28/2017)).

3.6.2 Qualitative Method

The present study on lexical innovation needs a statistical analysis, as well as, a deep textual analysis. Thus, to complete this research a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods has been used, we used the qualitative method to understand thoughts and concepts or experiences and also to define human behavior. In other words, it aims at getting a better understanding through a real setting. It is also known as the ' ethno' methodology. Therefore, analyzing the data collected helps the researcher to find answers to language behavior. Adopting a qualitative method in conducting the present research, is needed to be introduced in the questionnaire because it explains the motives behind using new words in youth daily conversation in the Tlemcen speech community.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

3.7.1 Questionnaire Analysis and Interpretation:

Question 01: the respondents were required to give their gender, just to know the number of boys and girls who respond to the questionnaire. Therefore, 70.2% were females and 29% were males.

Gender
178 réponses

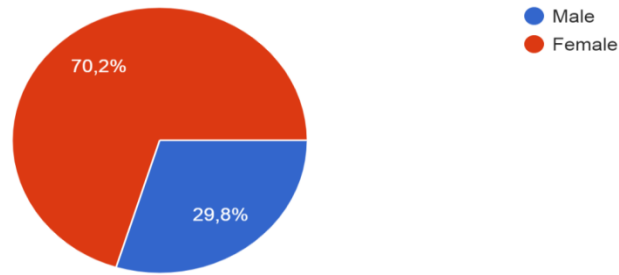


Figure 3.7.1 Informant's gender

□ **Question02:** the participants were asked to mention their age, since the questionnaire was administrated to both students from Boublanza Mohamed high school and to first and second-year students of University Abou baker Blkaid Tlemcen and other informants from Facebook groups, ranging between 16 and 30 the following figure show the findings:

Age
178 réponses

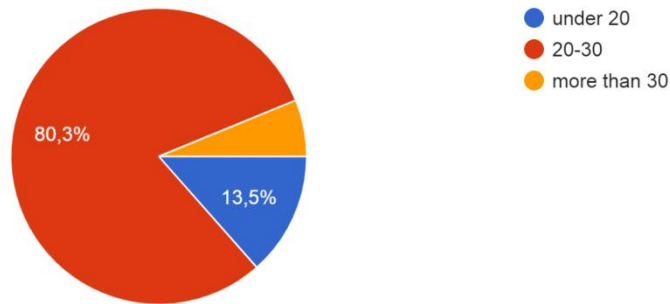


Figure 3.7.2 Informant's Age

The majority of the informants are aged between (18 - 29) years old because a large number of questionnaires were distributed to first-year and second-year university students of Abou Baker Blkaid Tlemcen. And other informants aged between (16 and

15) represented the first-year high school students of Boublenza Mohamed at Oujlida. However only a few of them were aged between 24 years, and 6.2% were aged between (30-32) which are responses from Facebook groups.

Question 03: do you think that old and young people speak differently?

Yes	96%
No	4.5%

Table 3.7.1 Youngsters 'Awareness of the Difference between Old and young people

The question was directed to Tlemceniene young people, to find out if there is a difference between the old people and youngsters of the Tlemcen speech community. Besides, it aims at discovering the awareness of youth concerning speaking style differentiation and the word choice between the old and young people, (Table 3.6.1) represents the answers given by the participants. The answers reveal that 96.1% of the informants notice differences between young and old people while only 4.5% see that old and young do speak the same.

□ **Question04:** do you use new words in your daily conversation like Nsanpi. Khabach. Mkarmad?

This question was asked to know whether the innovative word is part of the informant's daily speech or not. They were asked to give some examples if their answers are (yes). The answers were 84% positive and 15.7%(said no) and it is clarified in the following figure.

Do you use new words in your daily conversation like Nsnapi , khabach, mkarmad?

178 réponses

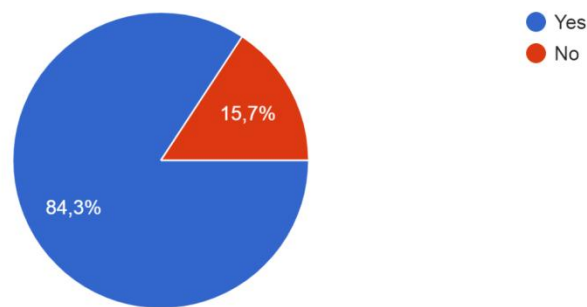


Figure 3.7.3 Youth use of new words in everyday conversation

Question 05: why do you use new words?

The participants in this question were supposed to choose one of the reasons or give another one. In order, to know why youth use new words The respondents said that the reason behind using the new words is a habit to use them 48% of the informants answer the same. And 34% of them said it is because everyone uses them and 23.3% use new words just to break the routine, others use new words to look different and to cope with Globalization, and only 5.7% of them use innovative words to sound fashionable. However, the majority of them choose more than one answer. In addition, 11.4% of the informants have given other reasons set as follows:

- Because they fit the context
- To deliver specific information
- To show prestige
- Make fun of something
- To relate with the younger generation

The following figure clarified the Youth's answer with the option suggested:

Why do you use new words ?

176 réponses

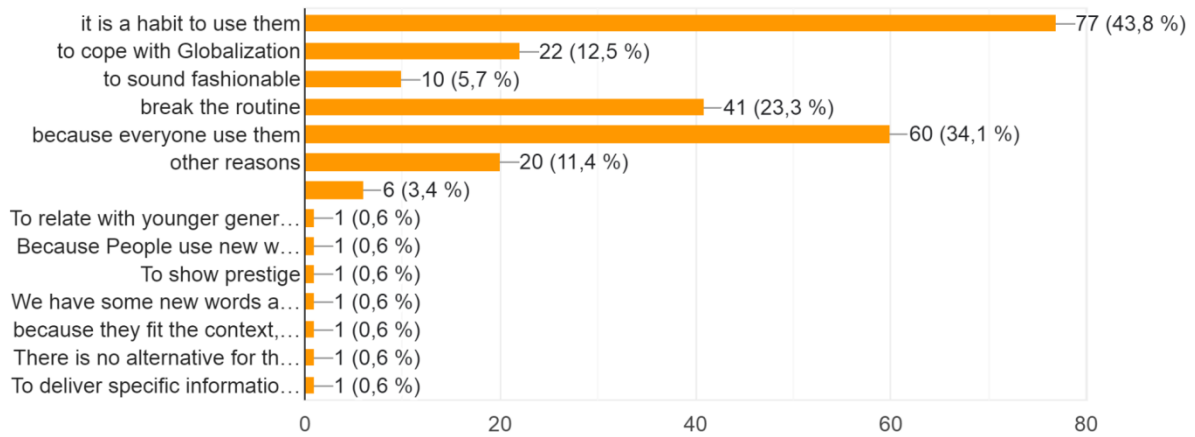


Figure 3.7.5 Reasons for youth linguistic innovation

Question06: where do new words come from?

In this question, the respondents were free to choose more than one answer and mention any other language to help them to innovate new words.

Arabic	31.4%
English	26%
French	30%
Others	12%

Table 3.7.2 Participants 'answers about the source of the innovative words

Question07: do social networks such as Facebook .twitter.Tik Tok .help in inventing new words?

The purpose of this question was to check if social media is the agent behind the changing of youth language and coining new words, as in answer to this question 97% of the participants consider the social network as a main factor in innovating these words and only 3.0% answered by (no).

Do Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Tik Tokect help in inventing new words ?
177 réponses

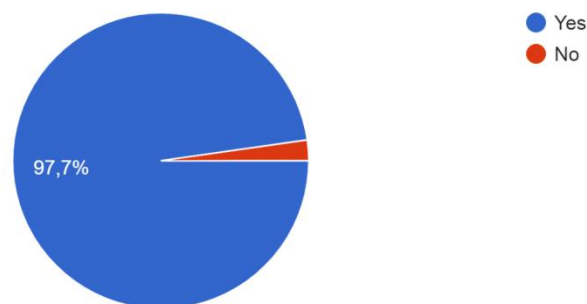


Figure 3.7.6 Participants' opinions of the impact of social networks on youth innovation.

The 97.7% of the respondents who answered positively explained that people use Facebook, Tik Tok, and Twitter to communicate with each other mostly with friends and family. So, they do not need to be formal, they coin new words and use them while others said the different lifestyle which is presented on social media and foreign cultures like the American lifestyle, dialect, and speech styles can affect their way of speaking which inspire them to coin new words. The majority of respondents agree that social media is the factor behind the increasing rate of lexical innovation, and it helps young adults and teenagers to be more creative and coin new expressions and words.

Question08: could you provide me with new words that we use in our Algerian dialect nowadays? (with its meaning in Arabic or French)

This question aims to give new coin words that youth in the Tlemcen speech community. Some of the respondents did not give any examples as it was expected, while the majority gave more than one example with their meanings in Arabic or French, the below table shows these examples:

Examples	English meaning
/najda/	To have fun
/ntiktuuki/	To use Tik Tok application
/buukuup halla/	Rich man
Tqarmid	Disturbing
Maglub glib	Handsome, nice
/lʃat/	Money
/tchalɡ/	Laying
/kabsu/	Click on

Table 3.7.5 Informant's examples of new coin words in the Tlemcnian dialect

Question09: with whom do you use the new words and in which situation?

This question aims to show where and with whom Tlemcen's youngsters use the new words in their daily conversation. The majority of the informants use the new words at home while others use them at school with their friends and peers on the streets and most of the time on social media when interacting with both genders. However, 0.5% of the respondents rarely use new words with parents, while others use them with interacting with strangers.

With whom do you use the new words and in which situation?

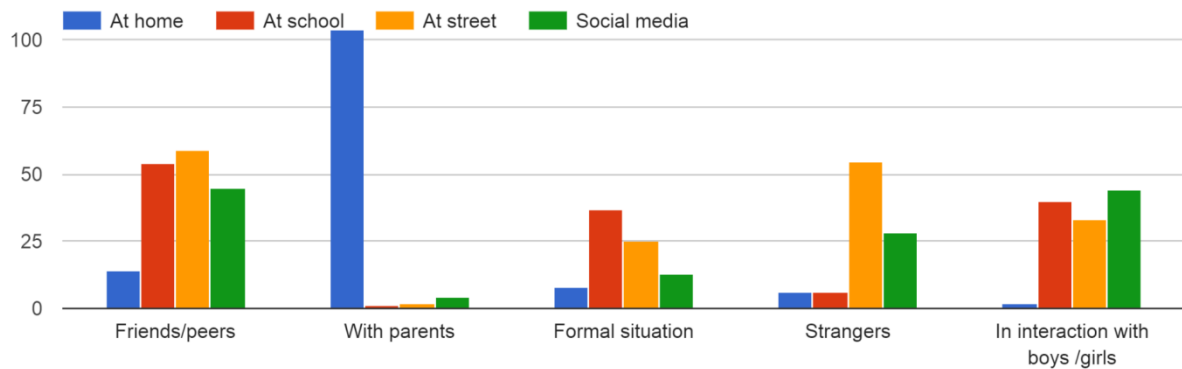


Figure 3-7-7 Youth use of innovative words in different situations

Question 10: have you been asked to translate the new words you use?

Concerning this question, the participants were asked to state if they were ever facing a situation in which they were asked to translate or simplify a word that they use. The result shows that 64% experienced this situation and 35.8 % had never been asked to translate the new words, the figure below shows the informant's answer and some examples:

Have you been asked to translate the new words you use ?
173 réponses

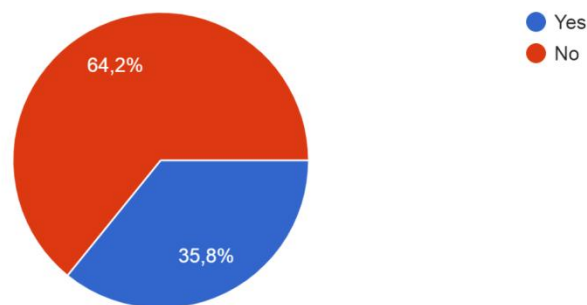


Figure 3.7.8 Participants' situation in translating new words

Question 11: from whom did you learn new words?.(You can tick more than one answer).

This question, aimed to know the main source of lexical innovation, which means the factors that led young people to innovate, and from where they learn these words. As a result, 84.9% of the informants learn the new words from their friends and peers, while 38, 4 of respondents said that they know these words from their classmates and 34% from interaction with boys and girls yet 25.6% said that the main source is strangers. However, only 11, 6% said that the main source is strangers. However, only 11, 6% said that they learn these words from a formal situation, and few of them 8.1% from their parents,

From whom did you learn new words ? (you can pick more than one answer)

172 réponses

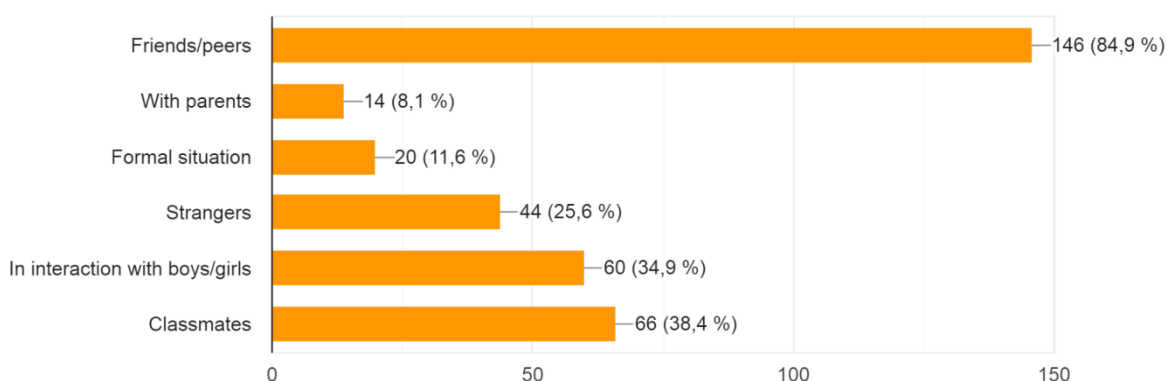


Figure 3.7.9 the source of youth innovation

Question 12: Do you think that coining new words can affect our dialect and lead to language change? Give your opinion

This question is important as it seeks to find out if these innovative words can change our dialect and our language as a whole. The respondents were free to give more than one answer explaining that coining new words positively affects our dialect and

language, while few said that they are just words and they do not change our language, these are some respondent's comments:

- Yes. As humans are social creatures, communication is crucial for our lives. And as we tend to follow the "trends", coining and adopting new words is inevitable in the long run. Such adoption will certainly lead to language change.

-Yes, it does because over time the new word will be used a lot and we forget the equivalent one in our dialect which would be less prestigious and used only by elders.

-Yes I think so because it facilitates the way of communication and speech

-Yes, of course, it changes and affects our language. Therefore, the language will change and many words will disappear or will be less used.

-Yes it would lead to a change with time when the generation using it will teach them to their kids and it would penetrate

-As It is natural that all languages change, in the time of globalization and learning languages and language contact, it is, therefore, a must for our dialect to change. This can be celebrated in various ways as to how it can change, one of these ways is borrowing and embracing new words specifically by the new generation mainly due to social media and its effects.

-Yes, sure because every new generation came up with new words, and new music style .. and this affect language

-It's already done.

-No. These words are very few to lead to language change

-Yes, in a good way. Our dialect is lacking a lot of terms and especially new terms that do not cope with our society and culture.

-the dialect is not static it can be changed through time and people

-Yes, creating new words may lead to the loss of our dialect .people will start using all that is new and will forget the first words they used to use .for example extracting new words from English and adopting them to become Arabic will affect the balance of language, that is the same thing happening with the dialect.

-je pense que oui, parfois on arrive pas a comprendre quel que termes de notre propre langue.

- Yes I think that affects our dialect since a lot of original words are changed that we never use them after for example nowadays we rarely hear someone say he is قراي they have switched to خباش

- no, language change requires a huge shift in various aspects of the language (as the dialect is a variety of the language). that is to say, coining new words, code-mixing, or borrowing does not necessarily change the structure of language. however, I do believe that being creative with our words and coining terms that are context appropriate and specific is an interesting linguistic phenomenon to watch out for. this phenomenon makes our dialect stand out when compared with the dialects of those who were our age, saying, 50 years ago. simply because the times are different, stimulates are different, and exposure to technology, as well as globalization, make the task easier, I'd like to point out another aspect, these terms are age specific. we can't expect our parents or anyone else from their generation to use these terms. they have their own and they're not necessarily new (they can be new to us tho).. besides, they're mostly used in Colloquial Arabic so they are not formal.

-Yes, of course, it has an effect, and language changes through time, especially with the development and innovation of technology and social media.

-No, never. We use these words just to make the mood fun and funny.

-No I don't think so but I think any word we use it in their place there are a word we can use at home and some the social media and some in school because there are some words we can not use in school hence it's just a habit for me

-Yes I agree with this idea because people use many new words which makes many word Less used Which lead to language change or innovation in language

-Yes, I think that our dialect will be different in the future. For example, our dialect in 2023 is not the same one spoken by our grandparents.

-Yes, I think so because language is always in a state of evolution, and therefore the formulation of new words will lead to a change in the language

-Of course, it can. If we keep using these new words sooner or later a great part of our language would change and the next generations will not speak the same way we used to speak

-If these new words carry new meanings i.e. expand the vocabulary then it won't affect our dialect as severely as it would if these new words replace other, already existing, words; then our language would completely change if it happens too often.

-Yes I think so because most people use these words to show that they are fashionable but this is wrong as it pushes others to use these words to deliver a specific idea during a conversation which means that we are changing our mother language with new terms that are not necessary

-Yes, I believe that coining new words can affect our dialect and lead to language change. New words are created all the time, and when they become popular enough, they can become part of the language. This is especially true in the digital age, where new words are created to describe new technologies or concepts. As these words become more widely used, they can influence the way people speak and write. This can lead to changes in grammar, pronunciation, and even spelling over time.

-In my opinion, using new words in our dialect leads gradually to language change. We are experiencing this phenomenon nowadays where many words that my parents used to use in the past are no more used in the present and vice versa.

-No but it adds new words to our dictionary and in Algeria generally u can know where a person comes from

-it Can lead to switching from one language to another or mixing between the two languages but it can never lead to changing the whole lge because we are Arabic and our mother tongue is the Arabic language and no one can change this fact but this Can not change the idea that it is preferable to learn a new lge. Good luck

-I don't think it will affect the language, it's just words to express your opinion on something.

-There is a change in all language u mentioned every day people create new words that works with the development of the world and those changes in my opinion may make a change in language for example the last few years the Arabic language split into two languages one I guess deal with the old arabi that we found Quran and the new one it is same as old but many new words involve in it

-The formulation of the new language does not change our Algerian dialect, it is only to prove that a person is educated when he uses words in French or English.

-No, I think we use these new words just for fun

3.7.2 Word List Analysis and Interpretation:

The word list was distributed to the same population as an additional tool with the questionnaire. The purpose behind adopting this research instrument is to collect as many examples of new coin words as possible, which are used by Tlemceniene youth speakers. The word list used in this research work contains (13) words and expressions that they refer to as the most used new words among Tlemceniene youngsters. We have provided some examples and the informants are supposed to give words that have an equivalent meaning to the examples given in the word list.

N	Meaning	Suggested Word	Informant's example
1	A rich man	[mrafah]	/farika/ - 'fugə dædi -/buukuup halla/-/hag/ /mdarham/ /ʕandu. ʃkara/ /buus/
2	Take a picture /video	[natsawar]	/nflami/ /flamili/ /ntiktuki/ /nsapi/ /ndir salfi/
3	Money	[drahm]	/ʃat/ /ʔlkhadra/ /s12/ /bghal w nus/ /ʃkaara/ /tuuru/ /lbazra/
4	Beautiful	[jaaba]	/lkruʃ/ /buumba/ /nounousa/ /famm du klass/ /zela/ / faraʃa/ /kuta/ /anuufa/ / papifa/ / anjlina juuli/

5	To use Facebook	[ʔanfaajsbuuki]	/nfulluwi/ /jfasbvki/ /dʒam dʒam/ /ntagi/ / kabsu/ /nfati/
6	Lucky	[mzahar]	/tratgi/ /mħalb/ /mqarmd//mdaʕwi/
7	Poverty	[taqachuf]	/zalt/ /mranka/ /mdegdeg/ /tqarbiʕa/ /mskin/ /zwali/
8	Dumb	[ħabas]	/mzarwt/ /bloka/ /danduu/ / harira/ /9ahwi/ /mfarmje/
9	Smart	[khabach]	/flaʃ disk/ /tjara/ /nmajuri/ / harb f mukhu/ / fdaʔi/ /calculatrice/ /blqasm ħaba/

10	Make money or work	[nbaznas]	/tamara/ /navigi/ /nbaznas/ /tmarmid/ /ntrachq/ .
11	Fat	[smin]	/mkalbaz/ /buufa/ /kwira/ /mbakbak/ / mdahdah/
12	Slim	[rqiql]	/ʒuud/ /muuchbali/ /slugi naj naj / /lkhit/ /la taille 30/
13	Lazy	[fanjan]	/mtafan/ /ʃakra taʃ rgad/ /mtajfas/ /dahah/ /Alg internet/

Table 3.7.2.1 Examples by Informants in the word list

3.7.3 Interpretation of the Findings:

In an attempt to explain and analyze the collected data of the new words of Tlemcen's youth both quantitatively and qualitatively. In this section, we seek to summarize the findings of this task obtained from the researcher investigation, through the process of interpretation. Thus, to complete this study the informant's answers to the questionnaire and the word list have been taken into consideration.

The first important finding of this investigation is that age plays a crucial role as a sociolinguistics variable that control and affects the way individuals speak and interact with each other. Therefore, after analyzing the data, we found that Tlemcen's youth speak differently from old people. That is they use many new coin words like, /bghal w nus/ /jkaara/ means money, and /Stefan/ for a lazy person. In addition, back in time, Clemson's youth used to say the terms /naʃfas/, /nkliki/ Now it changed to, /kabsuu/ or /nakbs/ means to click on, and the words /buukuup halla/- /hag/ - /farika / refer to someone rich. However, during the investigation of lexical innovations, we discovered another fact, some youngsters(see question 03) use borrowed words mostly from English, and these words are part of the participant's daily conversation. These findings are confirmed by the huge number of examples provided by both first-year high school students and university students, filling in the word list also that youth generally use these new words with their peers and their friends, mostly at schools and also while using social media to contact each other.

The second major finding is that the real motive behind coining new words by Tlemcen's youth is that to break the routine and sound more fashionable, as 48% of the informants said, that is a habit to use new words and that innovating new words allow them to cope with a globalized world. In addition to these motives, some students believed that lexical innovation drives the attention of the listeners, and makes the one who uses it look more civilized and updated with technological advancements. While others simply assume that each generation, has its language and that language changes through time. In addition, youth are the driving force behind these changes, and coining new words help them to communicate their thoughts, and expressions, better and much easier. For example, instead of saying (you) they just write the letter (U) for instance, are u coming? another example is the phrase I do not know they use instead (IDK). In

addition, they use (POV) on Instagram while, giving an idea meaning point of view because it easy and it does not take much time and effort sometimes they use them to enjoy and make fun of something.

In addition, the findings proved that youth, are addicted to digital communication, which includes the use of Facebook and Tik Tok, Instagram, in general, is the main factor that leads to the increasing rate of lexical innovations, and the fast spread of these new words. Because young adults and teenagers use social networks every day especially while chatting with their friends. They use most of the time abbreviations and acronyms like (CV) in French ça va (Btw) by the way in English, (GD) good, (MDR) mort de rire, and (PLZ) instead of please, and many others, and they mix between languages, especially English French. Actually, after analyzing the collected data we found that these new words came from foreign languages. In addition, some of the informants said that mass media also have an important role that driving youth to innovate in their speech. For example, watching TV series or shows and movies encourage them to be creative and coining new words and start using them while communicating with other people in society, as a result, these words will be spread among speakers.

Considering everything, the youth of Tlemcen has shown that there is a big difference in the way old and young people speak. The youth said to be more innovative and they do not even use the expressions and words of their parents. They consider it as old fashion and boring, and they choose careful words and language and make many comments if a young start talking like an old person, and eventually will look strange to them.

Conclusion:

In contrast with the two previous chapters, this chapter is devoted to the practical part of this sociolinguistics investigation. First, it constitutes the research methodology followed in collecting and analyzing the information. Second, it identifies the research instruments, which used in gathering the data from the population. Finally, this chapter

dealt with analyzing and interpreting the findings which helped the researcher to find answers to the research hypothesis and to complete this work.

Discussion Section

The results indicate that lexical innovation as sociolinguistics phenomenon related specifically to young people, and that age, as linguistic variable is important factor that differentiate the language of the old people from the young. And that youth of Tlemcen speech community coin new words for several reasons, the main one is to look more fashionable. We discovered that social networks are the main reasons of the fast spread of this linguistic phenomenon, in line with the hypothesis. It shows that early studies of lexical innovation in Algeria particularly in Tlemcen city have changed through time; the new coin words have replaced many words and expression.

In Tlemcen city back in time they use words like/drahm/ /lkhadra/ now they replacing it with /bghal w nus/ /jkaara/ for money, and the for a rich man they say/buukuup ħalla/- /ħag/ - /farika/and other examples mentiond in the word list proved that youth in Tlemcen city are innovative. However, during investigation about lexical innovation we discovered another fact that, Tlemcen's youth borrowed French words

and use them most of time while interacting with other people. However, the present study shows that many youngsters use new words some of them are loan words from English they use words such as (outfit) instead of ensemble in French language, and many English words such as :ice coffee, cute , sorry , thanks.....ect . The unexpected result was that many Tlemcen's youngsters understand the English language very well especially the words, which already mentioned, and this is due to social media communication. These results, built on the existing evidence of the theory that young people are the driven force behind language change.

Based on De Saussure's idea that everything in this world is changing, and developing there is no rule states, that language should remain the same, and the change is not on the language as whole but in some words and expressions. The experiment of lexical innovations provides a new insight into the relationship between language and linguistic variables like age and the way they affect each other and on the way individuals communicate. further research should take into account the importance of age as linguistic variable, that distinguish old from the young , and time is a crucial factor that lead language develop and change through time. This investigation can also be related to other linguistic variables such as (gender - ethnic - culture ect).

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Language is changeable, this is a result of the contribution of social factors one of them is age, this linguistic variable is crucial .It identifies whether the speaker is Teenage, Adult or old. Youth in Tlemcen city seem to be more creative and innovative, they adopt new way of speaking, and they borrow words from both French and English. They coin new words that are strange to the old people; this sociolinguistics phenomenon known as lexical innovation. The purpose of this research work is to investigate lexical innovation among the youth in Tlemcen speech community.

The current research, have been divided into three chapters in which the researcher completed different tasks. In chapter one, presented the literature review to give a general picture of the subject and the area of the study. Chapter two introduced the linguistic profile of Algeria as well as of Tlemcen city as a case study, and finally the last chapter, stand for the practical work of this research work. We have mentioned

the methodology and data analysis of the questionnaire and the word list as a research instrument as were crucial and helpful for fulfilling this investigation and interpreting. In this investigation, the researcher aims at achieving certain objectives, more importantly to answer the questions of the research work in order to arrive to the conclusion. First, the Researcher had the objective of investigating lexical innovation among youth and find out the agents that lead the increasing rate of this sociolinguistics phenomenon.

After analyzing and interpreting the collecting data the results showed that youth of Tlemcen city coin a huge number of new words, and there are a lot of agents behind the increasing of this phenomenon and if it continues to involve Arabic and Tlemcen's indigenous verities, it can be affected by these words and led for language change. Therefore, it is important to raise youth's awareness of the negative aspect of lexical innovation on Tlemcen speech community and the inappropriate use of these words. Some of the findings show that most of these words are impolite, and thus they give a negative view of their users. Second, the objective of this investigation is to found out the reasons that push youth to coin new words and use them in their daily conversations. The result also showed that most of youngsters innovate new words because of a set of reasons; one of them is everyone use these words to attract the listener and to look more fashionable as well as to cope with globalization, make fun and enjoying. As consequence, youth of Tlemcen city are innovative because of the society and the surroundings, and the environment that makes them more creative.

This research work attempted to investigate lexical innovation among youth as a population and the Tlemcen speech community as a case study. The Researcher introduced two hypotheses that are fixed in the questionnaire. And then evaluated later according to the findings, the first hypothesis investigates the reasons behind lexical innovation among youth. The results show that young people care a lot of the way they speak they want to differentiate from the old people to be more stylish, fashionable, cool, amazing, and to update with today's globalized world. The second, hypothesis, which represent the factors that lead to the increasing of lexical innovation in Tlemcen

speech community, the participants' answers include mass media social network and technological advancements. Along with the spread of the English language over the country, the reason that most of the innovated words were borrowed from English language is primarily not the same case 5 years ago when borrowed words were from the French language. These factors have been considered as the most important one.

Consequently, the investigation of lexical innovation among youngsters of Tlemcen should take into consideration the huge difference between age category, the young adult and old people and studied it more deeply using audios and videos recording for both ages. Moreover, to compare the result with previous ones done by other researchers' future investigation can conduct study on teenage language VS elders' language, if adults cope with the lexical changes or stick to the formal language, or to conduct a study to know if social media bring to our society new words also study Algerians attitudes towards lexical innovation.

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Appendix 01

The Questionnaire

This Questionnaire is part of sociolinguistics investigation. which tackles the phenomenon of lexical innovations among youngsters in Tlemcen speech community, you are kindly requested to fill in this questionnaire and comment when necessary .your Name and answers will remain confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

Lexical innovation refers to the creation of new words

Question 01: Male Female

Question 02: Age

Question03: do you think that old and young people speak differently?

Yes No

Question 04: do you use new words in your daily conversation like /mglob glib
/./khabach/. /mkarmad /?

Yes No

Give examples with meaning in (Arabic or French)

Question 05: why do you use new words?

- it is a habit to use them
- to cope with Globalization
- to sound fashionable
- break the routine.
- because everyone use them
- Other reasons.....

Question 06: where do new words come from (You can select more than one answer

Arabic French English Others

Question07: do social network such as Facebook. Twitter .Tik Tok ...Help in inventing
new words?.

Yes No

If yes How?

Question08: With whom do you use the new words and in which situation?

With	At HOME	At.Schéol	AT Street	Social Media
Friends/peers				
With parents				
Formal situation				
Strangers				
In interaction with boys/girls				

Question 09: have you been, asked to translate the new words you use?

Yes

No

If yes, give examples

Examples	Meaning

Question10: from whom did you learn new words? You can tick more than one answer

MUSIC	PARENTS	STREETS	FRIENDS	FACEBOOK	TELEVISION

Question11: do you think that coining new words can affect our dialect and lead to language change?

Give, your opinion.....

Best of luck

Appendix 02

THE WORD LIST

N	Meaning	Suggested Word	Informant's example
1	A rich man	[mrafah]	
2	Take a picture /video	[natsawar]	
3	Money	[drahm]	
4	Beautiful	[jaaba]	

5	To use face book	[ʔanfaajsbuuki]	
6	Lucky	[mzahar]	
7	Poverty	[taqachuf]	
8	Dumb	[ħabas]	
9	Smart	[khabach]	
10	Make money or work	[nbaznas]	
11	Fat	[smin]	
12	Slim	[rqiɣ]	
13	Lazy	[fanjan]	

الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل وتحديد الظاهرة اللغوية الابتكارات اللغوية بين الشباب في مجتمع تلمسان، والأسباب وراء ابتكار الكلمات الجديدة في حواراتهم والعوامل التي تساعد على انتشار هذه الكلمات من أجل لإكمال الدراسة، تم اعتماد على الاستبيان وقائمة الكلمات كأدوات بحث. بعد جمع البيانات من العينة، وجدنا أن الشباب في تلمسان يستخدمون الكثير من الكلمات الجديدة، خاصة الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية، في حواراتهم اليومية وعلى وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي مع أقرانهم وأصدقائهم. السبب الرئيسي وراء ابتكار الكلمات الجديدة هو الظهور بشكل أكثر أناقة وكسر الروتين.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الابتكارات اللغوية- الكلمات مستعارة- لغة الشباب - وسائل التواصل
Summary الاجتماعي.

This study aimed to analyze and identify the linguistic phenomenon of lexical innovation among young people of Tlemcen speech community, the reason behind coining new words in their conversation and factors that help the spread of these words. To complete the investigation the questionnaire and the word list were adopted in this work as research Instruments in, after gathering the data from the sample we found that Tlemcen's youth use a lot of new words, especially borrowed words from English, in their daily conversations and on social media with peers and friends. The main reason for coining new words is to sound more fashionable and break routine.

Keywords: Lexical innovations, Borrowing words, Youth language, Social media

Résumé

Cette étude visait à analyser et identifier le phénomène linguistique de l'innovation lexicale chez les jeunes de la communauté de Tlemcen, les raisons de la création de nouveaux mots dans leur conversation et les facteurs qui favorisent la propagation de ces mots. Pour mener à bien l'enquête, le questionnaire et la liste de mots ont été adoptés comme instruments de recherche. Après avoir recueilli les données de l'échantillon, nous avons constaté que les jeunes de Tlemcen utilisent beaucoup de nouveaux mots, notamment des mots empruntés à l'anglais, dans leurs conversations quotidiennes et sur les réseaux sociaux avec leurs pairs et amis. La principale raison de la création de nouveaux mots est de paraître plus à la mode et de rompre la routine.

Mots clés : Innovations lexicale- emprunt- langue des jeunes - Les réseaux sociaux .