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Bidialectalism in the Speech Community of Tlemcen City

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Dedication

I dedicate this research work to my mother, who helped me a lot to accomplish this project with her advice and prayers who gave me strength while doing this. To my father, whom I still remember his sacrifices till this moment in order to be here today, may God have mercy on him and make his resting place in Paradise. To my dear siblings, Djawed , my brothers Mohamed, Rachid and my sister karima . I didicate this work to my little beloved nephews Abd El jalil , omaima , Lina and Mariam . Dedication to my best friends and schoolmates for their aid and attention contributed to my research.

Acknowledgements

Abstract

Due to the relationship between bidialectalism and bilingualism, they seem to share a lot of features and mostly share the same results of each phenomenon especially in the case of acquisition in terms of age and maintenance. The purpose behind this study is to shed light on the role of age in acquiring second dialect .It attempts to explore people' attitudes when being familiar with more than one dialect and to know if a bidialectal is able to maintain two dialects the way a bilingual is able to maintain two languages . To construct this work, a case study was conducted in society and at Tlemcen university , where the second year EFL students and some society's individuals were selected as the sample population. One research instrument was used to collect data which is the interview ,adopting the mixed method . The quantitative method was addressed to the learners and the qualitative method was addressed to the society's individuals. The data collected were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings of the study revealed that students and society's individuals agree that age is important in second dialect acquisition and that a bidialectal can perfectly maintain two dialects just as a bilingual maintains two languages. Most of the society's individuals (late bidialectals) affirmed that they could not acquire their second dialect because of age being as they were old enough to get to know another dialect and few of them seemed to acquire their second dialect and stated that age is not a problem for them . On the other hand, the learners (early bidialectals) being familiar with their second dialect at an early age believed that age is important as well and that being bidialectals They confirmed that they maintain their dialects and use them according to the situation. Moreover, all of them recognized the importance of age in second dialect acquisition and samples who said to be bidialectals whether early or late bidialectals confirmed that they do maintain their dialects the way a bilingual maintains two languages.

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General

Introduction

General introduction:

       Bidialectalism is becoming a center of attention for linguistics and dialectologists because it studies dialects in contact . With the development of the process of shading light on this phenomenon, second dialect acquisition in bidialectalism is compared to second language acquisition in bilingualism in relation to age . Nowadays, bidialectalism is becoming an essential part in the field of linguistics because it is the study of dialects of one language . Bidialectalism is more specific as it has to do with dialects of one language unlike in bilingualism which is very broad and it has to do with more than one language. Thus, the present research work is an attempt to define the characteristics of bidialectalism in tlemcen city and to confirm if s bidialectal can maintain dialects the way a bilingual can maintain languages and also it aims at describing the role of age in acquiring a second dialect. First, it seeks to distinguish between bidialectalism and bilingualism in terms of their characteristics . In addition, it tries to find out people ' attitudes when being familiar with more than one dialect and shows the role of age in second dialect acquisition. In order to have a reliable answer to the problem statement, the researchers introduce the following research questions:

1- Can a bidialectal maintain two dialects just as a bilingual can maintain two languages?

2- Do all the individuals who move from one area to another area speaking different dialect accomodate ?

3- When and where a bidialectal code switch ?

4 - does age affect second dialect acquisition?

1- The above mentioned questions led the researchers to propose the following hypotheses:

1- a bidialectal may subconsciously produce a completely new dialect due to living in two different regions.

2- Bidialectalism originally comes from bilingualism so a bidialectal typically can switch between two dialects just like how a bilingual can switch between two languages .

3- He or she might be declined to one of the two or more dialects because of its value or its position in the society.

4- since bidialectalism is derived from bilingualism and studies dialects of one language ,age is important in second dialect acquisition as well as in second language acquisition.

To find out to which extent the hypotheses are true, the researchers designed an exploratory case study research with second year EFL students at Tlemcen university and a some society's individuals. To collect data, the researchers depended on the use of one research instrument which is the interview by using the mixed method , quantitative method was used with the students whereas the qualitative method was used with the society's individuals . Thus, the results will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. To carry out this research, the present work is structured into two chapters.

The first chapter provides a theoretical overview of bidialectalism , It aims at giving a distinction between bidialectalism and bilingualism by introducing the characteristics and the outcomes of bidialectalism and than digging deeper by introducingthe case of bidialectalism in the speech community of tlemcen city . It seeks to draw a description of contexts for second dialect acquisition in bidialectalism. This chapter also gives some dialectal differences by comparing tlemcen dialect with some other dialects in Algeria .

The second chapter deals with the research design and methodology. It presents the research instruments and gives a detailed description of the informants' profile, research procedures and the data analysis methods. Furthermore, the chapter is concerned with the analysis of the collected data. At the end, it describes the most important results.

Chapter

One

1.1 Introduction

A dialect is a variety of language with different grammar and phonology. To speak two languages fluently is what is called bilingualism, to utter to dialects of the same language is bidialectalism so obviously the term bidialectalism is originally derived from bilingualism. comparing to bilingualism, bidialectalism is more specific and precise since it studied distinct dialects of the same language..

This chapter devoted to a review of the sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics perspectives in bidialectalism .First ,it gives and overview explaining the difference between bilingualism and bidialectalism. In addition, digging deeper in the bidialectalism phenomenon by listing its characteristics. At the end, we try to give a specific analysis of second dialect acquisition in the speech community of Tlemcen city by giving a clear and precise demonstration of second dialect acquisition and what might happen when plenty of dialects come in contact.

1.2 Bidialectalism vs bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages fluently while bidialectalism is speaking two dialects of the same language. According to Bloomfield (1933) bilingualism resulted from the addition of a perfectly learned foreign language to one's own native tongue. Two decades later ,Weinreich (1953) simply defined bilingualism as the alternate use of two languages, in the same year ,Haugen suggested that bilingualism is the ability to produce complete and meaningful utterances in the second language (Abdulabbas 2019 p: 05)

Once two dialects are in unremitting contact, the situation results in what is linguistically acknowledged as bidialectalism. Basically, the concept may denote a certain proficiency in two dialects (Hammoudi,2022:p 41) .according to Crystal (2008) is the speaker's ability to use two or more dialects and to know how to code switch appropriately

between these different varieties also chamber and Trudgill(1998) define bidialectalism as speaking a dialect in addition to a standard language, dialects are naturally tightly related to their originating languages while still having a distinct grammar and phonology (Abdulabbas ,2019: p 25).

However , the case of bidialectalism apparently seem to fit perfectly in the speech community of Tlemcen city due to its diversity of dialects in terms of the human ability to understand and speak second dialect besides the first one.

1.3 Productive vs. Receptive Bidialectalism

The initial point of methodology might be to explicitly define where bidialectalism might be found inside the human language system. This first stage reveals an assumption on which all linguists agree: receptive multidialectalism is a typical human talent. All normally-developed persons can understand numerous varieties of their native language (Kirk, 2001.p:86).

Bidialectal perception, according to Weener, is just a result of having had enough exposure to the diversity. According to him (1969), "the child who is regularly exposed to two dialects, as is the case with the [African-American] children in this research,   may develop bidialectal comprehension skills but speak (produce) only one of the two dialects." Although Weener studies bidialectal understanding more thoroughly than others in his field, he makes no attempt to examine bidialectal production (Kirk, 2001.p:86) .

in the Algerian context as has been mentioned earlier multidialectal perception is a natural human ability, for example in Algeria or any Algerian city with diversity in dialects as in Tlemcen city all people understand each others dialects and it is not hard to understand any other regional or social dialect in the   Arabic   language   whereas multidialectal production is quiet problematic being as speaking more than one dialect is not truly a natural human ability for instance a multidialectal in Algeria understanding Tlemcenian dialect which supposed to be his or her first dialect, can naturally understand

Adrarian dialect which supposed to be his or her second dialect, but cannot speak and produce In a natural way the dialect of adrar city , there are factors and conditions that unable an individual to produce a second dialect. however, this is what makes the difference between multidialectal perception and multidialectal production, while multidialectal perception is natural , multidialectal production is unnatural and problematic for linguists and dialectologists and till this day multidialectal production is still under development and one of its most interesting features is second dialect acquisition.

Bidialectalism does not always occur later in life when a person who speaks one dialect comes into contact with a person who speaks another dialect, but can happen as a child is acquiring language, in other words dialect acquisition is somehow similar to language acquisition (Schilaty)

1.4 Contexts for second dialect acquisition

SDA is concerned mainly with three broad types of dialects: national, regional and social

1.4.1 National dialect :

It is a way of speaking a language that is characteristic of a particular country. National dialects include varieties such as Moroccan, Algerian and Egyptian dialect which are all derived from Arabic language (Siegel,2010, p:03).

1.4.2 Regional dialect:

As opposed to a national dialect, regional is spoken in one particular area of a country. For example, regional dialects in Algeria include those spoken in Tlemcen, Oran , Batna...ect. (Siegel,2010, p:05)

1.4.3 Social dialect:

Social dialect is a variety of a language spoken by a particular group based on social characteristics other than geography. SDA is most relevant to speakers of social dialects that are based on ethnicity (often called ethnic dialects). For example urban vs rural dialects in tlemcen city that is the urban dialect with the /A/ sound and rural dialect with the /g/ sound not to mention the differences in vocabulary and grammar (Siegel,2010, p:05).

As in SLA, the study of SDA can be divided into two broad contexts: naturalistic and educational.

Naturalistic SDA : refers to learning a new dialect without any formal teaching ,this most often occurs when people who speak a particular regional dialect migrate to another part of the same country where a different regional dialect is spoken. It also happens unintentionally (Siegel,2010, p:05).

Educational SDA : the D2 is learned in formal training. In classroom SDA, the D2 is nearly always the standard dialect and the students are generally children who come to school speaking a dialect markedly different From the standard - a regional or ethnic dialect ,or the colloquial variety in a dialogic situation. In dialect coaching and accent modification, the student are normally adults who want to learn how to speak a new dialect for performances in films or the theater (Siegel,2010, p:06).

In this study we are mainly concerned with naturalistic SDA since this research is taking place in a social environment where the researcher studies people's attitudes when acquiring a second dialect and what might result when two dialects are used.

1.5 linguistic outcomes of Bidialectalism

Just as bilingualism has its outcomes when languages come in contact , bidialectalism has also its outcomes when different dialects come in contact among these

outcomes is dialect switching, borrowing‹ accommodation, shift, maintenance , dialect change and new dialect formation.

1.5.1 Dialect switching

When forms from various mutually intelligible varieties of speech are used occasionally, in speech, this is known as switching.It typically occurs in areas where simi lar occurring varietiesare   distinct from each other.As a result of this, moving from one li nguistic level to another involves the processes of leveling and classicizing.

Levelling occurs when, as previously indicated, "the speaker may replace certain features of his native dialect with their equivalents in a dialect carrying higher prestige, not necessarily that of the interlocutor" (hammoudi, 2022: 41) while classicizing entails the idea that the more educated speakers borrow some features and items from Standard Arabic.

Since Tlemcen is known by its diversity of dialects and most of its population seemed to be familiar with more than one dialect, dialect switching may be between two vernacular dialects or between standard Arabic and a vernacular. But they mostly switch between two vernacular dialects.

1.5.2 Dialect borrowing

Dialect borrowing refers to the act of one dialect copying a feature or form from a nother dialect "borrowed sound changes will usually be embedded in borrowed lexical items. Initially, a sound-change thus adopted will entrench itself in the borrowing dialect in the loan words, before starting to spread in a lexically diffuse fashion" (Hammoudi, 2022: 41).

In the speech community of tlemcen , dialect borrowing is a very popular phenomenon being as individuals borrow different words from other dialects , words and expressions whether from inter dialects of tlemcen city or outer dialects. Borrowing word and expressions and add them to their first dialect.

1.5.3 Dialect Accommodation

Among the outcomes of dialects being in contact is the process of accommodation. Back to the line of research, accommodation theory was put forward by Giles in 1973 and later developed by Giles et al. in 1987 and then by Giles and Coupland in 1991. It is generally known as Speech/ Communication Accommodation Theory (SAT/ CAT) (Hammoudi, 2022: 21).

There are numerous linguistic processes that occur in dialect contact settings, resulting in a change in usage from one dialect variant to another according toTrudgill. Many factors drive changes in utilization, but individual and community psychological systems play a significant effect. In this approach, Giles' accommodation theory, according to Trudgill, is an important foundation for understanding the linguistic accommodation of persons who speak different dialects when interacting with each other in a certain communicative setting(Trudgill 1986).

According to street and Giles [1982] presented the initial version of this idea, known as the Speech Accommodation idea (SAT). 5 years later, in 1987, Gill refined and broadened its scope of use, calling it the Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT). Giles developed the model of accent mobility in this theory to discover 'accent convergence' among individuals and stated that through communication, different accents of persons can be changed to lessen differences through accommodation. Giles refers to the opposite process as "accent divergence." This is a circumstance in which communicators have no desire to

collaborate by maintaining, even amplifying, local characteristics in their voices (Trinh, 2022).

Convergence is a communicative approach in which speakers modify their language behavior to match that of their interlocutor(s). The primary objective is not simply to demonstrate resemblance, but also to emphasize in-group belonging, seek social approbation, and reduce social distance. The speaker appears more cooperative, and the dialogue is more successful as a result. The alternative communicative approach of divergence, on the other hand, refers to displaying verbal and even nonverbal distinctions reflecting linguistic and social gaps between the speaker and the interlocutor. The ultimate goal of practicing speech divergence is to stress uniqueness, out-group membership, and contrasting identity (Hammoudi,2022:p 21).

Accommodation occurs not only between speech styles, but also between subvarieties of a language (dialects) (kaci mohammed,2020:p 21). In his work of the same name, Peter Trudgill analyzes "dialects in contact" in 1986. It is concerned with the linguistic developments that can occur when two mutually intelligible varieties interact. Trudgill argues that related dialects have an effect on one another in contact applications with or without the emergence of individual bidialectalism.

adjust to one other linguistically in short-term accommodation by minimizing differences between their utterances patterns and adapting characteristics from each other's speech if sociopsychological conditions are valuable. Long-term adaptation to a particular dialect or accent, on the other hand, may become permanent over time when people assimilate significant speech elements of the other dialect into their own language system (kaci Mohammed,2020:p 21).

1.5.4 Dialect shift

There could be many different factors causing dialects to shift.Positively speaking, the speaker may alter in order to become more familiar with or identify with a specific speech

group or its values.From a negative standpoint, dialect shift is frequently employed tomock or degrade a speech community by using speech stereotypes.

Variation in speaking style is vital when it comes to language / dialect shift. Different sorts of style shifting occur from time to time depending on the speech environment because there are no single-style speakers (kaid Slimane,2017: p 33). The most popular are as follows:

a- From Informal to Formal: This kind occurs in certain contexts; it is distinguished by a decrease in the amount of use of certain informal speech features and/or the removal of non-standard speech features such as slang or forbidden terms.

b- Transition from Formal to Informal: This transition may be characterized by an increase in casual speech traits and a decrease in formal ones.

Dialects are fading away due to three major factors (Kaid Slimane, 2017: p 34). The first reason is population loss; a dialect could disappear as a result of the loss or death of its speakers. The second is caused by a forced shift in which speakers quit their dialect in favor of a more prestigious variant, leading to a decline of the language or dialects. The third and last example is the loss of a language or dialect because its speakers embrace another variation, leaving it useless for communicational purposes.

Adopting Potowski's definition of language shift (Hammoudi,2022: p 23) , which she defines as "the replacement of one language by another as the primary means of communication and socialization", we similarly refer to 'dialect shift' as the replacement of a dialect by another one whereby primary daily sociolinguistic interaction is undertaken. Shift happens when language perpetuation from one generation to another fails.

1.5.5 Dialect maintenance

Trudgill (1991) thinks that language maintenance cannot be sustained unless there is 'an inter-generational transmission' of a given code in a given speech community as a

legacy from one generation to the next. Maintenance is comparable to divergence in that speakers do not make any linguistic modifications, but instead stick to and persevere in their original style, possibly for intentions of sincerity or consistency, regardless of the interlocutor's communicative perform (Hammoudi, 2022: p 23).

Language/dialect maintenance is defined as continuing to make use of a language in spite of rivalry from a more powerful locally and socially language/dialect (Yesim sevinc,2017: p 03). Dialect maintenance in the speech community of tlemcen city is existing since it is a divergent society, people tend to maintain their dialects according to some factors such as :Individual factors (choice), Family factors (solidarity and identity), Community factors(norms and attitudes), Broader societal factors(political factors).

1.5.6 Dialect change

Dialect change is the phenomenon in which a number of linguistic elements of a given vernacular change over time. Linguistic changes are investigated from both historical and sociolinguistic perspectives. Whereas the former examines and analyzes how linguistic forms were utilized in the past, sociolinguistics investigates the causes for this transition in connection to society. As a result, sociolinguists distinguish three major aspects of change: lexical, phonological, and grammatical (Hammoudi,2022:p 24).

Change can also be explored in relation to the passage of time and the passage of age. In this context, two key concepts are apparent and real time. Apparent time studies include comparing how a language/ dialect is used by speakers of various ages. Differences between two age groups or generations might be markers of change. Real time studies, on the other hand, concentrate on tracing the changes of a given society through time, such as noting the linguistic status of the society and returning to it after certain periods of time to see whether there are any changes. In these two types of investigations, age plays a critical role in determining what is known .

Dialect change is among speakers in the speech community of Tlemcen city ,the society is witnessing changes over time in the Tlemcenian dialects phonologically, lexically and grammatically. These changes occur when the new generations add or change some phonological and grammatical aspects in the dialect of old generations.

1.5.7 New dialect formation

New dialect formation is one two dialects come in contact happen to come up with a new dialect. Transplantation and new dialect formation are outcomes of dialect mixture where individuals being familiar with more than one dialect come up with a new dialect.

Trudgill's works on 'new-dialect formation' set a theoretical model with the major stages of koineisation: mixing, levelling, simplification, focusing , and reallocation (Raoud,2016: p 25).

The context at the Brazil-Uruguay border (Trudgill ,1986, p: 83) makes the idea regarding transplantation and new dialect formation extremely well. As is well known, there is a geographical dialect continuum in the Iberian peninsula. Where Catalan, Spanish, and Portuguese dialects gradually interact, and the number of 'languages' recognized as spoken is determined by the number of independent, standard variants that have succeeded in rising above the dialect continuum. Catalan dialect speakers are now largely regarded as speaking a language distinct from Spanish/Castilian, although the identification of Galician as a separate language is much more problematic.

In the Algerian contexts in general and tlemcen in particular ,new dialect formation is very rare and although more than forty eight dialects are spoken in tlemcen city , no new dialect formation seemed to happen in the city of Tlemcen being as it is a small city and the similarities of its varieties are more then its differences.

1.6 The History of dialects in Algeria

The most significant cases of language contact in Africa occurred as a result of European colonization (Mehiri & Hoadjli 2022) .long before the later, the North of the continent experienced Roman, Ottoman, and Arab colonization movements, which resulted in different language compromise for trade and exchange. All of these events contributed to the formation of new communities in which colonial languages became more closely associated with indigenous languages of the colonized . Contact resulted in the formation of Creoles and indigenized languages in severe circumstances, such as the Big Maghreb. Algerian Arabic (AA) is the best example of these, as it is a combination of Berber, Roman, Arabic, Turkish, and European vocabulary with unchanging grammatical rules of Classical Arabic, leading to a diversity of dialects in Algeria. An infinite number of dialects are spoken all across Algeria, in both large and small cities, and Tlemcen is one of those cities known for dialectal variations.

1.7 The history of dialects in tlemcen

Tlemcen has three ethnic groups represented: Berbers, Arabs, and Turks (Benhalilem,2015 , p:25) .Many researchers, like John Junter and George Aron Barton, believe that Berbers were the first people to settle in north Africa, and because Tlemcen is one of the most important geographical places and centers, the Banu Yafren Berbers were among the first to reside there, as evidenced by some of its current-day ruins. Some ethnic Berbers live in the coastal mountains of Bani Snous, Msirda, Fellaoucen, Nedroma, Trara, Beni Ouarsous, and other localities.

Regarding the Arabs, Ibn Xaldun wrote that the Arabs of North Africa in general, and the Tlemcen realm in particular, are divided into two principal ethnic groups, including the "Sanhaja and Kitama" who moved to North Africa from Yemen. The Arabs (El-fatihun) lived in Tlemcen for religious and educational purposes until the middle of

the eleventh century, when the Banu Hilal began their conquests and stayed in the eastern and western districts of Tlemcen. These locations bear their prints, including Beni Ouaazane, Ouled Sidelabdli, Ouled Mimoun, Beni Ghezli, Beni Ouernid, and Beni Hdyel. These names are still used to refer to these areas today.

Algeria was colonized by Turks in the sixteenth century. Many Ottoman soldiers and slaves relocated to Tlemcen, where they married Arab and Berber women who had been Arabized. The Koloughlis were the result of this type of relationship. The hybrid children were considered to be derived from the sedentary Tlemcen tribe.

1.8 Bidialectalism in Tlemcen city

Bidialectalism occurs between two dialects of the same language as I mentioned earlier, two dialects of the same language but those dialects happen to be phonologically, syntactically, morphologically and grammatically distinct. Being bidialectal is to live in two different areas speaking two different dialects derived from one language .

Tlemcen one of the Algerian provinces situated in the north-west of the country with the Moroccan borders from the west and the Mediterranean Sea from the north. It occupies a surface of 9061 km2 witnessing lots of activities, cultures and historical events along its growth throughout time (Hammoudi, 2022, p: 68). Moreover Tlemcen city is widely known by its dialects diversity ,more than forty dialects are used and most importantly all those dialects are coming from one language which is the Arabic language and they are mutually intelligible.

1.9 Features of bidialectalism in the speech community of Tlemcen city

Over the last years, the speech community of Tlemcen city has been the center of interest for so many linguists and dialectologists in regard to its diversity of dialects.

1.9.1 Mutual intelligibility:

In linguistics, mutual intelligibility is a relationship between languages or dialects in which speakers of different but related varieties can readily understand each other without prior familiarity or special effort. Moreover, mutual intelligibility is mostly known among dialects being as dialects are altogether coming from one language but there are exceptions when there is no mutual intelligibility among varieties of dialects of the same language like in China for estance there are dialects in china (Cantonese and Mandarin) where there is mutual intelligibility and users of these dialects can not actually understand each other but they still considered to be dialects and not languages because they are spoken in one country which is China and so with some languages as they are mutually intelligible but considered as two separate languages due to political issues.

However, the Tlemcenian speech community with all its varieties of dialects, there is no exception or problem in understanding each others' dialect because they are mutually intelligible because the are dialects that are derived From one language which is Arabic.

1.9.2 One language case:

Bidialectalism has to do with dialects of the same language and that what differs bidialectalism from bilingualism. While bilingualism compares between two languages, bidialectalism compares between two dialects of the same language. Thus, in Tlemcen city dialects are originally derived from Arabic language but they are historically, culturally and linguistically different.

1.9.3 Two dialects case:

Just like bilingualism which studies more than one language, bidialectalism studies more than one dialects of the same language. Bidialectalism generally analysis dialects in

terms of accent , vocabulary, and grammar use but it also emphasis on analyzing people's attitudes in using these varieties that they acquire.

1.10 Dialectal Differences between Tlemcen and other dialects in Algeria

The linguistic differences between dialects of a language can be described under four heading: vocabulary- grammar - pragmatics and pronunciation (Siegel,2010.p:07) However , in this research study , the researcher compared the dialect of tlemcen city with its social dialects and some regional dialects in terms of prononciation, vocabulary and grammar (morphology).

1.10.1 Vocabulary

While different dialects usually share most of their vocabulary (or "lexicon"),they sometimes have completely different lexical items (i.e. words) for the same things. When comparing different dialects , they are first compared in terms of vocabulary . However , dialects in Algeria all have different vocabulary and when comparing the vocabulary that is used in tlemcen city with other regional dialects in Algeria , the difference was well fleshed out.

Tlemcen	Oran	Constantine	English
/jnasnas/	/jʒomɑt/	/jatwɑqab/	To spy
/wladʒdɑd/	/bi:d/	/ʕdɑm/	Eggs
/ʕalamɑ/	/sini:mɑ/	/heilɑ/	Amazing
/jzaʕaq/	/jatraʃaq/	jətmɑsxɑr/	To joke

1.10.2 Pronunciation

When people talk about the differences between national or regional dialects,they most often refer to the different ways of pronouncing words, or what is usually referred to as

"accent". Words that are pronounced differently like in the table below where dialects in tlemcen city are compared with each others and even with other regional dialects.

Tlemcen	Oran	Gazawet	English
/ʔɑ:li/	/gɑ:li/	/kɑ:li/	Told me
/ʔɑlbi/	/gɑlbi/	/kɑlbi/	My heart
/kirik/	/kirɑk/	kɑ:ʃrɑk/	How are you doing
/ʔli:t/	/qli:t/	/kli:t/	To fry

1.10.3 grammar (morphology)

Morphology typically has to do with word structure ,how words are formed and structured . However, in the table below the researcher compares Tlemcen dialect with other Algerian dialects in terms of morphology , what is added and what what is dropped in some particular words depending on each dialect .

Tlemcen	Bisakra	Anaba	Algires	English
/mɑklit tɑhɑjɑ/	/mɑklit hɑt ʃi:/	/mɑklit ʃi:/	/mɑklit wɑlɔ:/	I did not eat anything
/hɑði:k/	/hɑði:kɑ/	/ʔəði:kɑ/	/hɑðik/	That one
/hɑhijɑ/	/hɑhi:k/	/hɑ:hi/	/heili:k/	Here it is
/mɑkɑnʃ hnɑ/	/mɑkɑnʃhi hnɑ/	/mɑkɑnʃhɑ hnɑ/	/mɑkɑnʃ hnɑ/	It is not here

Conclusion

In this chapter, basic theoretical concept have been strongly highlighted in seven sections. Firstly, we give some definitions and theories to show the difference between bidialectalism and bilingualism.

Secondly, we pinpoint where bidialectalism might be found within the human language. Thirdly, we dig deeper by explaining the concept of bidialectalism within the speech community of Tlemcen city in addition to mentioning its conditions and characteristics to fit the given situation.

Lastly, we shed light on the types of dialects and how a second dialect is acquired and then we go beyond by listing the outcomes of bidialectalism when various dialects come in contact and giving sone dialectal differences in Algeria by comparing them to Tlemcen dialect.

Chapter

Two

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2.1 Introduction

The second chapter is devoted to an explanation of the research methodology and design, focusing on data collection and analysis. First, it presents the objectives of this research work. Later, it describes the research instruments used in this research. It introduces the sample population followed by data analysis methods used in this case study. Finally, this chapter denotes the analysis of the collected data and gives a discussion of the main results.

2.2 Research Objectives

This research work aims at providing data that seeks to identify and draw a clear description of bidialectalism in the speech community of Tlemcen city. This study aims to identify and help to have a better understanding of second dialect acquisition and if age does matter in acquiring a dialect. It also tries to compare between bidialectalism and bilingualism to show if a bidialictal is able to maintain two dialects just the way a bilingual is able to maintain two languages. The main purpose of this study is to gather different points of view concerning the case of bidialectalism in the speech community of Tlemcen city.

The researcher chose this research problem according to the researcher own experience. In fact the researcher is bidialectal who being familiar with Two varieties of Tlemcen dialect. One is an urban variety and the other is a rural variety, the researcher lived in two different areas speaking two distinct varieties. The researcher grew up in the city (urban dialect) where the /A/ sound is used and then moved to live in a small village where the /g/ sound is used , these two varieties Although they are part of Tlemcen dialect, they are totally distinct in terms of vocabulary, phonology and grammar. As a result, the researcher received not only one dialect' features but two dialects' features , the researcher was not familiar with only the phonological, lexical and grammatical aspect of one dialect but with both dialects which led to get the researcher to be fluent in both dialects or varieties.

Moreover, the researcher after being familiar with two varieties , instead of choosing one of the dialects or even choosing both of them , the researcher turned to come up with a completely new dialect.

One of the main reasons that led the researcher to work on this research problem is that not so many researchers and linguists really talked about this phenomenon that is some linguists tried to shed light on such phenomenon but they unfortunately did not dig deeper On the case of bidialectalism , a bunch of researches and theories had been set by dialectologists and theorists concerning dialect in contact but no research was done about bidialectal or multidialectal' s attitude towards two dialects use . In other words , when comparing bidialectalism or multidialectalism to bilingualism , the case of bidialectalism which studied two dialects of the same language is not particularly fleshed out in the field of linguistics , Not as the case of bidialectalism which studies and compares between two languages ,although bidialectalism or multidialectalism studied a specific aspect of bilingualism which is dialect use specifically dialect production in communication, In sociolinguistics, despite extensive work on language variation, no one has seriously investigated whether humans are capable of maintaining and mastering two dialects in the same ways they can maintain and master two languages. The possible extent of bidialectalism is an essential theoretical and practical question with surprisingly little empirical data on the topic.

2.3 The Sample population

The informants were students and society's individual from Tlemcen city. They were selected to respond to the research instruments addressed to them. However, from this large population, the researchers have dragged a sample population of seven students and ten ordinary individuals from society. In fact, the respondents have been specifically chosen to represent the population who are considered to be bidialectals.

2.3.1 student's profile

The students involved in this study were second year LMD students at the English department at Tlemcen University. They were seven students, four females and three males aged between twenty (20) to twenty-two (22) years old. They were specifically selected to answer a bunch of questions in an interview asking them what is to be bidialectal acquiring more than one dialect . There were many reasons which led the researcher to choose these group of students. First, they were bidialectals . Further, they had the experience of living in two or more different areas in Algeria to become bidialectals familiar with various dialects. And most importantly they were by coincidence early bidialectals that is they acquire there second dialect at an early age.

2.3.2 society's individuals profile

In addition to second year EFL students, ten society's individuals were involved in this research work; four of them were male and six were female. The females were women who came from different regions in Algeria speaking different dialects and happens to get married and keep living in tlemcen city. The males were also coming from regional areas moved to tlemcen city, two of them came to live in tlemcen and the other two lived in tlemcen in order to work.

2.3.3 Description of some Participants

Here are some records of few interviewees who accepted being recorded:

Imad

Imad is 20 years old, he is a second year EFL student , he was born and grew up in Magnia but he spends most of his time in Oran city where he has some relatives and friends . Imad is considered to be a bidialectal familiar with more than one dialect, he stated that he can speak any dialect or variety without living in its area and when the researcher asked him to speak and produce a full version of some dialects , Imad was successfully able to speak

those dialects he was asked to speak and produce . Imad stated that he can speak any dialect when it is introduced to him and he related that to his ability to accommodate with vario us dialects.

Aymen

Aymen is also a second year EFL student, he is 20 years old ,he was born in Adrar city and when he was ten years old, he moved with his family to live in tlemcen city .   from what the researcher has noticed during his interview with Aymen, the researcher noticed that the interviewee maintains his first dialect (Adrar dialect). Aymen stated that he can produce a full version of Tlemcen dialect and mix both dialects when communicate but during the interview ,the researcher noticed that Aymen use only the dialect of his first dialect (Adrar dialect).

Nour

Nour is a second year EFL student, she is 19 years old , he was born in nadroma and when he was five years old she moved with her family to live in Gazawet in tlemcen city .In fact nadroma and Gazawet are both in the suburbs of tlemcen city by they are very distinct phonologically, grammatically and lexically and considered to be two distinct dialects. However, Nour was very young when she moved from nadroma to Gazawet but she genuinely stated that she only maintains her first dailect (nadroma) and after all this years in Gazawet , she still unable to accommodate and acquire her second dialect.

Khiriya

Khiriya is 39 years old , she is a housewife , she was born in Algiers and grew up there , when she turned the age of 24 , she got married and moved to live in Tlemcen with her husband . After 15 years khiriya is still maintaing her first dialect which is the dialect of Algiers and she changed nothing in her way of speaking , she keeps her first dialect pure even after living 15years in tlemcen city .

Mohamed

Mohamed is 54 years old , he is a   male nurse , he was born in the city of tlemcen, grew up in an urban area (Dan sbaa?) and after the age of 29 he got married and had to move with his family to a rural area (Ben sakran) for the sake of work , he still living in that area and he still maintaining his first dialect or variety which is an urban variety. The informant has mentioned that he uses some vocabulary of the rural area or the small village he lives in. He stated that his wife and children are speakers of only one dialect which is the dialect of the rural area (Ben sakran) so he uses some of this region vocabulary to speak with his family and even friends.

Fatima

Fatima is 26 years old , she is a primary school teacher, she was born in Stif   and she grew up in Stif when she was 20 years old , she got Married and moved to keep living with her husband in Tlemcen city so she it has been six years when Fatima moved from Stif city to tlemcen city. However when the researcher first talked to the informant ,the researcher thought that she is originally from tlemcen city being as the informant has perfectly covered the dialect of tlemcen city . The informant has succeeded in maintaining both dialects ,she could produce both dialects fluently and covered all the aspects of the second dialect (Tlemcen dialect) although the two   dialects   are   phonologically,   lexically   and grammatically distinct.

2.4 The Research Instruments

In this research work, the researcher has opted for one research instruments to collect the needed Dara to investigate the case of bidialectalism in the speech community of tlemcen city.. The present work was developed through the use of the interview.

2.4.1 The interview

The interview is a research tool that can be used to collect information and to have a deeper understanding, and a better idea about the topic. Many researchers define the interview as: a discussion between the researcher, and the participant, in order to get their point of view as well as their attitude about a particular subject.

According to El Morchid English Dictionary (2005, p.165) ; The interview is a meeting in which a person is asked about his/her point of view, as by a newspaper, or a television reporter, a published account of this, a formal meeting at which a candidate for a job is questioned, and assessed by prospective employer". In the same context, Brown James Dean (1997) stated that: "interviews are procedures for gathering information orally in, planned categories (p.03). In addition, Gillham (2000, p.01) stated that: "an interview is a conversation, usually, between two people. But it is a conversation where one person i.e. the interviewer is seeking response for a particular purpose from the other person i.e. the interviewee".

Interviews, usually, include Open-ended questions. Unlike the questionnaires which include closed-questions in most cases. Furthermore, many researchers reveal that interviews have different models. According to Gillham (2000, p 01):the structured interview, the semi-structured interview, and the unstructured interview. The structured interviews, usually, have prepared questions in advance to be answered by the interviewees. On the other hand, the semi-structured interview is somehow similar to the previous one, with the possibility to add more questions by the researcher during the interview if he/she needs further explanation, or to get a better understanding about the subject matter. Lastly, there are the unstructured interviews, where the interviewer does not prepare his/her questions before. It is more spontaneously, and the researcher is free to ask questions during the interview, and the participant is free to express his/her opinion about the topic of the interview.

Interviews can be conducted in several ways. It can be done individually, in a group, or by telephone, Skype …etc. The individual interviews gather the information privately, so a certain level of confidentiality can be maintained. It has the advantages over group interview of collecting something close to the real views of the participants. However, such interviews, also, have the disadvantage of being - relatively time consuming.

In general, individual interviews are effective instruments in gathering information, opinion, and having further clarifications about the topic. Another type of interviews is; the group interview, which is conducted in a group, or at a meeting format, and it doesn't consume time, like the individual interviews. However, this type lacks the confidentiality for personal, political, or emotional reasons. Lastly, there is the telephone interview, and via Skype. These provide a useful compromise in which it is confidential, at the same time it saves time and effort for the researcher, since he/she does not need to travel a long distance to interview his/her participants. However, telephone interviews have a disadvantage, because some information may be lost during the interview, especially, that the interviewer cannot see the facial expression, gestures of the participant, and this may lead to some ambiguity in the process of collecting information.

In this research work, the researcher relied on the use of the semi- structured interview because this type is helpful in collecting various data in relation to the topic, it is half planned so the informants would not be restricted to only the researcher's questions but also they would be able to give information the interviewer was not expecting so there would be diversity in the collected data . The reason behind this interview was to gather data about the case of bidialectalism in the speech community of tlemcen city.

2.5 Data Analysis Methods

To analyze the interview, the researchers depended on a mixture of data analysis methods which are quantitative and qualitative data analysis. In this respect, Dornyei claims that (2007:268) "the analysis of data should proceed independently for the

quantitative and qualitative phases and miscing should occur only at the final interpretation stage." Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods helps the researcher to obtain better results.

2.5.1 Quantitative Data analysis

Quantitative data analysis is used to generalize results from a sample population. Aliaga and Gunderson (2002) define quantitative research as "explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically-based methods (in particular statistics)" (qtd. in Muijs, 2004: 01). It is a kind of measuring the people's thinking in the form of a statistical point of view.

2.5.2 Qualitative Data analysis

Unlike the quantitative method which focuses on measurement, the qualitative method is used to describe human behavior. Therefore, Smith (1997: 205) claims that "qualitative analysis deals with the forms and antecedent-consequent patterns of form". The qualitative data can be collected through different research instruments like the interview. Seliger and Shohamy (1989: 205) state that it is "usually in the form of words in oral or written modes". Its aim is to understand the people's thinking and feeling and why they make certain choices.

2.6 Data Analysis

In collecting data, the researchers have adopted the research instrument which were the interview ,the semi-structured interview in particular . Therefore, the researchers made use of quantitative and qualitative data analysis method to analyze the interview as the qualitative method analysis were used with the students whereas the quantitative analysis were used to analyze the society's individuals.

2.6.1 The Analysis of the students' interview

The interview was addressed to second year EFL students who by coincidence turned to be an early bidialectals. These interviews were recorded using an electronic recording device . The interview were answered by seven students. the students' interview tend to collect quantitative data about the characteristics of bidialectalism in tlemcen city.

Question one: As a bidialectals which dialect you tend to use in communication?

D1.   D2.   Both   non

The first question aimed at knowing which dialect the students who are considered to be bidialectals use to communicate. It was noticed that almost all the respondents have the same attitude i.e all the respondents stated that they use both dialects.

Question two: As bidialectals, is bidialectalism a cognitive or a natural phenomenon?

When asking the students if bidialectalism is cognitive or a natural phenomenon, all of them stated that bidialectalism is a natural phenomenon.

Question three: does your second dialect acquisition happen consciously or subconsciously?

- The third question tried to prove if second dialect acquisition is a conscious or subconscious process and once again the respondents all agreed that it happens subconsciously.

Question four: Does it happen to you that you have difficulty in understanding another regional dialect?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

- The aim of this question was to investigate whether the respondents have difficulty in understanding another regional dialect. It was noticed that almost all the respondents have difficulty in understanding some regional dialect.

Question five : Do you think that an individual can acquire another dialect without living in its area?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

 - When the students were asked if an individual can acquire another dialect without living in its area, the majority of them (6) , representing the percentage of (90%) , stated that they cannot , and one student , representing the percentage of (10%) , said that an individual can acquire another dialect without living in its area. Their answers are illustrated in the following table:

Suggestions	A. F	R.F
No	6	90%
Yes	1	10%

Table 2.1. The students' opinions about the capability of acquiring another dialect without living in its area

Therefore, most of the respondents think that an individual cannot acquire another dialect without living in its area.

Question six: Do you think that age has to do with second dialect acquisition?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

 - Concerning question six most of the students (5), representing the percentage of (80%) confirmed that age has to do with second dialect acquisition. On the other hand,(2) students representing the percentage of (20%) , said that age has nothing to do with second dialect acquisition. The table below summarizes the students' responses:

Suggestions	A. F	R.F
Yes	5	80%
No	2	20%

Table. 2.2. the students' answers about the role of age in SDA

As a result, most of the students stated that age is important in second dialect acquisition.

Question seven: Does it happen to you that you had to code switch between dialects for personal reasons?

☐   Yes.   ☐   No

-Aimed at knowing if the respondents ever have to code switch for some personal reasons. It turned out that all the respondents share the same attitude which means that they all code switch between dialects for personal reasons.

Question eight: Do you think that it is an option to come up with a new dialect after living in two areas speaking two different dialects?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No.   ☐ Maybe

- The respondents were supposed to give their point of view about the possibility of comi ng up with a completely new dialect after living in two areas speaking two different dialects. Most of the students (5), representing the percentage of (80%) , answered with no , one student (10%) answered with yes, and another student , representing the percentage of (10%) , answered with maybe. The following table illustrate their answers:

Suggestions	A.F	R.F
Yes	1	10%

No	5	80%
Maybe	1	10%

Table 2.3. the possibility of coming up with a new dialect after living in two areas

Therefore, most of the respondents believe that coming up with a new dialect after living in two areas speaking two different dialects in not an option.

Question nine: do you think acquiring more than one dialect is up to the ability of accommodation?

☐ I think so.   ☐ I don't think so

- All the students agreed on acquiring more than one dialect is up to the ability to accommodate.

Question ten: Does it happen to you that you use one of the dialects just because it is more superior to the other dialect?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

- When the respondents were asked whether they use one of their dialects because of its superiority. Four students representing (70%) of the respondents, stated that it does not happen to them using one of the dialects because of its superiority in the society. On the other hand, three students, representing the percentage of (30%) affirmed that it does not happen to them to use one of the dialects because of its superiority in the society. Their answers are shown in the table below:

Suggestions	A.F	R.F
Yes	4	70%

No	3	30%

Table. 2.4 Using a dialect due to its superiority.

Therefore, one can notice that most of the respondents do not use one of their dialects because of its superiority in the society.

2.6.2 The analysis of the society individuals' interview

The interview tried to elicit information concerning the case of bidialectalism and second dialect acquisition in Tlemcen City. After the interview using the qualitative method has brought information by a sample of students, another sample has been chosen to provide the present research work with the necessary data. This sample consisted of ten individuals, ordinary individuals from society, they were people who came to Tlemcen city in order to keep living here after marriage or even for work and considered to be bidialectals.

As society's individuals they were concerned too with the research subject and the issue undertaken. Therefore, the interviewees were approached also with a semi-structured interview, following a certain order of questions. These interviews were recorded using an electronic recording device too and each interview was about eight to fifteen minutes long. As far as the importance of age in second dialect acquisition, not all the informants agreed on that , eight of them Who were not really bidialectals even after living in two areas , they stated that age is important. Its importance is crucial. whereas two of them were considered to be late bidialectals ,stated that the ability to accommodate was way important than age for them.

Individuals who were late bidialectals affirmed that the smoothness and easiness to accommodate is what helped them acquire Tlemcenian dialect besides their first dialect. They stated that age was not really a problem to them and that easy access to new dialects is what helped to master a new dialect. The informants confirmed that the psychological level in second dialect acquisition is more important that is when an individual is open to

learn or acquire new dialects or varieties of one dialect , in this situation age does not really matter and dialect production would be as easy as a dialect reception.

The informants who were non- bidialectals some of them seemed to prefer using their first dialect because they grew up using it in communication and when moving to Tlemcen city they were not familiar with its dialect because its seemed to them way different from their first dialect and as a result they had difficulty in acquiring the their second dialect , they could not pick up the new dialect' vocabulary or even the tone of its phonology.whereas some of them stated that they stick to their first dailect not because they are unable to acquire a new dialect but they use only their first dialect because they want to keep their identity as it is by maintaining only the dialect they grew up using in communication, they were simply divergent who maybe want to show there identity or even the place that they came from through their original dialect, or maybe they want people to have a first impression about them through their first dialect or they want their way of speaking to me marked and distinguished when they communicate with people using their second dialect .

The informants all agreed on acquiring another dialect cannot be done without living in the area that an individual tend to acquire its dialect. In fact, the individuals who were non-bidialictals stated that they were old when they came to Tlemcen city and as it mentioned before they stick to their first dialect because they were old enough and they could not have any access to the second dialect as some of them has mentioned. For the majority of them age can play an important role in acquiring a dialect as for those who were not bidialictals age might be the reason to hold them back from acquiring a new dialect as some of them have mentioned. Also they stated that they borrow some of the Tlemcenian dialect words and vocabulary but they are definitely unable of producing the full version of the dialect of Tlemcen city .

Reaching to the last question which were addressed to individuals that considered to be non- bidialictals, is refusing to acquire a new dialect is because you see your first

dialect more superior comparing to the second dialect , the interviewees at this point all agreed that there is no comparison between their dialect and other dialects and the reason for sticking to their first dialect is simply because they grew up speaking it and they cannot see themselves speaking any other dialect but their first dialect.

2.7 Discussion of the Main Results

To develop this research work, the researchers had proposed a set of hypotheses. It was suggested as a first hypothesis that age is very important in acquiring a new dialect in bidialectalism just as its importance in acquiring a new language in bilingualism. The only difference between bidialectalism and bilingualism in terms of age is that acquiring a dialect at an early age is possible whereas acquiring a dialect when oneself is old is quiet impossible. Most of the students who were early bidialictals seemed to maintain their second dialect the way they maintain their first dialect and they do code switch between the dialects whether to represent identity or solidarity.. The society's individuals on the other hand the majority of them seemed not capable of maintaining their second dialect due to their age of acquisition.

As a second hypothesis, the researchers suggested that apart from age ‹the capability of accommodation is an exceptional case where a late bidialictal got to acquire a second dialect easily, here the research problem is more psychological than being sociological. Society's individuals who introduced this phenomenon were less than those (non bidialictals) who claimed that age is what matters in second dialect acquisition, the few informants stated that it is not about age being as as bidialictals they could acquire more than one dialect when they were old due to their ability to accommodate with any dialect and as a result they were consider to be late bidialictals.As a consequence, one may say that in this situation the psychological aspect plays a very important role in second dialect acquisition. In addition to second dialect acquisition or dialect maintenance , it can be societal as it can be psychological.

The third hypothesis said that producing a completely new dialect after being familiar with more than one dialect is not an option as the informants who were bidialictals stated that they use both dialects in communication by code switching between the dialects depending on the situation. However, it is not confirmed that new dialect formation is impossible , know that the researcher' experience with bidialectalism and being bidialectal of two varieties of tlemcen dialect , it was confirmed that the researcher uses neither the first variety nor the second one as it was stated that the researcher after mixing the two varieties , one can not guess which variety the researcher is using as the researcher is not baised to any of the two varieties.

Finally, one may say that most of the informants whether early or late bidialictals or even non bidialictals agreed that age is important in second dialect acquisition just as the importance of the psychological aspect of an individual in acquiring a new dialect .

2.8. Conclusion

This chapter was developed to provide an overview of the research design and data analysis. It dealt with the objectives of this research work , why the researcher has chosen to talk about this research problem ,the main reasons that led to work on this topic and aims. Also, it was concerned with describing the research instruments and data analysis methods. It aimed at analyzing the data collected and presented the results. In fact, the analysis of the students' interview and the society's individuals interview revealed that age is so important in second dialect acquisition in order to maintain two dialects in addition to the psychological factor as well

General Conclusion

General conclusion

The objective of this work is to explore the case of bidialectalism in the speech community of tlemcen city with more emphasis on the the second dialect acquisition in relation to age and if a bidialectal can maintain two dialects the way a bilingual maintain languages. Dialect contact has been a central point of investigation by many researchers especially in the community of Tlemcen. However, the Tlemcen speech community had been chosen due to its diversity of dialects. The university has been chosen as a setting of investigation because of its richness with people coming from different origins that result in distinct dialectal performances. It is this diversity that brings one to trace the findings. . the researchers introduced the following research questions:

1- Can a bidialectal maintain two dialects just as a bilingual can maintain two languages?

2- Do all the individuals who move from one area to another area speaking different dialect accomodate ?

3- When and where a bidialectal code switch ?

4 - does age affect second dialect acquisition?

1-The above questions led the researcher to formulate the following hypotheses:

1- a bidialectal may subconsciously produce a completely new dialect due to living in two different regions.

2- Bidialectalism originally comes from bilingualism so a bidialectal typically can switch between two dialects just like how a bilingual can switch between two languages .

3- He or she might be declined to one of the two or more dialects because of its value or its position in the society.

4- since bidialectalism is derived from bilingualism and studies dialects of one language ,age is important in second dialect acquisition as well as in second language acquisition.

The study has begun with a literature review of previous research studies concerning bidialectalism. As an entry, the researchers provided briefly an idea of what is bidialectalism in relation to bilingualism a definition and a comparison between the two and emphasizing more on the features, contexts and the outcomes of bidialectalism so that the reader will have an idea about this concept, the researchers mentioned some of the characteristics and the features of Bidialectalism in relation to second dialect acquisition . The introductory chapter also discussed the dialectal differences by comparing Tlemcenian dialect with other dialects in Algeria .

The second chapter dealt with the collection and the analysis of information related to the topic of this study. For this study,one type of research instruments has been used to elicit data; which is the interview. For the analysis of the data, two different methods were applied, quantitative data analysis and qualitative data analysis. Concerning the area of research and the participants, a variety of samples have been specifically chosen, for instance, EFL students (seven students), as well as some society's individuals(ten samples), since they are bidialectals familiar with more than one dialect.

Based on the opinions of the participants, the researchers have tried to prove the research hypotheses. Through the previously mentioned instruments, the researchers dealt with questions concerning thei attitudes in acquiring a second dialect .

The interview by using the mixed method tried to study the case of bidialectalism broadly by introducing second dialect acquisition and how it happens . The interview asks the question if acquiring a new dialect has to do with age or it has to do with the psychological capacities of an individual on acquiring a dialect.

The analysis of the collected data showed that bidialectalism in general and second dialect acquisition in particular has to do with age. Most of the informants agreed on this point due to their experience with second dialect acquisition , those who were Early bidialectals and could successfully acquire their second dialect and those who were late bidialectals but considered to be non- bidialectals because they could not acquire their second dialect agreed that age is so important as well in acquiring a dialect. However, few of the informants who were late bidialectals and could acquire their second dialect, confirmed that it is not about age as it is about the individual's capacity in acquiring and speaking another dialect and it does not matter if he or she was young or old when acquiring a second dialect .

As a concluding statement, one might add that the present study has attempted to present an idea of bidialectalism in relation to second dialect acquisition Moreover, this research work tried to provide an outcomes of bidialectalism and attitudes towards learning and acquiring second dialect in relation to age . Nevertheless, it attempted to raise attention towards future research about bidialectalism and being a bidialectal speaking more than one dialect and what occurs when dialects come in contact.

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Appendices

Appendices

The Analysis of the students' interview

1) As a bidialectals which dialect you tend to use in communication?

D1.   D2.   Both   non

2) As bidialectals, is bidialectalism a cognitive or a natural phenomenon?

3) does your second dialect acquisition happen consciously or subconsciously?

4) Does it happen to you that you have difficulty in understanding another regional dialect?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

5) Do you think that an individual can acquire another dialect without living in its area?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

6) Do you think that age has to do with second dialect acquisition?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

7) Does it happen to you that you had to code switch between dialects for personal reasons?

☐ Yes.   ☐ No

8) Do you think that it is an option to come up with a new dialect after living in two areas speaking two different dialects?

☐ Yes.　　☐ No.　☐ Maybe

9) do you think acquiring more than one dialect is up to the ability of accommodation?

☐ I think so.　　☐ I don't think so

10) Does it happen to you that you use one of the dialects just because it is more superior to the other dialect?

☐ Yes.　　☐ No

The analysis of the society individuals' interview

1) is age important when acquiring another dialect ?

2) is acquiring a second dialect related to the psychological aspect of an individual?

3) does second dialect acquisition happen without living in its area?

4) refusing to acquire a new dialect, is it because you see your first dialect more superior comparing to the second dialect ?

ملخّص:

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة الثنائية في اللهجة على مستوى والية تلمسان التي تنفرد بخصائصها ، بحيث كانت النتائج جد مثمرة الستعمالنا لمختلف طرق و مسالك البحث ولا سيما على الصعيد اللساني ، النفسي و الجتماعي . كما نسعى إلى إبراز كيفية تواصل الأفراد فيما بينهم بلهجات متضاربة في هذه المنطقة وهذا لعامل السن و الحالة النفسية الخاصة بهم ، لنبرهن ختاما لهذا العمل أن الثنائية في اللهجة لدى الفرد بشكل عام و الذي يكون وليد عامل التنقل بشكل خاص ينعكسان بفضل العمر و العامل النفسي كما الحال سائد في مختلف المناطق غير تلمسان .

الكلمات المفتاحية: تعدد اللهجات، التأقلم مع اللهجة، تشكل اللهجة ، مقاطعة تلمسان

Summary:

The purpose of the current study is to investigate the case of bidialectalism in Tlemcen speech community ,through a variety of research methods and instruments ,research has brought up fascinating results particularly at the linguistic , psychological and social levels . Being bidialectal in multidialectal society in terms of accomodation and dialect use . However , this study aims at knowing how a bidialectal responds in relation to dialect contact when being familiar with more than one according to the age and psychological aspect of an individual . the study came to the conclusion that the case of bidialectalism in general and dialect accomodation in particular are both related to age and the psychological aspect of an individual as well not just in Tlemcen community but in every multidialectal society .

- **Keywords:** bidialectalism, dialect accomodation, dialect production, Tlemcen community

Résumé:

Nous entamons sur cette recherche d'étude le bidialectalisme au niveau de la communauté de Tlemcen , les résultats étaient saisissants grâce à maintes méthodes et instruments de recherche notamment au niveau linguistique , psychologique et social .D'ailleurs , cette étude a le but de montrer comment l'on communique en impliquant son bidialectalisme dont la société est en revanche multidialectale selon son age et aspect psychologique afin de faire preuve que cette performance en relation particuliére avec la mobilité des indicidus

se découle du facteur psychologique ainsi d'àge de ses derniers y compris toute région et non   seulement   Tlemcen   .

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