

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria  
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research



University of Tlemcen  
Faculty of Letters and Languages  
Department of English



**An Investigation of Language Use  
in Arabic Caricature in Algerian Newspapers**

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English  
as a Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Magister  
in Sociolinguistics

Defended by:

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Supervised by:

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## DEDICATIONS

The completion of this research would not have been possible without the assistance of many people. I find myself overwhelmed in offering them all my thanks in dedicating this work to them.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Thanks to the direct relationship and confrontations between the existing codes, the Algerian speech community is characterized by its richness of the linguistic repertoire which is a noticeable feature of multilingual speech communities. Moreover, the complexities resulting from languages in contact give birth to many linguistic outcomes, mainly: diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing. Thus, the aforementioned outcomes are clearly displayed in many fields including the written media, and more specifically newspapers' caricatures. These latter represent one of the most crucial signs of reality as they portray actual events and phenomena covering ample fields including social, linguistic, cultural, ideological and mainly political field. Pegged to this claim, and through the use of different methods for data collection and elicitation techniques, namely; questionnaires that were submitted to Algerian readers and to caricatures' designers, in addition to the personal observation technique, this study is then analytical in its nature and endeavours to scrutinize the discrepancies between the different codes used by the caricaturists in the Algerian newspapers written in Arabic. In the findings, the researcher noticed the availability of different codes and varieties that caricaturists use in their drawings, mainly Algerian Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic and French. Thus, relying more prominently on the researcher's observation and readers' questionnaire, it was found that diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing were not only noticed in natural speech of Algerians but also in other forms of language as is the case in written press and in caricatures.

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## KEY TO ACRONYMS

AA	Algerian Arabic
AF	Absolute Frequency
AR	Arabic
CA	Classical Arabic
CS	Code Switching
DA	Dialectal Arabic
FLN	Front de libération nationale
FR	French
H	High variety
L	Low variety
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
RCD	Rassemblement pour la culture et la démocratie
RF	Relative Frequency

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## LIST OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

Letter	Name	IPA
ء	hamzah	ʔ
ا	alif	a:
ب	bā'	b
ت	tā'	t
ث	thā'	θ
ج	jīm	ⱪ
ح	ḥā'	ħ
خ	khā'	x
د	dāl	d
ذ	dhāl	ð
ر	rā'	r
ز	zayn/zāy	z
س	sīn	s
ش	shīn	ʃ
ص	ṣād	s <sup>ʕ</sup>
ض	ḍād	d <sup>ʕ</sup>
ط	ṭā'	t <sup>ʕ</sup>
ظ	ẓā'	ð <sup>ʕ</sup>
ع	‘ayn	ʕ
غ	ghayn	ɣ
ف	fā'	f
ق	qāf	q
ك	kāf	k
ل	lām	l
م	mīm	m
ن	nūn	n
ه	hā'	h
و	wāw	w
ي	yā'	j
آ	alif maddah	ʔa :
ة	tā' marbūṭah	α, ατ
ى	alif maqṣūrah	α:
ال	alif lām	(ωαρ.)

## LIST OF ARABIC VOWEL SOUNDS

Arabic name	explanation	Example
◌ُ <b>Damma</b>	<i>Damma</i> is an apostrophe-like shape written above the consonant which precedes it in pronunciation. It represents a short vowel /u/	قُلْتُ /qultu/
و <b>Wāw</b>	<i>Wāw</i> is the long vowel <i>ū</i> (like the "oo" in "moon"). It also represents the consonant w. When <i>Wāw</i> is used to represent the long vowel, <i>damma</i> appears above the preceding consonant.	حُوتُ /hu:t/
◌َ <b>Fatha</b>	<i>Fatha</i> is a diagonal stroke written above the consonant which precedes it in pronunciation. It represents a short vowel a (a little like the "u" in "but"; a short "ah" sound).	بَتَّ /baθa/
ا <b>Alif</b>	<i>Alif</i> is the long vowel <i>ā</i> (a long "ahh" sound as in English "father").	بَاتُ /bāt/
◌ِ <b>Kasra</b>	<i>Kasra</i> is a diagonal stroke written below the consonant which precedes it in pronunciation. It represents a short vowel <i>i</i> (like the "i" in English "pit").	بِتْ /bit/
ي <b>Ya'</b>	<i>Ya'</i> is the long vowel <i>i:</i> (like the "ee" in English "sheep"). It also represents the consonant y. When <i>Ya'</i> is used to represent the long vowel, <i>kasra</i> appears above the preceding consonant.	بِيْتْ bīt
◌ْ <b>Sukūn</b>	Whenever a consonant does not have a vowel, it receives a mark called a <i>sukūn</i> , a small circle which represents the end of a closed syllable (CvC or CvvC). It sits above the letter which is not followed by a vowel.	بِنْتُ bintu
◌◌ْ <b>Shadda</b>	<i>Shadda</i> represents <i>doubling</i> (or <i>gemination</i> ) of a consonant. Where the same consonant occurs twice in a word, with no vowel between, instead of using <i>consonant</i> + <i>sukūn</i> + <i>consonant</i> , the consonant is written only once, and <i>shadda</i> is written above it.	تَبَّتْ thabbata

# **General Introduction**

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Any discussion of the various functions of language in a society requires at first to start with some attempt to define each of these two key terms. Broadly speaking, the term society can be defined as any group of people who are drawn together for different purposes. By such a definition, ‘society’, thus, becomes a very comprehensive concept. As for the second concept, language, as a linguistic system, tends to be the most important communicative means to serve society on one hand and its use is influenced by various social factors on the other. Therefore, via this tool, when people get contact with each other to exchange ideas, desires and build a kind of interpersonal relationships, the use of language under such circumstances does not tend to be a linguistic behavior, but rather a social activity holding two major functions namely: transactional and interactional as well.

As a macro-linguistic sub-branch, sociolinguistics is a quickly developing branch of linguistics whose task is to study the relationship between language and society; it focuses on how language is used by the individual speaker and groups of speakers in its social context. Sociolinguistic research is thus a work which is intended to achieve better understanding of the nature of human language by studying language in its social context and/or to achieve better understanding of the nature of the relationship and interaction between language and society. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language.

Language differences are at the root of identity for many peoples. It is concomitant with tribe or ethnicity in many parts of the world and in some countries it is a major factor defining minorities (e.g., Berbers in Algeria). It is language that



unifies the fastest growing minority group who come from different countries and cultures.

Despite the importance of language as a source of identity as well as a stimulus for discord, language differences do not usually stand out as a major concern for diversity. This memo explores the history of language and, the relationship between culture and language and analyzes the implications of this information.

Actually, nearly all Algerian literate people are accustomed to read at least one daily newspaper. Besides, they are to some extent aware of the sequence of its humorous drawings labeled “caricature”. Moreover, they consider its strips with their speech bubbles to be sarcastic and satirical, but which deliver particular messages (mainly political and social ones).

Thus, the present research strives to give a systematic description of the Algerian sociolinguistic profile, shedding more light on scrutinizing the language used by Algerian caricaturists, and considering the differences between these codes that are not easily felt by lay-people but by those who are expert in the field of sociolinguistics and/ or by people who have a notion about this field. It also endeavors to discover by means of an analytical based approach whether the outcomes of languages in contact, namely; *diglossia*, *bilingualism*, *code switching* and *borrowings* are clearly observed in caricatures either in their original written forms or in the Arabized ones. This linguistic shift and the aforementioned outcomes can only be noticed through the eyes of a researcher specialized in sociolinguistic studies, as mentioned before.

The aforementioned phenomena are extensively mentioned in the rubric of caricatures published in the daily Arabic newspapers in Algeria. This means, first of

all, that such media discourses should be analyzed in terms of their structures at various levels of description. Such structural analysis is not limited to the grammatical description of phonological, morphological, syntactic, or semantic structures of isolated words, word groups, or sentences as it is customary in structural or generative linguistics.

In the light of what has been said, the current research work is set up to explore the following questions that will be investigated:

- What are the different varieties used in caricature speech bubbles in Algerian Arabic written Newspapers?
- Do the codes used represent the outcomes of language contact?
- What are people's reasons behind reading caricatures?

Thus, out of these questions spring the following hypotheses upon which the researcher during the experiment will attempt to confirm and check their validity:

- As Algeria is a bilingual country, we may hypothesize that distinct varieties can be found in caricatures published in any Algerian newspaper.
- Diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing are outcomes of Language contact in Algeria, and can be noticed in natural speech of Algerians as well as in other forms of language as is the case of written press and in caricatures.
- Caricaturists and the readers of Algerian newspapers are linguistically and pragmatically aware of the aim of scrutinizing caricatures when being exposed to Algerian newspapers written in Arabic.

Therefore, the handling of this issue is embodied into three distinct interconnected chapters that are described as follows:

Chapter one under the title of Discourse Analysis, Newspapers and caricatures examines the relevant literature review related to these important key concepts that appear in the present study.

Chapter two presents an overall description of the Algerian sociolinguistic profile and focuses more importantly on the outcomes of language contact and more particularly diglossia which represent the core of our research.

Chapter Three, as its title implies, describes the research methodology design, population sampling as well as the research tools that help the researcher in eliciting the required data. This latter will be first analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively then interpreted by means of three research instruments, namely: questionnaire for readers, questionnaire for caricaturists and personal observation technique.

The significance of this concluding chapter which is indeed the most important one lies in the fact that it helps the researcher find the required data empirically and check at the same time the validity, convergence or divergence of research hypotheses with the data obtained.

## Chapter One

### DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, NEWSPAPERS AND CARICATURES

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#### 1.1 Introduction

The present chapter is purely theoretical and discusses the related literature on two fundamental variables related to this study. First, it offers a brief explanation and definition based on discourse analysis provided by numerous authors and researchers in this field. Second, it stresses the importance of newspapers, as they represent the core of this study. This section is subcategorized into four parts: definition of newspapers, language of newspapers in Algeria, Arabic vs. French newspapers, and State vs. Private newspapers. The last part of this chapter sheds more light on the historicity of caricature, types, functions and mainly factors that characterize it.

#### 1.2 Definition of Discourse Analysis

The study of naturally occurring discourse of human communication, spoken or written, is one of the most promising and rapidly developing areas of linguistics. Communication, then, involves more than saying words. Undisputedly, when people communicate, they obviously make use of certain signs and linguistic codes as their common tool through which they reach specific needs and fulfil miscellaneous purposes. These purposes are immensely locked up with any type of natural speech including different conversations set out by interlocutors aiming to exchange meanings encode, decode, and interpret meanings in order to transmit specific messages. These tasks, which occur in any interaction and discourse, are amenable to study from divergent perspectives such as discourse analysis (hereafter DA).

Denotatively speaking, the term discourse is derived from Latin “discursus” which means ‘to run’, ‘to run to’, ‘to run on’ and/ or ‘to run for’. This term was previously used to rehearse forms of spoken language. According to Abrams and Harpham (2005) the term discourse:

**[...]concerns itself with the use of language in a running discourse, continued over a number of sentences, and involving the interaction of speaker (or writer) and auditor (or reader) in a specific situational context, and within a framework of social and cultural conventions.**

**(Abrams & Harpham, 2005: 91)**

Furthermore, Schiffrin (2001) defines discourse analysis as the analysis of language **‘beyond the sentence’**. It is completely dissimilar with types of analysis more typical of modern linguistics, which are chiefly concerned with the study of grammar: the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), sentence construction (syntax), and meaning of the given utterance, texts (Semantics).

Not surprisingly, this field of research has received noticeable attention and much interest among different scholars and authors. For instance, Stubbs defines discourse analysis as the study of **“language above the sentence or above the clause”** (Stubbs, 1983: 1). Thus, it is concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence and/ or an utterance, the interrelationships between language and society and with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday communication. In this context Kress declares that:

**Discourses are systematically organised sets of statements that give expression to the meanings and values of an institution. Beyond that they define, describe and delimit what it is possible to say and not possible to say (and by extension-what it is possible to do or not to do).**

**(Kress, 1985: 6-7)**

Taking into account what has been mentioned above, one can understand that language used in communication encloses meaning, purpose and unity for its users: the quality of coherence (an interaction of text with given participants/ context).

In the same frame of mind, discourse analysis as clearly mentioned in Schiffrin's lines is **“a rapidly growing and evolving field and widely recognized as one of the most vast, but also one of the least defined, areas in linguistics” (1994: 1)**. Here one can wrap up that Discourse Analysis is a broad and complex interdisciplinary field as Brown and Yule (1983) explain that the term has focused on different aspects for different disciplines.

In a nutshell, it can be inferred from the aforementioned definitions that Discourse Analysis is a study about how the language is used in conveying different meanings, ideas, purposes, etc. by having wider meaning than what it is, using certain ways in a context or situation (e.g. a debate, a discussion, a job application letter, an interview, etc).

### 1.3 Newspaper as a Discourse

As the scope of the media is so far-reaching, it is not surprising that it is the subject of a great deal of intellectual scrutiny. Newspaper texts are a common form of written discourse. Owing to their public nature and availability for large numbers of people, newspapers are among the most widely-read types of written texts.

Reading the daily newspaper is a normal routine for many people. Newspaper texts can be said to be a discourse of their own. There are certain features and characteristics that make them stand apart from other types of discourse. Therefore, newspaper discourse deserves to be studied as a text form of its own. Besides, the discourse and language of the media are addressed by academics, and progressively more by linguists.

The importance accorded to this area of expertise can be well noticed in the studies conducted by Fairclough (1995:16) who claims that **“we need to analyse**

**media language as discourse, and the linguistic analysis of media should be part of the discourse analysis of media.”** He further affirms that analyzing media discourse concerns basically both texts and practices. This latter denotes in Fairclough’s words as the way texts are produced by media institutions received by audiences and socially distributed.

In the same line of thought, Cotter asserts that **“the discourse of the news media encapsulates two key components: the news story, or spoken or written text; and the process involved in producing the texts.”** (In Schiffrin, 2003: 416) This statement shows that media discourse can be studied not only in terms of the texts but also the process involved in the texts production. He views the text as the main focus of most media researchers, specifically when it encodes values and ideologies which have an influence upon the larger world. He clarifies that the process, the second dimension, includes **“the norms and routines of the community of news practitioners.”** (Ibid) Additionally, Cotter suggests three basic approaches to the study of media discourse that are 1) discourse analytic, 2) sociolinguistic, and 3) nonlinguistic.

Bell (2005) has argued that over the next decade or so the decline of the print media will continue as more people turn to the internet for news and journalism. He states that: **“the future of written journalism lies more in electronic distribution than it does with the print page”** (Bell, 2005: 45). As a result, the internet has recently become among the challenges that threatens the newspapers’ printed version since the migration of readers to the online version.

It is also noticeable that sport news and journalism will continue to be important aspects of this online news ecology. Generally, web-retrieved articles based on sport appear to be shorter in length than those found in newspaper. We can also find



miscellaneous sport-related material and fans websites generating considerable amounts of information, comment and content.

#### 1.4 Definition of Newspaper

It is generally agreed that newspaper is a set of large printed sheets of folded paper containing news, articles, and other information usually published every day. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a newspaper is: *“a printed publication appearing daily or weekly and containing news, advertisements, and articles on various subjects.”* (Oxford, 1995: 782) Besides, There are two main types of newspaper, the first type is called newspapers of general interest that deal with all topics and contain different news, whereas, the second type is known as specialized newspapers, which deal more with subjects such as sport, economics, and politics. A newspaper is usually simply called a paper.

This serial publication comprises latest news on current events of special or general interest. They are printed on newsprint paper, usually appear without a cover, folded rather than bound together. They may include supplements such as color magazines, or other inserts for special features or events.

It should be noted that when referring to the Algerian newspaper, be it in Arabic or French, there are a myriad of different parts that are commonly analyzed (i.e. stories, listings, content promotion and caricatures and so forth).

#### 1.5 Language of Newspapers in Algeria

Being a multilingual country, the Algerian sociolinguistic situation is reflected in its press, since Algerian newspapers are divided into four categories, distinguished by their languages. Thus, the majority are written in Arabic and French. This is

something natural the fact that Arabic is the official language of Algerians, whereas French; which has been inherited from the French colonizer; is seen as the second language. Besides, a few of regional newspapers are published in Tamazight and can be found in regions that speak that Berber variety, and only one newspaper is published in English and operating since 1996, called “The North Africa Journal”, which is the leading English-language information service exclusively focused on North African affairs.

#### 1.5.1 Arabic and French Newspapers

Algeria has more than 45 independent newspapers dealing with different themes; general, religious, economic, sports, advertisement, amusement and fun and so on. They are mainly published in Arabic and French. They are ranked into three categories: daily, weekly and monthly.

As far as the first category is concerned, there is a total number of 83 daily newspapers of general theme, 6 economic newspapers in addition to 11 newspapers dealing with sport matters. As for the second category, the 2011’s statistics has declared a set of 33 weekly newspapers with a withdrawal average that approaches 700 thousand copies per week. They are divided into: 13 newspapers of general interests and 20 of special interests. Generally the 3 monthly papers are magazines. The following table lists the most dominant newspapers written in Arabic. One should note that these newspapers tend to be national and regional newspapers and magazines. In addition, they are private newspapers and state newspapers.

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### Discourse Analysis, Newspapers and Caricatures

النهار الجديد	الهداف	غرداية نيوز	الوطني	الرائد
أيدوغ نيوز	البلاد	الإتحاد	الشبّاك	الديار
الشروق اليومي	النصر	التحرير	المساء	المواطن
أخبار الأسبوع العربي	المشوار السياسي	الشاهد	آخر ساعة	كواليس
صوت الأحرار	الشعب	الجزائر	اليوم	الأجواء
الخبر الأسبوعي	المحور	المقام	الحوار	الأحداث
صوت الغرب	البصائر	الشباب	الجمهورية	الراية
وقت الجزائر	منبر القراء	المحرر	الشهاب	الإخبارية
الأمة العربية	الخبر اليومي	الوصل	الحرية	الجلفة
الصوت الآخر	الفجر	التحرير	الحياة	الجديد
الجزائر نيوز	الدعوة نيوز	دكا نيوز	الموعد	الوسط
المسار العربي	جريدتي	الأيام	السلام	الحياة العربية
الجزائر صحافة	المجاهد الأسبوعي	المستقبل العربي	أخبار اليوم	المغرب الأوسط

**Table: 1.1. Some Algerian Newspapers Written in Arabic**

Moreover, as table one listed the most leading newspapers written in Arabic, the following one lists the main newspapers that are published in French, and which tackle different domains: general, economic, sport, politics, social and so forth.

La Tribune	Mon Journal	Compétition
Le Quotidien d'Oran	N'tic	Planète Sport
El Acil	Dz Entreprise	Le buteur
Le Courrier d'Algérie	Alger Hebdo	Maracana
Horizons	Seybouse Times	Dziri
Le Maghreb	Le Chiffre d'Affaire	Le Citoyen
Liberté	La Nouvelle République	DK News
L'Expression	Numéric	La dépêche de Kabylie
Le Soir d'Algérie	Le Financier	La voix de l'Oranie
Le Temps d'Algérie	L'Actuel	Le Jour
Le Jeune Indépendant	El Djazair	Eco News
L'écho d'Oran	Le Bip	Les Débats
El watan	El Moudjahid	Le Matin

**Table: 1.2. Some Algerian Newspapers written in French**

#### 1.5.2 State Newspapers and Private Newspapers

There are two categories of Algerian newspapers: state and private newspapers. As far as the first one is concerned, they are purely governmental newspapers where

there is no place for exaggerated cartoons even if they portray the Algerian government, authorities and/ or politicians. In addition, state newspapers are four two published in the French language (Enasr and Libérté) and two in Arabic (Echaab and El-Moudjahid). On the other hand, private newspapers represent the whole majority of the Algerian written press. Although the Algerian authorities control all the press, private newspapers' caricatures are said to be of great exaggeration and satire when portraying politicians. But, one should mention the law of freedom of expression which allows people to give their opinion freely but under the condition of not belittling the president or the members of the government. As a result, in the domain of caricature, caricature designers are responsible of their words and drawings in case if they go beyond the previously mentioned law, which means violating the law, then they would be subjected to penalties.

#### 1.6 Caricature: Meaning and History

Caricature, also called “**cartoon strips**”, are comics or cartoons which have already established itself as a regular newspaper and magazine sub-genre. Linguistically speaking, it refers to a simple drawing showing the features of its subjects in a humorously exaggerated way, especially a satirical one. “**It is very significant way in delivering something, for example; ideas, pretensions, concept, feeling or certain aim**” (Chaer, 1995:19).

Originally, the word caricature is derived from the Italian *caricare*, which means “to load or exaggerate,” and it has been used in English since the 1500s, although examples of caricature predate the word introduction to the English language.

One of the distinguishing features of caricature is the tendency to over-emphasize well-known features of the subject. For example, someone who is famous for having a very distinctive nose might find the size of that nose grossly exaggerated

in a caricature. Teeth, lips, and ears may also be blown out of proportion in a caricature, leading some people to call the resulting image grotesque or unpleasant.

It is also said that caricature is part of medium that is termed as a thing that stands for other things. The rationale and the objective behind drawing such strips and producing different speech bubbles consist in amusing the reader, illuminating public opinion, expressing shared symbolic consensus and concretizing abstract concepts. Press (1981: 77) concludes that “**cartoons / caricatures are low satire, ridiculing individuals and parties.**”

These exaggerated visual or literary portraits caricature are actually quite an ancient art, with some examples of caricature being thousands of years old, ranging from the plays of Aristophanes to the editorial pages of the local paper. This art form is quite diverse, with a number of famous practitioners throughout history, ranging from Leonardo Da Vinci to Thomas Nast.

### 1.7 Types of Caricatures

For centuries, caricatures have gained people’s acceptance to be part of humor with the aim of reflecting human contemporary behavior. Caricatures’ simple lines and recognizable drawings have become a source of criticism, mockery and entertainment, though; they are used differently and treating different topics. Since caricature is a message communicated by the artists to recipients with a shared common context in real life, it follows that there are different kinds of caricatures depending on their purpose. Here are some types of caricatures used in dissimilar Algerian newspapers.

#### 1.7.1 Political caricatures

Political caricatures are illustrations which are designed to convey a social or political message. This art is considered an important part of visual expression. As a

general definition, caricatures are simple drawings, usually with a humorous edge, which are most of the time captioned or left untitled (silent), depending on the artist's point of view. The major goal of political-based caricatures is to send a clear message to politicians and readers alike, using familiar drawings that are further recognizable to all of the people in a society. Beside the first goal, irony and satire are greatly utilized in political caricatures, and no public figure or concept is sacred. Thus, the drawings represent state's presidents and officials, head chiefs of political parties...etc.

Sometimes, political caricatures can become very controversial, especially when they deal with heated political issues. But, this type of caricaturing can only succeed in countries where the freedom of speech and press is protected; this protection extends to political caricatures, with designs being viewed as a practicable mode of personal expression.

The Algerian society is a good example of the protected press and freedom of speech. The following political caricature published on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013 in “*El-Khabar*” newspaper displays the President of Algeria A. BOUTEFLIKA and the ex-prime minister A. BELKHADEM, which justifies what has been said about the freedom of speech.



**Figure: 1.1. Freedom of speech in political caricatures**

#### 1.7.2 Economic caricatures

Economic caricatures can be defined as the reflective mirror of an actual image that represents the context of a complex economic situation with public policies and opinion on economic matters. Their main aim is to inform, denounce and criticize those situations. In that sense, the economic caricature has a triple objective: subjective, as political caricature, objective as social caricature and economic as representing issues specific to the discipline. As Peart and Levy suggest: **“Though they have rarely been studied by economists, cartoons and caricatures reflect a great deal of economic controversy”** (2007: 2). They, thus, further affirm that caricatures are rarely studied by economists although they mirror a current economic situation. And the following caricature published in *“El-Mihwar”* newspaper on December 02<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 will confirm what have been said:



Figure: 1.2. Economic caricature

#### 1.7.3 Social Caricatures

One among the prominent types of caricatures is reflected in those drawings that emphasize social issues and contradictions in a highly satirical vein; it is strictly

intended to criticize local or internal political and economic affairs of a particular society. Moreover, social caricatures can be subdivided into three distinct subtypes:

- 1- Pictorial Caricature; that serves as a visual commentary on current events, usually satirical rather than merely humorous in nature.
- 2- Gags or tourist caricature which consists of a single panel and sometimes followed with one or two words usually placed outside the panel. It is used for purely commercial purposes that evoke simile rather than lampooning individuals. This kind is also found in greeting cards.
- 3- Illustrative caricature which is used in connection with advertising or learning materials.

Generally speaking, caricatures can either be of opinion or jokes. The caricature of opinion is synonymous to an editorial or social caricature, where social caricature focuses on domestic politics, editorial caricature relates to current events or personalities. They are both important modes of communication worthy of increased academic attention, as artistic skills are directed at questioning authority and drawing attention to corruption and other social ills in a country.

According to Osho (2008: 238), the main purposes of caricatures are: informing, educating, entertaining, amusing, disseminating serious information in a funny way, recording events in a memorable way, discussing serious national issues in comical manner of speaking, reflecting current issues by projecting personalities through graphics, and inspiring the readers to buy a newspaper and magazine regularly.

### **1.8 Functions of caricatures**

Recall that caricature as an invisible art constitutes an important part in any newspaper. It adorns a small part of a newspaper, often in a corner. Compared to other



rubrics, its position is indeed small yet it has huge and considerable impact on readers taking into account the fact that it conveys numerous information about public figures, public attitudes and the details of everyday life by means of simple few words known as speech bubbles and captions.

Basically, caricatures have gained significant research in academics considering their potentials of expressing opinions succinctly as well as their functions. For instance Streicher (1965 as cited in Benort & MacHale, 2001) explored the communicative functions of cartoons and caricatures; Morrison (1969) investigated the unique features of political cartoons; Cahn (1984) studied caricatures as communicative tools. Thibodeau (1982) focused on their function and public representation, while Hande (1990) examined caricatures in Australian newspaper and identified the central themes which represented the typical Australian citizens and political parties. Then, a good number of researchers highlight the visual power of cartoons in reflecting social and political issues in society; Morris (1993), Delporte (1995), Feldman (1995), Edward (1997), and so forth.

Taking into prominence the works of the aforementioned researchers and scholars one might deduce that when scrutinizing and reading caricatures, we may depict a set of fundamental functions; namely: humor, symbolism, exaggeration, labeling and analogy.

- 1- Humour:** to start with humour one may claim that the review of literature has significantly demonstrated the impact of symbolism, exaggeration, analogy on readers of newspaper caricature. However, little research has been devoted on elucidating the visual humoristic function and its influence on readers' point of view from the analytical approach.

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### Discourse Analysis, Newspapers and Caricatures

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Basically, humour is fundamentally perceived as an effective communicative activity (Lynch, 2002), and a universal human and social phenomenon present in both tribal and industrialized societies (Apte, 1985).

In reality, humour tends to be an essential feature characterizing cartoons and human life as well, and without humour the caricature tends to be only a simple drawing.

Yet, highlighting this important function is not an easy task that is done randomly as the caricature should be elegant, bright and skillful as well. To do so, the caricaturist is supposed to go through two interrelated phases.

At the very beginning, the caricaturist calls on body excess of persons and object which he chooses to draw, i.e. a comic representation of people who tend to have a prominent social status who strongly impose a certain mutual respect. The second phase concerns how graphic meaning is represented in a form of game of words which are basically done to cause laughter. To express it differently, the rationale behind this second phase besides body drawing consists in giving the readers an opportunity to be aware of the caricaturists' intention, message and humor as well (situation comedy), which results in more laughter than what is merely drawn by means of a pencil.

Generally, when drawing, the caricaturist attempts to juxtapose the aforementioned comic processes, which are said to be complementary and interrelated to each other. Thus, to be indeed qualified in caricatures, the drawing itself should necessarily reflect all what is authentic, and real whereby to give the readers a fruitful opportunity to understand the message behind in a humoristic way.



Figure: 1.3. Humour in caricature

**Comment N°1:** in this caricature published on March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013 in “el-Bilad” newspaper, the caricaturist has criticized in a humouristic way the boring programmes of the Algerian television channels in Ramadhan. Thus, humour in this caricature lies on the way the TV programme forces itself to make the viewer laugh as if it has hands and tries to tickle the viewer and make him laugh by the force of tickles.

**2- Symbolism:** needless to say that symbolism is one amidst the numerous functions that characterize the given caricature, and the given caricature depends precisely on the relation between signs, symbols and their meanings as well.

As a matter of fact, symbolism has been created for numerous purposes, as it is meant to explain and represent real existing things and mainly individuals who represent prominent figures in different fields and more importantly politics. For example in the USSR corresponds to the bear and Don Quichotte has become a symbol representing certain human attitudes; other symbols have been mainly used to refer to the political parties such as the elephant that refers to the republican party and donkey for the democrat one.

Other examples may include for instance a dove which symbolizes peace, and the wall is a sign of discrimination.



**Figure: 1.4. Symbolism in caricature**

**Comment N°2:** As far as symbolism is concerned, the above caricature speaks about the Freedom of expression represented in the form of a useless scarecrow which lost its power nowadays and has become unable to frighten birds.

**3- Exaggeration:** admittedly, when the caricaturist endeavours to clarify the essence of a particular situation that reflects certain personality trait of an individual, it is done basically for the sake of amplifying them in an intelligent way to make people laugh. Yet, most of the time, if this primordial function does exist, it implies that there is another more important message that is left behind which engenders more serious reactions by its receivers.

Apparently, giving reference to this vital function, one may say that the caricaturists generally overdo or magnify a problem or exaggerate the physical characteristics of people or things they refer to beyond their normal bounds whereby to become ridiculous and its faults can be noticed.

Caricature is, therefore, an exaggeration of physical feature or trait which is meant to reach a particular point. Facial characteristics and/ or clothing are some of the most commonly exaggerated characteristics.



Figure: 1.5. Exaggeration in caricature

**Comment N°3:** Exaggeration is strongly focused in this caricature through the grotesque representation of the Algerian government which takes the form of a giant overweight man as compared to the other person in the same figure who represents the Algerians' representatives.

**4- Labeling:** this function is frequently used in political cartoons to identify the specific figures that are included in the scene. The label can be the character's name or a more general label that identifies the character as part of a general group.



Figure: 1.6. Labeling in caricature

**Comment N°4:** In this caricature published in “el-Mihwar newspaper” on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014, the function of labeling is clearly observable through comparing the very low speed of the Algerian development with the rate of a snail. The character in this caricature is the snail which represents the weak growth pace of the Algerian economic development.

**5- Analogy:** an analogy is one among the different functions that are concretely expressed in caricatures. It stresses the comparison between two dissimilar things that share some common characteristics. An instance of this is the direct and indirect comparison between a situation or event with a historical or fictional one. The following caricature illustrates the use of this fundamental function.



**Figure: 1.7. Analogy in caricature**

**Comment N°5:** As we have just mentioned in this part, that analogy stresses the fact of comparing things that share some characteristics, it is clearly observable in this caricature published in “el-Khabar” newspaper on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012 which shows the widespread of poverty that has become a conspicuous feature in the Algerian society, and the likeness here is that the portrayed persons of this caricature are a man, who represents the human being and a dog corresponding to animals. The common

characteristic between the two is the notion of eating, which is a natural instinct for human kind and animals as well. Poverty, then, as a social dilemma has led the man to seek for things to eat from garbage cans and this, as represented in this figure, shows the disgust of the dog appearing in the speech bubble.

- 6- Irony:** expressing irony in caricatures, the caricaturist generally highlights the dissimilarities between the way things are and how things should be or the ways they are expected to be. This function is meant to express caricaturists point of view about a particular issue.

Narrowly speaking, irony is a form of humour in which something is said in a way that undercuts or mocks its own apparent meaning. In other terms, what is said seems to mean one thing, but it will be taken to mean the opposite. Using irony appears to be more suitable when addressing politically-based drawings, which often seeks to mock something and show how false, unfair and dangerous it is. Considering the following caricature, it characterizes this function.



**Figure: 1.8. Irony in caricature**

**Comment N°6:** The thing or things that we can understand from this caricature published in “El-Mihwar” newspaper on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014 by the caricaturist Abdou Abdelkader, also known as Ayoub, is the contemporary situation that Algerians

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### Discourse Analysis, Newspapers and Caricatures

live after the oil price fall and the government adopted policy of asceticism. In an ironical way, the caricaturist shows that Algerians will really suffer from the aforementioned adopted policy.

In gross, one may say that numerous functions are highlighted by caricature designers who endeavour to send in implicit or explicit ways different messages to the readers and government representatives as well hopefully to reach a particular result. Thus, in an attempt to recapitulate all what has been mentioned previously, it might seem of paramount importance to consider the following caricature in which we notice the availability of all the stated functions with their interpretations.

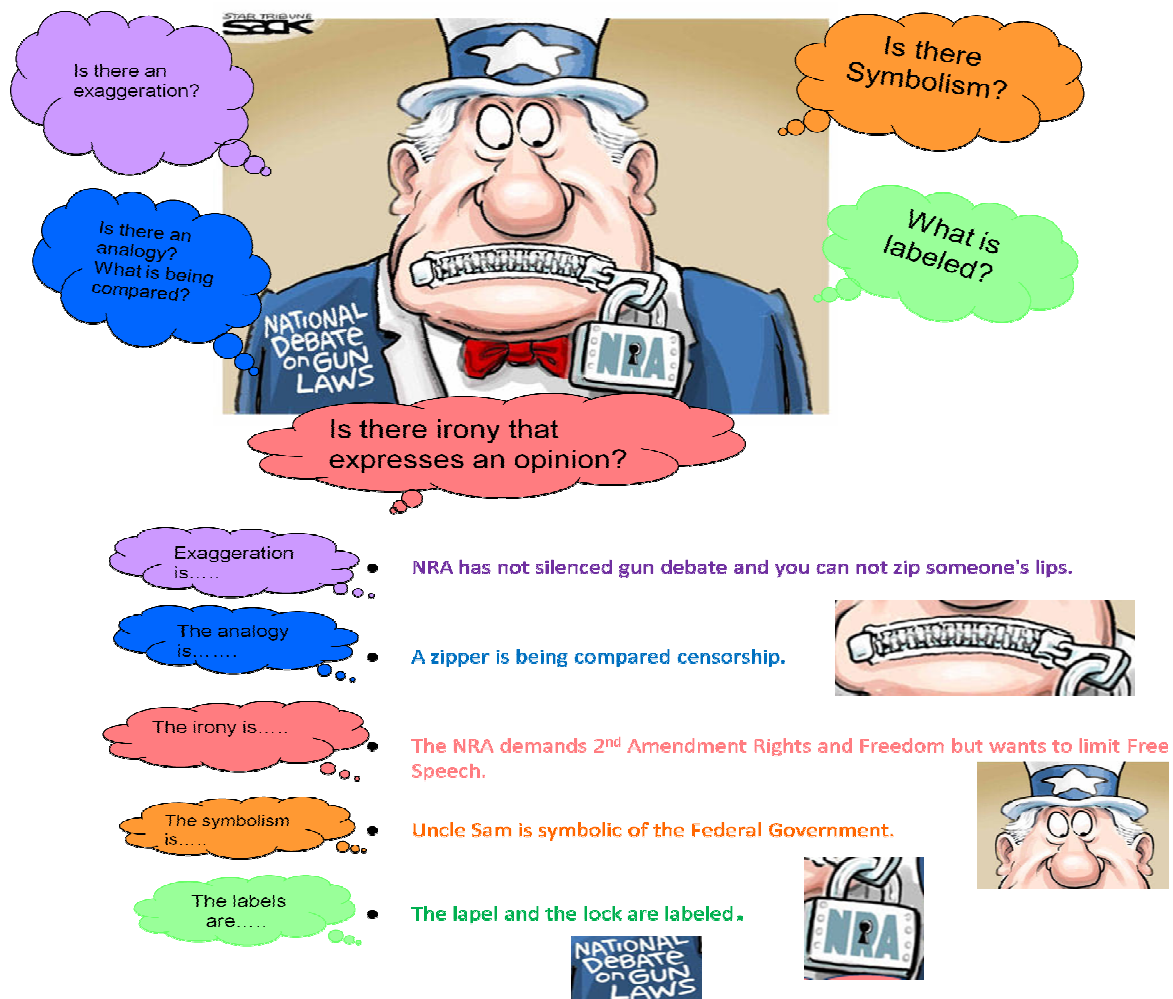


Figure: 1.9. Detailed Functions of caricatures



#### 1.9 Caricature in the Press

It seems to be recognized that printing has undisputedly opened new horizons regarding caricature. And, it has given caricaturists a fruitful opportunity to encode different messages via drawings to be decoded by the readers themselves.

One should point out that printing techniques were previously so primitive compared to the contemporary one since the artists used to prepare their drawings and engraved them on wood, however printing was indeed very limited.

The discovery of “Lithography” by Senefelder in the late 18th century (1796) paved the way to the emergence of caricature drawing. At that time, caricaturists tended to print their works via the use of a special ink on a stone made of calcareous. Yet, due to mediocrity of the paper on which they were supposed to print their works, they were obliged to draw bit larger than usual hopefully to facilitate reproducing their works.

Comparatively speaking, caricatures at the beginning were meant to raise the readers’ consciousness about the society which they belonged to. The contemporary caricatures however are basically the product of two conspicuous factors that characterize them namely the creation of the press and the recognition of the magnitude of freedom of opinion in different kinds of contexts. Moreover, evidence has proved that satirical based newspapers were created thanks to “**Lithography**”.

As a matter of fact the fourth of November 1830 represented a very important date in which newspaper entitled “the **Caricature**” published for the first time in France was obviously designed to convey particular visual and mainly political messages encoded by French caricaturists.

#### 1.9.1 Caricature in Some Arab Countries

The art of caricature appeared in the Arab press by the publication of the first satirical Arab newspaper entitled “*Abou l-Nad- hâra al-Zarqâ*”, (The one With the Blue glasses) founded on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1877 by the Egyptian *Yaaqub Sannoue*, who was regarded as the father founder of the Egyptian theatre.

Historians mentioned that thanks to the so called “*Molière of Egypt*”, *Yaaqub Sannoue*, caricature knew its birth in the Arab Press. He succeeded to publish a number of fifteen caricature before leaving the country for Paris in 1878.

*Sannoue*, then, knew five languages, as a result, he published a French satirical review “The Mosquito”, then “*Acchalino*” in Italian and again in French, “*The Egyptian Chatterer*”.

In the tread of “*Abou Naddara Zarka*”, several satirical reviews come out, such as: “*Al Hayawan*”, “*Al Moufid*” in addition to the funniest journal which was entitled “*Al-Kachkoul*”. After “*Al Kachkoul*” a new review appeared in Egypt under the title of “*Rose al-Yusuf*”, this magazine had been headed by a famous Lebanese actress called “*Fatima al- Yusuf*”, who had immigrated to Alexandria- Egypt when she was a child.

In 1925, she published a weekly magazine carrying her name in which she laid down the basic rules of stage performance as she saw them. To her, the magazine was a stage in which poets, men of letters and critics performed at their best. In addition, this magazine attached particular importance to the art of caricature as a means of expression. Brilliant and shrewd caricatures by the renowned Mohamed Rakha appeared on most of its pages.

Moreover, many Egyptian caricaturists published their works in this weekly magazine which later on became a daily newspaper. Among these caricaturists one can list the following names: Alexandre Saroukhan, Rakha, Salah Jahine, Bahgat Osman, Mehieddine Ellabbad, and others. In Syria, the appearance of the first satirical review was “*Zahrak Balak*” in 1909, was followed by the review called “*Al-Modhek al-Mobki*”.

This was in brief the most important information about this satirical genre in the Arab press. And, as we have mentioned in this part, all the Arab caricaturists inspired their designs from western caricatures mainly political ones. The following section will investigate the existence of caricatures in the Algerian press.

### 1.9.2 Caricature in the Algerian Press

In the press, the caricature is the image-mirror of the merry moments or sad, tender or dramatic. Through its caricatures, the caricaturist carries a testimony of the glance of the public known itself. The caricatural movement in Algeria knew two great periods: the pre-October and the post-October, 1988.

#### 1.9.2.1 Status of Caricature in the Pre-October Period

It should be noted that the laws which were dominating and controlling the press during the colonial period persisted during the post independence period. Besides, a large number of private newspapers appeared in this period but as we have already said they were controlled by a law that limited their freedom.

The post independence era witnessed three kinds of newspapers:

- 1- State newspapers: “Ennassr”, “La republique” and “Echaab”
- 2- FLN party’s Newspaper: “El-Moudjahid”
- 3- Private newspapers.

Although, the above mentioned kinds of newspapers tackled the same topics they had divergent opinions. Their interest focused on politics, economy, and society. The fields of knowledge were completely neglected.

Thus, caricature has much suffered from the pitiless censure. As a matter of fact, caricatures have not found the fertile mood to grow and appear rapidly since the law of limitation and control of freedom of expression has existed in the years that follow the independence.

#### 1.9.2.2 Status of Caricature in the Post- October Period

After the events of October 1988, which resulted in the foundation of the multi-party system, there was an unquestionable will for the creation of the private press that gained the freedom of expression and overcame to some extent the government's domination and control.

On March 19<sup>th</sup> 1990, the government of Mouloud Hamrouche put an end to the state's monopoly after formulating the law which authorized the creation of specialized private newspapers; political, social, economic, sports...etc

Among these journalistic kinds, there was the satirical press which is particularly a political one. This press inspired its roots from the foreign cartoon such as the Italian cartoon "*Blek le Roc*" (1954), the French cartoon entitled "Zembla".

#### 1.10 Conclusion

The initial chapter which is purely theoretical has been an attempt to offer the relevant literature review about the present study. At the onset, the researcher has provided definition based on discourse analysis with close reference to media

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discourse mainly newspaper. The subsequent section has shed some light on the most important part of the study at hand, caricatures, giving a close reference to its historicity, meaning and functions. As a concluding section, the researcher has devoted the last part on elucidating the important role that caricatures play in the Algerian press in general and Algerian newspapers written in, more particularly.

**Chapter Two**  
**SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION IN ALGERIA**

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## **2.1 Introduction**

Language that social marker is regarded as being one of the determining factors in the construction of any identity; personal, collective and regional. In this respect, Benrabah (1999) said:

**La langue est le lieu où s'exprime et se construit le plus profond de la personnalité individuelle et collective. Elle est le lien entre passé et présent, individu et société, conscient et inconscient. Elle est le miroir de l'identité. Elle est l'une des lois qui structurent la personnalité.<sup>1</sup>**

**(Benrabah, 1999: 9)**

Algeria is a country which presents a very interesting linguistic situation and displays a rich field for sociolinguistic investigation. With regard to its geographical situation, Algeria, witnessed many civilizations and confronted many cultures, which were the results of either trade movement or colonization. This is why the investigator of the Algerian speech community finds several linguistic phenomena that are said to be outcomes of languages being in contact. In addition, many languages have fought for a long time to survive. As a result, they remain present in the Algerian cultural heritage. It is in fact MSA or the H variety and the state's official language, Algerian Arabic (also dialectal), Berber (become national language starting from 2002) with all its alternatives and French. This fertile linguistic situation has led to the appearance of many linguistic phenomena that are tackled in details in the following section.

## **2.2 Linguistics and Sociolinguistics**

Throughout centuries language has been a concern of mankind and was studied by ancient civilizations namely: Greeks and Romans. This concern gave birth to many

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<sup>1</sup> My own translation (French in Original): "Language is the place where the depths of individual and collective personality is expressed and built. It is the link between past and present, individual and society, conscious and unconscious. It is the mirror of identity. It is one of the laws that shape the personality."

scientific studies in numerous domains. Yet, before tackling deeply and thoroughly this point, it seems indeed wiser and essential to consider the following questions: what is meant by Language?

Broadly speaking, Language tends to be the most fundamental tool of human communication for it is not only used to convey and exchange information but, also to build interpersonal relations as it is clearly stated in **Chomsky's** own words:

**Language is a dynamic, creative and systemic tool for communication of information and building interpersonal relations by means of verbal and non-verbal signs and codes, which are community specific, arbitrary as well as productive.**  
(Chomsky,1957: 64 )

Moreover, our concern here is the scientific study of Language; that is Linguistics which may be systematically studied and well understood drawing upon Lyon's distinction among micro and macro linguistics. While the former deals with language system in itself and for itself including the three basic interconnected subsystems, namely: Phonetics, Grammar and Semantics, the latter is concerned with everything that pertains in any way to language and languages.

In other terms, it denotes the relation Language has with other sciences and disciplines mainly psychology, anthropology and sociology. But here it is not necessary to deal with all the aforementioned macro-linguistic areas, but sociolinguistics. Thus, as a macro-linguistic sub-discipline, sociolinguistics is said to be the study of language in relation to society, which examines in different ways the use of language by individuals in different social contexts.

### 2.3 Sociolinguistic profile of Speech Community

The Algerian National Constitution stipulates that Arabic is the only official language of the nation used by all members of the Algerian speech community. French is regarded as a foreign language and is taught starting from the fourth year of the



primary level. The Algerian diglossic situation is characterized by the use of Arabic and French as high varieties used in formal and public domains, and colloquial dialects, namely Algerian Arabic and Berber which is spoken in some regions, as low varieties for informal and intimate situations. In public domains, the low variety; Algerian Arabic is present everywhere and used (especially at the written level) in varying degrees. In some domains, such as education or the physical environment, Arabic dominates; in other domains such as the economy, MSA is used in parallel with French. This linguistic reality is primarily the outcome of many years of intensive campaigns of Arabization and major political and even financial decisions, beginning right after independence, aimed at promoting the status of Classical Arabic and giving Algeria its Arabo-Muslim identity.

Ferguson (1959) classified languages according to the political or social status and qualified them as being official, national, standard, or vernacular. Sociolinguistically speaking, Arabic, which is one of the world's major languages, is the official language in 22 countries.

For the Algerian sociolinguistic profile, Algeria is considered as a complex multilingual country where four languages are highly present in its society in one way or another. Recent approaches in language and speech processing categorize the Algerian sociolinguistic profile as follows: Arabic which is the national and official language, Algerian Arabic spoken by almost all the Algerians, Berber that was recently recognized as a national language and French which is widely used though it is considered as a second language.

#### **2.3.1 Classical Arabic**

It is the language of the pre-Islamic period (al-jaheliyyah) and the post Islamic period. It is the language of the holy book the Quran, thus, it is the mother tongue of

nobody. It is not regarded as a dead language because of its religious importance. In this respect,

**The Arabic language and Islam are inseparable. Arabic has a privileged position as it is the language of the Koran and the Prophet, and the shared language of all Muslims in the world, language of science, language of culture.**

**(Rouadjia, 1991: 111)**

#### 2.3.2 Modern Standard Arabic

As for Modern Standard Arabic (henceforth MSA), which is derived from CA, it is the most prestigious form of Arabic commonly used in education, media, and formal talks. Furthermore, it is highly structured under the syntactic and the grammatical norms put down by classical grammarians such as Sibawaih and others. It is used as the only means of communication when there is no mutual intelligibility between people of different dialects. MSA, thus, is the official language of more than 359 million speakers in the 22 Arab countries represented in the Arab League. Arabic is the fourth most-commonly-spoken language in the world, and it is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

MSA is derived from Classical Arabic, which is the language of the Qur'an (the holy book of Muslims) and other early Islamic literature. Classical Arabic and MSA share almost the same grammar and sentence structure, as well as much vocabulary. Nonetheless, MSA has changed over time and dropped some of the more archaic words and phrases and has added new technical and scholarly vocabulary as the times have changed.

As it is mentioned before, Modern Standard Arabic is the written language used in all Arabic books, newspapers, street signs, magazines, official documents, and business-related materials. And, all Arab children learn Modern Standard Arabic in

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school, and because most Arabs have exposure to MSA through media, print, religious practices, and certain work-related or social situations, most educated Arabic speakers are able to use MSA as a lingua franca to communicate with one another regardless of their nationality or spoken native dialect.

Furthermore, one should know that MSA consists of two variations: the written and the spoken. As far as the former is concerned, written MSA is largely the same throughout the Arab world. In addition, it has no native speakers of its own; most educated Arabs can speak, read, and understand MSA, because it is used for writing and in formal or particular situations. As for the second variation, the spoken, it can differ based on geographical location, usage, context, and regional dialect, Arabic speakers use their first language, or native dialect, in most situations when conversing informally or casually.

Moreover, spoken MSA has more grammatical features than written MSA, as speakers tend to drop grammatical endings in their speech. This reflects current usage, which tends to be variable and particular to the speaker and / or situation.

Thus, depending on the situation that speakers tend to use two different varieties of the same language and switching, mixing and using them in different social contexts is known as diglossia.

#### 2.3.3 Algerian Arabic

Algerian Arabic (hereafter AA) is understood by the majority of Algerians. It is part of the Maghrebi Arabic dialect continuum, which fades into Moroccan Arabic and Tunisian Arabic along the respective borders. The three dialects share the Darja name. *Darija* has a vocabulary mostly of Arabic origin, but includes many words borrowed from Tamazight and also from some European languages, especially from the French

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language. Algerian Arabic vocabulary is pretty much similar throughout Algeria, although the Easterners sound closer to Tunisians while the Westerners speak Arabic closer to that of the Moroccans. All these influences define a unique language that is understood not only by the Algerians but is also mutually intelligible with the other Maghrebi Arabic dialects. Kaye (1970) said:

**It refers to the colloquial language known as amma, darija or lahja (dialects). The colloquial varieties number in the hundreds. Being spoken and not written, they are distinguishable from Classical Arabic as a result of a general grammatical simplification in structure with fewer grammatical categories.**

(Kaye, 1970:67)

As it is obviously understood from the above quotation, Dialectal Arabic is claimed to be the spoken form in everyday conversation and varies considerably not only across countries, but also within the same country. In the same line of thought, it is a collective term for the spoken varieties of Arabic used throughout the Arab world, which differs from the standard language. It includes a number of national and regional varieties that constitute everyday spoken language. These varieties are different enough to be mutually unintelligible, for instance, it is difficult for a Jordanian Arabic speaker to understand a speaker of Algerian Arabic and vice versa.

Algerian Dialectal Arabic is derived from MSA that has variants stemming from ethnic, geographical, and colonial influences of Spanish, French, Turkish, and Italian. Consequently, Algerian Arabic has a vocabulary mostly Arabic with numerous loanwords from Berber, French and Spanish. For instance, the MSA spoken in Algiers is largely influenced by Berber and Turkish; the Constantine dialect is affected by Italian; and the Oran dialect by Spanish. As a result, there are significant local variations (in pronunciation, grammar, etc.) of spoken Arabic in Algeria, and many of its varieties can be encountered across the country. Examples of well-known differences are observed in the Wilaya of Jijel where the phoneme /q/ is replaced by

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/k/; /ð/ is pronounced as /d/; /dʕ/ and /ðʕ/ are pronounced as /tʕ/; and /θ/ and /t/ are pronounced as /ts/. In the Wilaya of Tlemcen, /q/ is produced as glottal stop /ʔ/. In the spoken Arabic of Oran, /q/ is replaced by /g/. These are the major local variations of Algerian *darija*:

- West Algerian dialects, for instance, are particular in pronouncing the third singular masculine objective pronoun as *h*; for example, /ʃʊftɛh/ شُفْتِه, *I saw him* that would be /ʃʊftɔ/ in other dialects.
- Tlemcen is noticeable for more than two dialects, mainly /qʊlt/ قلت dialect and /ʔʊlt/ ألت dialect, in which q is pronounced as a hamza, glottal stop.
- Jijel Arabic, in particular, is noteworthy for its pronunciation of (*qaf*) as (*kaf*) and its profusion of Berber loanwords.

Certain dialects show influence from Andalusī Arabic brought by refugees from al-Andalus. Algerian Arabic is part of the Maghrebi Arabic dialect continuum. It fades into Tunisian Arabic at the extreme borders, while on the other hand Moroccan Arabic spoken near the Algerian border tends to resemble the Algerian Arabic variety.

Algerian Arabic vocabulary is quite similar throughout Algeria. The Berber varieties are also used in Algeria and nearby countries, such as Morocco and Tunisia.

#### 2.3.4 Berber

Berber languages are the indigenous languages of North Africa west of the Nile. The Berber group is assigned by linguists to the Afro-asiatic language family. A relatively sparse population speaking a group of closely related and similar languages and dialects extends across the Atlas Mountains, the Sahara, and the northern part of the Sahel in Morocco, Algeria, Niger, Mali, Tunisia, Libya, and the

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Siwa Oasis area of Egypt. There is a movement among speakers of the closely related Northern Berber languages to unite them into a single standard language.

Algeria was not homogenous linguistically or culturally. It has always been home to both Arabic and Tamazight speakers. Tamazight is an umbrella term that refers to the language Tamazight (or Berber) people use, which has dialects (Chaoui, Tamazight Touareg (targui) and Mزاب).

#### 2.3.5 French

Historically speaking, French has existed in Algeria since the French occupation in 1830. Its domination in the linguistic map for one hundred and thirty two years led it to be a linguistic tool for communication among Algerians. The deliberate attempts to eradicate the use of Arabic as a language of education and written communication, made French play an important role in the linguistic situation in Algeria before and after independence. Nowadays, it is a part of the standard school curriculum, widely understood (nearly 18 million Algerians can write and read French, which is 50% of the population, and even more can only speak and understand it). Some two-thirds of Algerians have a "fairly broad" grasp of French, and half speak it as a second language. French is widely used in media and commerce and commonly spoken in everyday life in Algeria's larger cities, in diglossic combination with Algerian Arabic.

In this sense the author of *The Syndrome of the French Language in Algeria* as quoted in *International Journal of Arts and Sciences*; Malika Rebai Maamri, says the following:

**French continues to be the dominant language in business and professional circles ... it is staggering that certain aspects of formal education and research are still carried in the French language and a great part of the economic and industrial sectors and press still use French extensively.**

**(Maamri, 2009: 77-89)**

As a matter of fact, French is the most widely studied language in the Algerian educational context as it represents the first foreign language, this is why the majority of Algerians can understand it and speak it as well. Since independence, French has become the language by virtue of the fact that Algeria was still under French domination. Giving such value to French language led to a great revolution undertaken by Arabophones, who attempted to marginalize the French language and eradicate the existing local variety 'Tamazight' through the process of status planning called the **Arabization Process (Benmoussat, 2003)**.

Thus, the result of Arabization process is clearly described in Ourghi's words, assuming that:

**Younger generations especially those born in the late 1970's onwards appear to face serious proficiency problems either in French or English ... it is extremely difficult for new entrants to communicate in English without direct resorting to Arabic.**  
(Ourghi, 2003 : 13)

As a result of pursuing the Arabization linguistic policy, the use of Berber has been limited and the strong position of French in Algeria was little affected by the Arabization policy. All scientific and business university courses are still taught in French. Recently, schools have begun to incorporate French into the curriculum as early as children are taught written classical Arabic. French is also used in media and business.

#### **2.4 Arabization Process**

Algeria, being an Arabo-Islamic country, is characterized by its multilingualism. This linguistic phenomenon can be well described in Tabory's lines:

**The Algerian situation is complex as it is at a crossroad of tensions between French the colonial language and Arabic, the**

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**new national language; classical Arabic versus colloquial Algerian Arabic, and the various Berber dialects versus Arabic. The lessons from the Algerian situation may be usefully applied to analogous situations by states planning their linguistic, educational and cultural policies.**

**(Tabory, 1987: 64)**

The availability of all these varieties gave birth to language crisis from the political and educational sides, and even gave rise to the outcries where everyone claimed monopoly on the language issue: Arabization, Bilingualism, the English language status never reaching consensus.

As a matter of fact, Algeria absorbed an extremely heavy French colonial impact which influenced not only the economic business and political domains but also education and even the most intellectual life for more than a century. The French occupation in Algeria endeavoured to eliminate and suppress the Algerian cultural identity and remold its society asserting that French “[...] **is the only language of civilization and advancement**” (Bourhis, 1982:44).

Pointing out the policy of depersonalization and acculturation of the Algerian speech community, Taleb Ibrahimi says:

**Le Français langue imposée au peuple Algérien dans la violence, a constitué un des éléments fondamentaux utilisés par la France dans sa politique de dépersonnalisation et d'acculturation à l'égard de l'Algérie.<sup>2</sup>**

**(Taleb Ibrahimi, 1995 :59)**

During this phase of colonial legacy (Benrabah, 2006) Algerians found themselves obliged to learn French as national language while Arabic was redefined as a foreign language in 1938. Furthermore, Arabic with its different dialects was totally neglected and henceforth was not taught at schools, yet they were symbol of Algerian

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<sup>2</sup> My translation (French in original) “The French language imposed on the Algerian people under violence, was one of the fundamental elements used by France in its depersonalization and acculturation policy towards Algeria.”



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identity and nationalism even though French on the other hand became an imposed language and part of the spoken dialect. Moreover, in Algeria and until the present day, there are some regions where people tend to use Academic French in their everyday talk. Giving such value to French Language led Algeria to be classified as the second largest French speaking country after France.

However, the dearabization enterprise started to fail after the departure of the French in 1962, and in an impulse for breaking away with French hegemony and regaining Arabic language and Muslim identity, which had been effectively denied during colonialism, the new authority launched the process of status planning called Arabization process.

Theoretically speaking in one of its broad senses, Arabization is the extensive use of Arabic in all domains of life, political, social and cultural i.e. it refers to the promotion of Arabic as a medium of interaction in public and private sectors.

Yet, in spite of the fact that the president Ahmed Benbella made a speech on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1962 in which he declared that “**Arabic is the National Language of independent Algeria**”, he could not neglect the important role of French language in the acquisition of modern technologies and better understand the recent researches. Besides, Taleb Ibrahimi, the former minister of education and one of the proponents of the Arabization policy, viewed Arabic as the appropriation of the Algerian soul and the French language as the window open on the world.

Because French language was deeply rooted in the most essential sectors particularly in education and administration, the decision which would restore the use of Arabic as the language of the nation was a bit difficult and extremely complex for the simple reason that the majority of teaching staff and administrations were French speaking institutions. As **Moatassime** clearly puts it:

**Jamais le Maghreb n'a été autant francophonisé que pendant son Indépendance supposé être une période propice à sa fausse re-arabisation. Mais aussi jamais le Maghreb, notamment en Algérie, ne s'est autant interrogé sur son identité et son devenir culturel et civilisationnel qu'en ce début du troisième millénaire.<sup>3</sup>**

**(Moatassime, 2001: 19-20)**

In the same line of thought, Benrabah claims that **“Algeria has done more to assist the spread of this language than the colonial authorities did throughout the 132 years of French presence” (Benrabah, 2007b: 203)**. As a matter of fact, the impact of the supremacy of French language was so strong to such an extent that the Algerian authorities understand that the most convenient solution would be to keep it considering Algeria bilingual in French and Arabic at least until it would be able to function with Arabic. Thus, several measures have so far been taken to implement the policy of Arabization; without however stopping the use of French; by working out a programme of gradual Arabization that would have to go through a long phase of Arabic French bilingualism (Dendane, 2007).

Yet, from the sociopolitical perspective a linguistic issue was born once implementing the process of Arabization which resulted in dividing the Algerian society into two parts: on the one hand, those who were entirely against an adversary (favoring Arabization) and on the other hand those who supported the francophonie.

## 2.5 Language Contact and Sociolinguistic Concepts

The linguistic outcomes of language contact are determined in large part by the history of social relations among populations, including economic, political and demographic factors. In addition, language contact studies examine situations where

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<sup>3</sup> My translation (French in original): *‘French has never been as widely spoken in the Maghreb as it has been since Independence, a period supposedly conducive to re-arabisation. At the same time, however, the countries of the Maghreb, particularly Algeria, have never paid as much attention to their identity and the future of their culture and civilization as they are now at the beginning of the third millennium’.*

speakers of two different languages come into contact by living or working together. This contact has led to language change, which involves the contact of distinct lexical and grammatical systems in addition to social patterns in the community. Thus, the outcomes of this contact have become important parts of the sociolinguistic terms and concepts. The next section will give an eagle eye-view on the different concepts that are supposed to be the results of language contact phenomenon.

#### 2.5.1 Diglossia

One of the most important phenomena which can easily be noticed in the Algerian speech community and all Arabic-speaking societies is the co-existence of two varieties of the same language, one used for formal situations whereas the other is basically utilized in informal contexts. Such language situation is referred to as diglossia.

Diglossia is one of the most fundamental sociolinguistic concepts that was first introduced by Emmanuel Roidis and Jean Psychari (1828) who described Modern Greece situation, where two languages or varieties: Katharèvousa and Dhimotiki were in use for different purposes in Greece (Boyer:1996). Later on, it was the French linguist W. Marçais who used the term 'diglossie' as a competition between written literary language and vernacular in 1930 to characterize the use of two types of Arabic in different settings.

Subsequently, it was the North American linguist Ferguson who popularized the aforementioned concept in one of the most prominent articles entitled 'Diglossia' (1959). He dealt with four linguistic situations, and the superposed variety was called the High (H) variety and the primary dialects were called the Low (L) variety.

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Ferguson relied on four different pillars of his concept; Arabic, the contrast is between *Fusha* (H) and *Al-Amiyyah* or *al-daarijah*; in Swiss German it is between *Schriftsprache* (H) and *Schwiserdeutch* (L); in Haitian Creole it is between *Français* (H) and *Creole* (L); and in Greek it is between *Katharévusa* (H) and *Dhimotiki* (L). Moreover, Ferguson stated in his article that an (H) and (L) variety of the same language each of which has specific uses in different social contexts and settings.

In the same line of thought, Hymes (1964), supported Ferguson's article and pointed out that: ***“Diglossia is an excellent example of co-existence in the same community of mutually unintelligible codes”.*** (Hymes, 1964: 389)

Contrariwise, Fishman (1967) presented a modification to Ferguson's original concept by introducing the notion that diglossia could be extended to situations found in many societies where forms of two genetically unrelated (or at least historically distant ) languages occupy the H and L places. He supported his opinion by taking the example that Latin in medieval Europe was used for religious, educational, literacy and other such prestigious domains, while another vernacular language is rarely used for such purposes, being only employed for more informal, primarily spoken domains. He, then, proposes that diglossia may be, in addition to Ferguson's original idea, extended to cover even situations where two (or more) genetically unrelated or at least historically distant language varieties occupy the H and L.

Not only Fishman who had criticized Ferguson's original formulation but many other sociolinguists followed the same track by proposing some modifications to Ferguson's classical diglossia. Among them Kaye (1972), who stated that diglossia is flexible and changeable but not stable as defined by Ferguson. Thus, he described Ferguson's definition of diglossia as "impressionistic".

### 2.5.1.1 Ferguson’s Classical Diglossia

Giving reference to a set of concrete contexts, where two different varieties co-exist, namely Arab World, Switzerland, Haiti and Greece, Ferguson (1959) could interpret this sociolinguistic phenomenon as being Diglossia, that is:

- Arab world: Classical Arabic/ Colloquial Arabic
- Switzerland: Standard German /Swiss German
- Haiti: Standard French/Haiti Creole
- Greece: Katharèvousa/Dhimotiki

By studying certain communities not least Algeria, two varieties of the same language are used in ‘complementary distribution’, i.e. for different functions and in different contexts. Actually, Ferguson defines diglossia as a language situation where two varieties of the same language are used in the same speech community and each of them has its definite role and used for different purposes.

As an illustration, a sample listing of possible situations is given, with indication of the variety normally used:

<b>Different Possible Situations</b>	H	L
Sermon in church or mosque	<b>x</b>	
Instructions to servants, waiters, workmen, clerks		<b>x</b>
Personal letter	<b>x</b>	
Speech in parliament, political speech	<b>x</b>	
University lecture	<b>x</b>	
Conversation with family, friends, colleagues		<b>x</b>
News broadcast	<b>x</b>	
Radio ‘soap opera’		<b>x</b>
Newspaper editorial, news story, caption on picture	<b>x</b>	
Caption on political cartoon		<b>x</b>
Poetry	<b>x</b>	
Folk literature		<b>x</b>

**Table 2.1. Ferguson’s Possible Situations of H or L Variety Use**

He has further demonstrated that in the Arab speaking countries, there are a High variety and a Low one of the same language filling different functions in society. When contemplating the table proposed by Ferguson, it is clearly felt that the High variety (H) tends to be the medium of instruction which has higher prestige and more literary heritage, and it is used in formal situations. In contrast, Low variety (L) is rather inferior and colloquial. It is used in informal and private domains. In general, for Ferguson, diglossia is:

**[...] a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any section of the community for ordinary conversation.**

(Ferguson, 1959:325)

In the same line of thought, Fasold (1984:40) considers diglossia as **“the distribution of more than one language variety to serve different communicational tasks in a society.”**

#### 2.5.1.2 Features of Ferguson’s Classical Diglossia

Ferguson’s main formulation of diglossia has concentrated on a number of variables and important criteria, namely: function, prestige, literary heritage, acquisition, standardization, stability, grammar, lexicon and phonology.

- **Function:** indeed it is said that the functional differentiation of discrepant varieties in a diglossic situation is of paramount importance, thus compared to Bilingualism. H and L are used for different purposes, and native speakers of

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the community would find it odd (even ludicrous, outrageous) if anyone used H in an L domain, or the vice-versa. That is, the importance of using the suitable variety in the most appropriate situation should be over estimated. To put it differently, Ferguson believes that as:

**an outsider who learns to speak fluent, accurate L and then uses it in a formal speech is an object of ridicule. A member of speech community who uses H in purely conversational situation or in an informal activity like shopping is equally an object of ridicule[...] in all the defining languages , it is typical behaviour to listen to a formal speech in high and then discuss it, often with the speaker himself in L.**

(Ferguson, 1959: 236)

To give an illustrative example to better clarify the fundamental role of this feature, one may say that for instance from the pedagogical perspective, it is not very common for secondary school/ university teachers in some Arab countries to deliver their lectures using the L as it tends to be a formal social physical context (classroom), only if they are supposed to have some section meetings which undoubtedly require the use of L.

- **Prestige:** comparatively speaking, in most diglossias examined, H is more highly valued and superior to the L. Even where the feeling of the reality and superiority is not always strong it is widely recognized that this latter is more beautiful and more logical compared to L. Sometimes, this discrepancy is so strong to such an extent that the former (H variety) is real and the latter is conversely reported not to exist, and henceforth less worthy, corrupt, broken, vulgar, undignified, etc.
  
- **Literary heritage:** in most diglossic languages,

the literature is all in H-variety; no written uses of L exist, except for 'dialect' poetry, advertising, or 'low' restricted genres...the H-variety is thought to be *the* language; the L-variety is sometimes denied to exist, or is claimed to be only spoken by lesser mortals (servants, women, children).

(Schiffman 1974: 125)

Thus, when the body of literature represents a long time span, as it is the case for Arabic which is dated back to centuries ago, contemporary intellectuals, readers and writers tend to regard it as a reasonable practice to use words, phrases and/ or constructions that had been part of the literary history and are no longer used nowadays. As a result, the literary style may be beautiful since it is inspired from an ancient language such as Arabic.

- **Acquisition:** As far as this criterion is concerned, Ferguson relied much more on contexts and settings. Adults while addressing to children use the L. This latter is also used by children in speaking to one another. However, H is “chiefly accomplished by the means of formal education, whether this is traditional Qur’anic schools, modern government schools, or private schools.” (Ferguson, 1996: 30) One can deduce that, L-variety is the variety learned at home, also called the mother tongue, whereas H-variety is acquired through schooling.
- **Standardization:** Ferguson (1959:435) considered H as a strictly standardized and grammatically more complex variety as opposed to L, which is a rarely standardized variety with a traditional sense. Hence, the grammar system is one of the major features that distinguish between H and L. The H variety is standardized by native grammarians whereas the L by outsiders.
- **Stability:** according to Ferguson, diglossia typically persists at least several centuries, so it is a long-life phenomenon. Occasionally L varieties gain



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domains and displace the H variety, but H only displaces L if H is the mother tongue of a speech community, usually in a neighboring polity.

- **Grammar:** the grammatical structure is another striking feature between H and L. The grammars of H are more complex than the grammars of L variety. Besides, H has grammatical categories not present in L and has an inflectional system of nouns and verbs which is much reduced or totally absent in L.
- **Lexicon:** this feature is to some extent shared, but generally there is differentiation of course with variations in form and with differences of use and meaning. In addition, H has vocabulary that L lacks, and vice-versa. As a clear example to what we have just said, in Arabic the H word for “see” is /raʔa/, the L word is /ʃæf/. The word /raʔa/ never occurs in ordinary conversation and /ʃæf/ is not used in normal written Arabic.
- **Phonology:** while studying this feature, we understand that H variety has more complicated morphophonemic system and through time this variety has preserved its phonological system. Conversely, L variety has changed its phonological elements.

As we have already mentioned that Ferguson’s original formulation of diglossia had been criticized by many sociolinguists, that he Ferguson later on identified that this phenomenon can also change towards a “standard with dialects”, with specific reference to Chinese, where Mandarin had been a vernacular spoken language, but was fast becoming “a true standard”.

#### 2.5.1.3 Fishman’s Extended Diglossia

In the few years that have elapsed since Ferguson (1959) first advanced it, the term diglossia has not only become widely accepted by sociolinguists and sociologists of language,

but it has been further extended and refined. One among these researchers, Fishman, who considers diglossia to be initially:

**... used in connection with a society that used two (or more) languages for internal (intra-society) communication. The use of several separate codes within a single society [...] was found to be dependent on each codes serving functions distinct from those considered appropriate for the other.**

*(Fishman, 1967: 29)*

By the late 60's, Fishman assumed that diglossia could be extended to situations found in many societies where forms of two genetically unrelated or at least historically distant languages occupy the H and L functions. For example, one of the languages (e.g. Latin in medieval Europe), is used for religious, educational, literacy, and other such prestigious purposes, while another language (in the case of medieval Europe, the vernacular languages of that era) is rarely used for such objectives, being only employed for more informal, primarily spoken domains.

Fishman, in another article, has generalized the concept of diglossia to bilingual communities. It was argued that the extension of Joshua Fishman (1967) was later revised and expanded. Fishman places less emphasis on the importance of situations with only two language varieties. For him, diglossia can refer to any degree of linguistic difference from the most subtle stylistic differences within a single language to the use of two totally unrelated languages as long as the differences are functionally distinguished within the society.

To sum up, much has been said about diglossia. Some researchers do not agree on the criteria taken into account. Ferguson (1959) proposed the term diglossia which is considered as classical diglossia while Fishman (1967) relied on other criteria when he proposed extended diglossia. In the next sections, the two versions are described.

### **2.5.2 Bilingualism**

To evoke languages in contact phenomena, the term bilingualism was, for long alone available. Thus, it was used for describing the use of two distinct languages by an individual for specific purposes. However, significant considerations joined the two concepts bilingualism and diglossia and made the distinction of the social aspect.

Bilingualism as a sociolinguistic phenomenon, has received much scholarly attention, not only because of its importance in communications but also because of political and demographic considerations that have led many sociolinguists to brand some languages as major and others as minor in multilingual settings. Furthermore, the definition of this term has also been a subject of much debate. To show the importance of this phenomenon, Vogt says:

**“Bilingualism is of great interest to the linguist because it is the condition of what has been called interference between languages.”**

**(Vogt, 1954:368)**

The dimension of this debate is clearly shown by two definitions which could best be considered as being polarised: while Bloomfield (1935: 56) defines bilingualism as **“a native – like control of two languages”**, Diebold (1964) gives a minimal definition when he uses the term **“incipient bilingualism”** to mean **“the initial stages of contact between two languages”**. These two definitions imply that we are forced, in studying bilingualism, to consider it as something entirely relative because the point at which the learner of a second language becomes bilingual is either arbitrary or difficult to determine. According to Carol Myers-Scotton (2006) **“bilingualism is the ability to use two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation” (2006: 44)**

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### Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria

Algerian bilingualism is the result of the French occupation of the country, with more concentration on the northern part. Even though French colonizers left Algeria many years ago, their language is deeply rooted in the Algerian society and continues to play an important role in all fields. Moreover, it is considered to be language of civilization and prestige for many individuals.

In fact, Algerians are not all bilinguals and in many parts of the country we can find monolinguals. It is much more practised in urban areas where there is a high contact of Arabic with French, high level and high style of life. During the colonial and post-independence periods, the majority, if not all, of the Algerians without mentioning their educational and cultural level, were bilinguals contrary to nowadays where bilingualism is much more common among those who went to school, and those who were in contact with the French.

#### 2.5.3 Code switching

The term Code switching (henceforth CS) is broadly discussed and used in linguistics and a variety of related fields. A great many scholars in sociolinguistics define code switching similar as: **“the use of more than one language in the course of a single communicative episode”** (Heller, 1988a:1). In the same line of thought, Auer (1984:1) refers to **“the alternating use of more than one language.”** Following Auer’ and Heller’s definition Myers-Scotton (1993) mentions that CS is: **“the use of two or more languages in the same conversation.”** (Scotton, 1977: 5)

However, these aforementioned definitions introduce an element not strictly present in Gumperz’s definition:

**“Conversational code switching can be defined as the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems”**

(Gumperz, 1982:59)

In his definition Gumperz focused more on “grammatical systems and subsystems” that imply elements of a language, such as lexical items, syntactic constructions, and so forth. Hence, Gumperz was more concrete and less ambiguous than the preceding definitions introduced by (Heller, Auer and Scotton), who tend to over generalize the scope of CS to the alternative use of two or more co-existed codes characterizing the multilingual communities.

In addition, as an answer to the question of why do people code switch , some believe that the main reason for code switching is lack and insufficiency to go on in the opening language, or that the selection of words in code switching from one language rather than another is more or less random (Scotton, 1993).

Code Switching is a phenomenon that exists in the linguistic behaviour of the Algerian speech community.

It is very easy to notice the switching from one code to another by a simple exposure to a natural and spontaneous conversation between individuals. In fact, “Switching” is a common feature of the existing Algerian dialects (or AA as an umbrella term). It is characterized by a double juxtaposition. CS, in Algeria, is usually between MSA and AA and/or French and AA. Besides, Algerians tend to frequently use lot of French words and even expressions in their conversations.

At the same time, the great majority of Algerians unconsciously switch back and forth from AA to MSA in their daily utterances. This can be noticed even in the daily published caricatures, where the caricaturists show this linguistic phenomenon in their captions and speech bubbles.

Poplack (1980) distinguished three types of Code Switching:

- 1- **Intersentential switching**; involving an alternation at a clause or sentence boundary. As an example :“Sheft Amine lbareh, malheureusement j’ai oublié de lui inviter”- “I saw Amine yesterday. Unfortunately, I forgot to invite him”.
- 2- **Intrasentential switching**; occurring within the clause or sentence boundary. For example : “ghir shefteh pour la premiere fois fhamt belli yeqdar y3awenni”- “when I saw him for the first time , I knew he can help me” .
- 3- **Extrasentential switching**; through the insertion of a tag or a ready-made expression in one language into a stretch which is otherwise entirely in another language, for example: “je pense shta tih lyoum” - “I think it is going to rain today”.

#### 2.5.4 Borrowing

Language contact between Arabic, Turkish, Berber, French and other languages that Algeria witnessed through time has resulted in the phenomenon of borrowing, which enriched the Algerian linguistic repertoire.

It is widely agreed that, Borrowing is an outcome of language contact situations, which consist of the adoption by one language of linguistic elements from another language. Furthermore, this bidirectional linguistic phenomenon influences by and large the lexicon and structure of the adopted elements (borrowed words) in both languages. In addition, borrowing processes involve not only daily natural speech, but also other forms of language usage such as the newspapers’ daily published caricatures, which is our area of investigation.

Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 37) affirm that borrowing is “**the incorporation of foreign features into a group’s native language by speakers of that language.**”

## Chapter Two

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### Sociolinguistic Situation in Algeria

Moreover, Campbell (1998) affirms that borrowing is the process by which one language takes words from another language and makes them part of its own vocabulary. Thus, borrowing is seen in two cases: adopted and adapted. As far as the first one is concerned, it is directly borrowed and utilized in the target language which is not its nature. As for the second case, adaptation, the word witnesses some changes by the phonological and grammatical systems of the other language.

Although this linguistic phenomenon has received much debate among numerous researchers and sociolinguists, many people find difficulties to distinguish borrowing from other language contact phenomena. As a result, Poplack, Sankoff (1984) and Muysken (1990) established some common characteristics:

- *Borrowings are extra words added to the language lexicon.*
- *Borrowings are often adapted by phonological, morphological, and syntactic rules.*
- *Borrowings are used frequently in natural speech and other forms of language usage.*
- *Borrowings replace a language's own words.*
- *Borrowings are recognized by speakers as words in their own language in some cases exhibit semantic changes.*

#### 2.6 Language phenomena and Newspapers' Caricatures

As we have already mentioned, Algeria is a fertile area for sociolinguistic investigations. But, language phenomena do not rely only on daily natural speech, but also other forms of language usage are taken into consideration, such as the newspapers' daily published caricatures. This is clearly noticed in caricatures that are mainly published in newspapers written in Arabic. The speech bubbles that make the deaf drawings speak may contain all the possible outcomes of language contact. They reveal the phenomena of classical and extended diglossia, bilingualism, code switching

and borrowing. Thus, caricatures are not only simple satirical drawings but they share the daily natural speech exposing the existing linguistic phenomena found in a certain speech community.

#### **2.7 Conclusion**

As we have seen in this chapter, many historical, socio-cultural, and political factors have contributed in making the Algerian community full of linguistic intricacies that are unique to multilingual speech communities. Thus, in Algeria, several outcomes are revealed thanks to the direct relationship and confrontations between existing codes (languages). As a result, diglossic situations are denoted by MSA and AA. Besides, the other combination, which speculates the case of extended diglossia, is exhibited between French and AA. In gross, the interchange between H (MSA) and L (AA) and the survival of Berber and the presence of French resulted in making of Algeria an intricate multilingual society characterized by the adaptation and adoption of new established words as clear instances of code switching and borrowing.



**Chapter Three**  
**DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE AND RESULTS**  
**INTERPRETATIONS**

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#### 3.1 Introduction

The present chapter, as the title suggests, strives to provide an overview of the methodological design of the study and the rationale for its choice. It includes a brief description of the participants, the data collection instruments stating their aims and procedure and the data analysis method as well. It also presents a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data elicited by means of two questionnaires (namely caricaturists and readers questionnaire) and personal observation analysis as well. The concluding section of this chapter discusses the results of the research findings in response to the research questions and the stated hypotheses as well, whereby to check whether the findings and the hypotheses set prior to the experiment tend to be convergent or divergent.

#### 3.2 Research Methodology Design

Today, in methodological research, there is a wide range of well established methods and techniques employed for eliciting the required data that help in conventional research to be carried out. Yet, the question of which research instrument to choose depends on the nature of the research itself.

Thus, regarding the study at hand, which primarily dependent on analytical approach, with the aim of scrutinizing the language used by Algerian caricaturists in their daily published products that appear in some Algerian newspapers written in Arabic.

Therefore, in order to show how this study was implemented, it would seem of considerable necessity to revisit the research questions that guide this research.

### 3.2.1 Reiterating the Research Questions

Recall that caricature in the written media is regarded as a revealing sign of reality which elucidates events and phenomena that cover miscellaneous fields, cultural social, economical, sport, ideological and mainly political. This implies that the majority if not all the previous literature based on caricature in media centers around the aforementioned fields. However, a paucity of literature has raised fundamentally crucial issues regarding the varieties used in the published caricatures. The current research work is set up to explore the following questions that will be empirically investigated:

- What are the different varieties used in caricatures' speech bubbles published in Algerian Newspapers written in Arabic?
- Do the existing codes represent the outcomes of language contact?
- What are people's reasons behind reading caricatures?

### 3.2.2 Methodology Design

The present section is indeed significant for it helps the researcher to organize logically the sequence of the research. Thus, in studying caricatures and how they are indispensable to a newspaper, the researcher will use a mixed-method research methodology to check in a systematic way the validity and the reliability of his hypotheses, making use of two questionnaires; one submitted to caricaturists to obtain the required quantitative and qualitative data about their linguistic and pragmatic awareness of their caricatures. As for the questionnaire submitted to readers, it is designed for nearly the same purposes.

In relation to the second research instrument, the researcher has opted for personal observation analysis, whose objective consists in analyzing the different

codes used by caricature designers as a linguistic tool to deliver particular message/s to different categories of readers (intellectuals and lay-people). In other terms, the aim of observation analysis is to give a general description of all variety constituents that characterize caricatures.

### 3.2.3 Sample Population

Before attempting to identify the respondents that have been randomly designated as population sampling, it might seem of considerable necessity to define at first what is meant by ‘population’ and ‘sampling’.

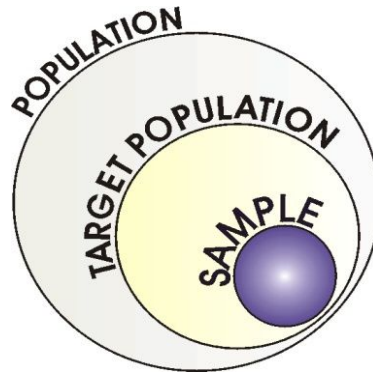
According to Brown (1988: 114) **“a population is the entire group that is of interest in a study.”** It is also defined as a term applied to describe **“all the possible objects of a particular type”** (Miller, 2005: 45). Thus, from a population of interest, we take a sample through which we try to make inferences about the population itself. The term sample is defined as a:

**A subset of the population, selected by either “probability” or “non-probability” methods. If you have a probability sample, you simply know a likelihood of any member of the population being included (not necessarily that it is random).**

**(Ladner San, 2008)**

In regards to the difference between probability and non- probability sampling methods, one may say that the former uses random selection to ensure that all members of the group of interest have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study, whereas the latter (also called purposive) sampling method that the researcher chooses has usually interest in particular groups who are non-randomly selected according to the pre-defined fixed quota.

In very down-to-earth terms, and to better distinguish between these significant terms, it may seem of paramount importance to consider the following figure:



**Figure 3.1. Sample and Population**

Therefore, in relation to this research, the sampling population utilized is non-probability sampling called (purposive sampling. The research sample is a size of 50 readers of Algerian newspapers written in Arabic of whom the male represented (36%) of the sample and (64%) females, and whose age ranges between 20 and 60 years old.

The sampling technique uses a combination of a quota sampling. This term is made up of potential respondents who will fit into the same frame for example, for the present research the respondents must have a certain level of awareness about the significance of caricatures, their functions as well as the issues they address to.

#### **3.2.4 Instrumentation: Aims and Procedure**

To collect the data, the researcher followed these steps; firstly, he selected the Arabic Newspapers which publish caricatures in their pages, then, he moved to the selective step and selected the caricatures whose contents commonly deal with some political, economic and social problems. As a later step, he listed a number of

caricatures to analyze them according to the linguistic phenomena found in Algeria via caricature observation technique.

Yet, in research, it is not really enough to rely only on one research instrument, this is why the researcher aims at using a mixture of instruments to answer the above-mentioned research questions, and check at the same time whether the hypotheses set prior to the experiment are valid or not.

#### 3.2.4.1 Questionnaires

As a retrospective research tool, questionnaire is one of the most popular primary data collection methods that involve respondents giving answers to a set of well constructed questions and manage them to choose an option from the set of possible answers or providing their own answers for each question. According to Monette et al.:

**“The distinctive feature of questionnaires from other data collection methods is that due to their design, questionnaires can be answered without assistance”.**

**(Monette et al, 2005: 164)**

In the same vein, Collis and Hussey (2003: 173) state, that:

**“When using quantitative approach closed-ended questions have to be used, and similarly, open-ended questions have to be used for qualitative approach”.**

**(Collis& Hussey, 2003: 173)**

Practically speaking, the questionnaire is chosen as a research tool in this empirical phase. It tends to be indeed worthwhile for it permits the analysis of a large sample of informants in a relatively short period of time anonymously (Wallace, 1998). It is designed to elicit from literate respondents (readership) their attitudes towards the language used in the caricatures published in Arabic newspapers. Besides, this study is purposefully conducted through two questionnaires: one is submitted to

readers of the Algerian newspapers written in Arabic aiming to help the researcher understand whether they are aware of:

- The differences between the high and low varieties of the Arabic language.
- Bilingualism.
- Code switching.
- Borrowing.

The second one is addressed to caricature designers for nearly the same purpose, with the aim to check the convergence or the divergence of the findings and the hypotheses set prior to the experiment regarding their linguistic and pragmatic awareness of caricatures scrutiny. It should be noted that although close-ended questions are easier to collect, analyze and quantify, open-ended questions can offer more helpful data and are sometimes more accurate about the respondent's opinion.

The next section best explains the given questions which searched answers for the aforementioned research questions and check the validity of the hypotheses set prior to the experiment.

#### **3.2.4.1.1 Questionnaire to Readers**

The following questionnaire was addressed to Algerian readers of newspapers, who tend to read at least one newspaper a day. This questionnaire aims to gather a necessary amount of useful information that can better help the researcher to treat the topic at hand. In fact, the researcher has relied on mixed questions in his investigation with the aim of finding answers to his inquiries. Thus, a set of ten questions have been provided to the chosen respondents, close-ended questions that limit respondents with a list of answer choices from which they are required to choose to answer the question. Commonly these types of questions are in the form of multiple choices, either with one

answer or with check-all-that-apply, but also can be in scale format, where respondent should decide to rate the situation along the scale continuum, similar to Likert questions.

As far as the readers' designed questionnaire is concerned, it has been distributed in the period between April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014. It consisted of ten questions; eight close-ended and two open-ended (see appendix 1). All these aim to find answers to the research questions.

Close-ended questions represent the whole majority questions of this questionnaire. They limit the respondent to the set of alternatives being offered.

- ✓ **Question 1:** asked about the frequency of the use of Arabic in everyday speech.
- ✓ **Question 2:** asked about the frequency of the use of French in everyday speech.
- ✓ **Question 3:** wondered if the respondents mix Arabic with French in their everyday communication.
- ✓ **Question 4:** inquired about the language that the respondents use more.
- ✓ **Question 5:** wondered whether the respondents read newspapers or not in its first part, and asked about the frequency in case if they tend to read it in its second part.
- ✓ **Question 7:** wanted to have information whether respondents pay attention to the daily published newspapers' caricatures.
- ✓ **Question 8:** inquired about the impacts of caricatures on their readers.
- ✓ **Question 10:** investigates the readers' reasons behind reading and contemplating such a caricature.

The second category, open-ended questions “**allow the respondent to express an opinion without being influenced by the researcher.**” (Foddy, 1993: 127). Thus, **question 6**, aimed to gather more data about the type of newspapers the respondents



prefer to read, putting forward the language of newspapers as the most important objective. **Question 9** on the other hand inquires about the reason behind holding such an attitude towards scrutinizing caricatures.

#### 3.2.4.1.2 Questionnaire to Caricaturists

The second research instrument of this research work is another questionnaire submitted to Algerian caricature designers and more precisely the ones who work for Algerian newspapers written in Arabic. Moreover, this questionnaire aimed to elicit from the respondents their points of view about the language they make use of in their published caricatures. It also seeks to uncover the purpose behind publishing them.

In this questionnaire, research hypotheses are translated into questions of three types: close-ended, open- ended and combined questions. The first type requires from the respondents to choose one of the recommended possibilities without adding any further clarification. The second category, invites them to express their ideas and beliefs freely. Whereas the third type as its name implies (combined questions) is a combination of both open and closed questions where the informants' comments are necessarily added and required.

Pegged to the objectives of this research, caricaturists' designed-questionnaire comprises a set of 13 questions divided into four distinct, yet, interrelated rubrics:

- Rubric one consists of three bio-data based questions that seek the respondents age, gender and learning background and level.
- Rubric two comprises six questions which are intended to help the researcher obtain their data about type and frequency of the codes/ varieties used in their drawings. Besides, they seek to find out whether they are aware of the richness

and the diversity of the linguistic situation characterizing the Algerian society, notably the written press. The concluding question of this rubric (**question N°9**) strives to explore the topics they generally treat.

- Rubric three comprises two questions (**Question N°10-11**) that centre on their attitudes towards caricatures that are not theirs.
- Rubric four containing two questions shed more prominent light on the main aim behind reading/ drawing caricatures from readers and caricaturists points of view respectively.

#### 3.2.4.2 Caricatures' Observation Technique

It is generally agreed on that observation of language use in everyday life is often the starting point of sociolinguistic studies. It can also be used to complement customary sociolinguistic. In this respect, Labov says that:

**“The aim of linguistic research in the community must be to find out how people talk when they are not being systematically observed; yet we can only obtain this data by systematic observation.”**

**(Labov ,1972:209)**

In the case of sociolinguistic studies that focus on different codes, the emphasis on language use in everyday life becomes paramount because language alternation, in some speech communities, is in its essence a spontaneous conversational activity. Thus, in relation to our research, beside questionnaire, there was a need for extensive use of eye analysis to obtain more reliable data. Such procedure is called observation which entails deep sight at the data involved which **“requires systematic and careful examination of the phenomena being studied”** (Marguerite et al, 2010: 114). Precisely speaking, on the basis of this research tool, the researcher ostensibly attempts

to study the language(s) used by the caricaturists, in the Algerian Arabic Newspapers, as a linguistic tool to deliver different messages.

### 3.3 Data Analysis Procedure

Using a set of three data-gathering tools (two questionnaires and personal observation) requires from the researcher two types of analysis for the treatment of the obtained data: quantitative and qualitative analysis. Theoretically speaking, though the difference between them appears to be relatively straightforward, the distinction has been the source of great deal of discussion and endless debate among researchers in the past at every conceivable level of abstraction.

Simply put, quantitative and qualitative dichotomy should refer to several things underlying the study and the method of data collection generated in the research process. Clarifying this distinction, one may say that when the former; **“Involves data collection procedures that results primarily in numerical data which is then analysed by statistical methods (survey research using a questionnaire analysed by statistical software such as (SPSS).” (Dörnyei, 2007: 25)**, while the latter tends to produce different types of data that is then analyzed by non statistical methods. It is principally based on researcher’s personal observation and interpretation of data that is inquired by means of open-ended questions. It is exploratory, descriptive and discovery- oriented in purpose whose data analysis **“may take the form of verbatim descriptions, interviews, written responses or unstructured observation” (Weir& Robert, 1994: 159).**

#### 3.3.1 Quantitative Analysis

It is generally agreed among numerous researchers; (Wewman and Benz, 1998 for instance) that any investigation is certainly made up of a combination of qualitative

and quantitative constructs which are often regarded as a matter of continuum rather than a clear-cut dichotomy (Davies, 2004: 488), and which serve as a basis upon which all researchers rely for obtaining more reliable research findings.

In regards to quantitative analysis, the researcher will attempt to demonstrate the reliability of research instruments used for this exploratory study, and the reliability of the results obtained from each instrument. It is therefore more concerned with revealing the degree of how research findings obtained from observation, questionnaires and interviews are consistent. In addition, the researcher will attempt to provide enough information about the study whereby to permit other researchers interested in the same field to replicate and repeat this study exactly as it was originally conducted. Thus, quantitative method will be used for analyzing the selected caricatures observed by some readers (caricature observation) as well as questionnaire that will be submitted only to literate respondents.

#### 3.3.2 Qualitative Analysis

A qualitative-analytical study will be based on observation and interpretation for the analysis of data. It therefore requires from the researcher to account for any shifting conditions directly related to the subjects selected for the experiment in order to get more correct and more accurate understanding of data. In addition, the researcher will attempt to elicit the data on which the interpretation is based on, and will make them available to permit other researchers to examine, reject, or modify the original interpretation (Brown, 2001 in Davies, 2004: 494).

Thus, the researcher will use a qualitative method in order to analyze the data that will be obtained via the entire research instrument that will be employed in the proper study.

It is of paramount importance to consider the subsequent diagram to sum up the different steps that were undertaken during the data collection procedure and the main approaches that the researcher had recourse to for analyzing the data obtained from each instrument.

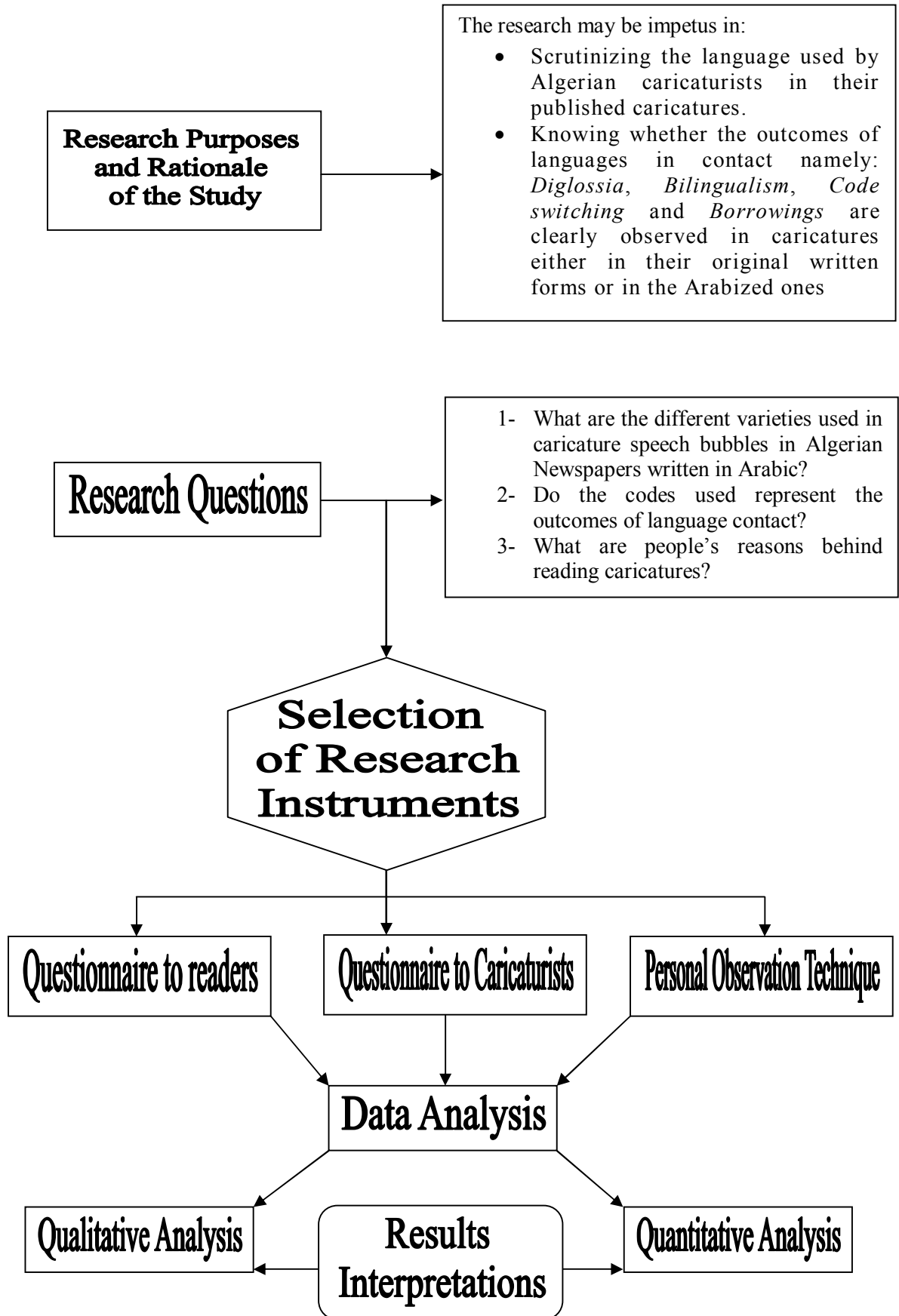


Diagram 3.1. Research Methodology Procedure and Design

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The following section attempts to put the gathered data under scrutiny for analysis via the chosen research tools namely questionnaires and personal observation technique.

#### 3.4.1 Analysis of Questionnaires

So as to find out answers to research questions, the researcher has conducted two questionnaires. The first one was distributed to university learners and teachers while the second one was submitted to caricaturists in charge of designing and publishing caricatures in Algerian newspapers written in Arabic such as: *El-Mihwar*, *Echorouk*, *El-Bilad*, *El-Haddef*. The results obtained are to be gradually discussed and thoroughly interpreted in the next section.

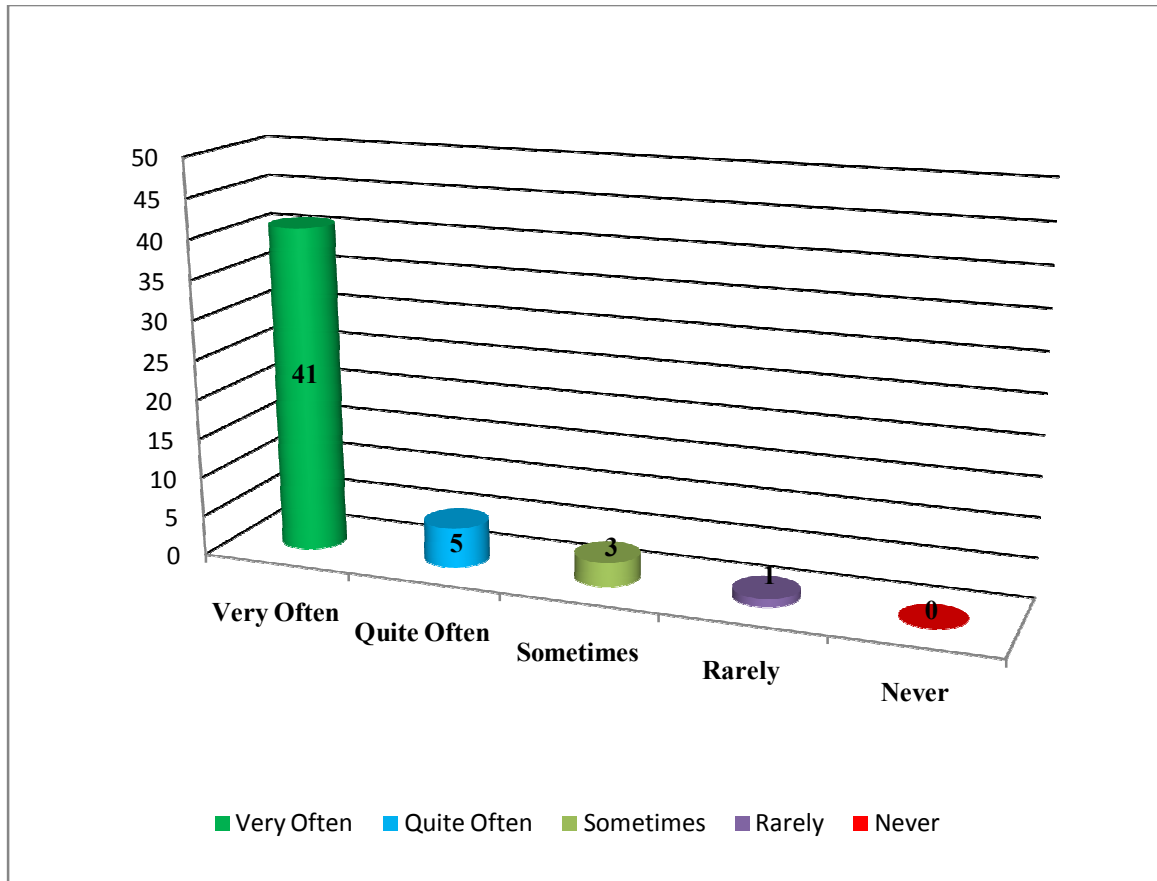
##### 3.4.1.1 Questionnaire to Readers: Results Analysis

It should be worthwhile to note that the questionnaire submitted to readers was of great importance as far as the help it offered to spot the required data concerning caricatures and their language. It consisted of a set of eleven questions.

In an attempt to ease data elicitation as far as the first questionnaire is concerned, respondents were permitted to express their thoughts and assumptions freely about the different caricatures published in different Algerian newspapers written in Arabic and dealing with different topics, mainly: political, social, and sports. To analyse the data presented in those questions, the researcher relied on both quantitative and qualitative approaches, i.e. using descriptive statistics to analyse them section by section and item by item using percentages.

As for the chosen respondents, they are all Algerian teachers, intellectuals and learners, whose age ranges between seventeen and sixty years old.

Question -1-: How often do you use Arabic in everyday speech?

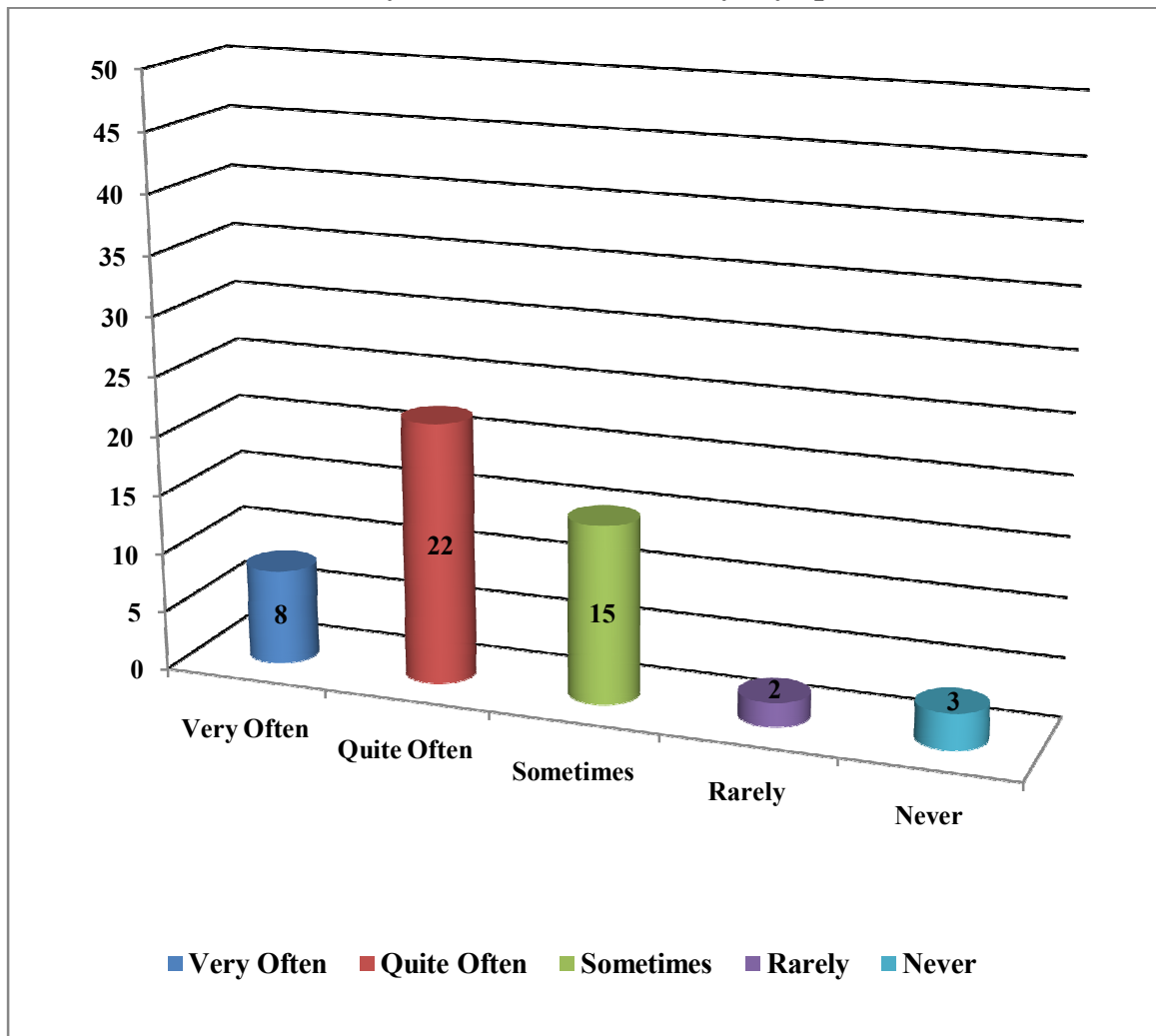


Bar-graph 3.1. Arabic Use in Everyday Speech

As far as the first question is concerned, the one meant to elucidate and explain the frequency of using Arabic in daily speech, the respondents were supposed to choose among the five possibilities the best reply that displays their speech. Apparently, it was clearly noticed that the majority of the requested participants (41 out of 50) tend to frequently use Arabic, whereas no respondents claimed to use no Arabic in any context.



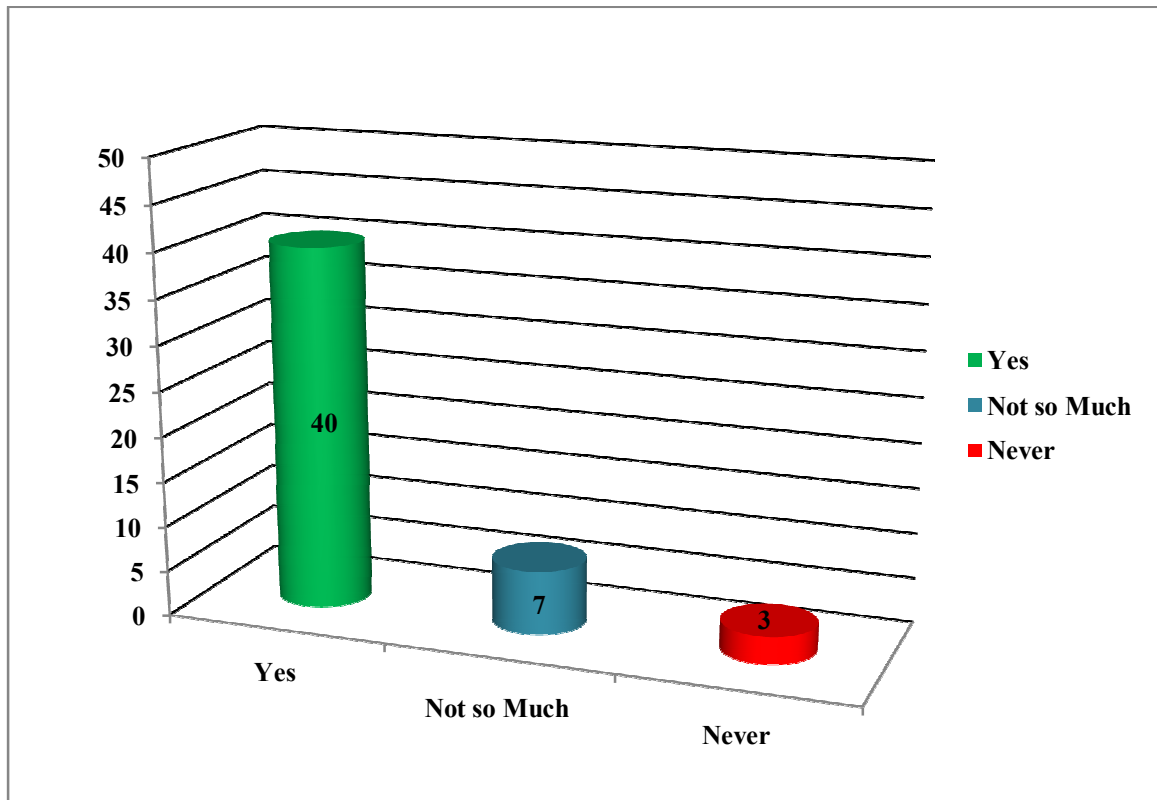
Question -2- : **How often do you use French in everyday speech?**



**Bar-graph 3.2. French Use in Everyday Speech**

As for the second question, it was evidently devised to help the researcher obtain the required data about the ways and contexts in which French is utilized. Interestingly, the results clearly show that a good number of participants (almost half of the informant population) use it quite often. However, in the face of it very few of them; i.e. 3 out of 50 claim they never use French in everyday interaction. This reply may hypothesize that the negative attitude towards French language prohibits them from using it in any given context.

Question -3- : **Do you mix Arabic with French?**



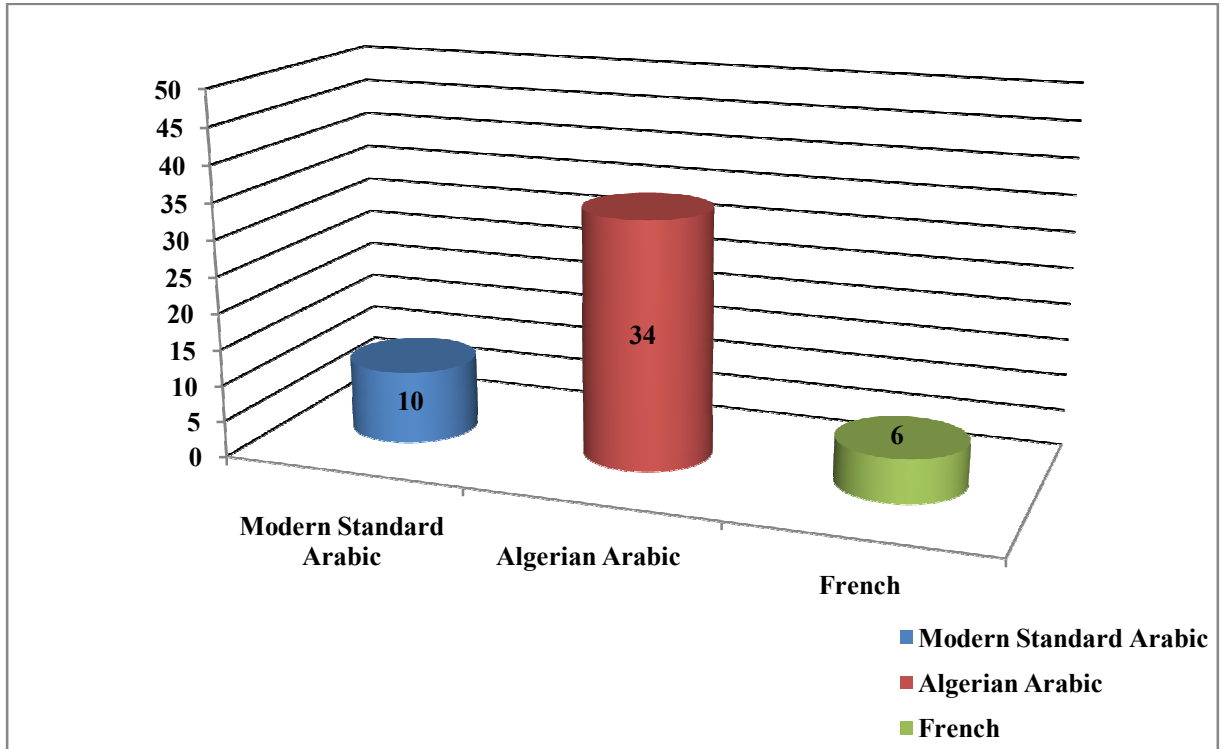
**Bar-graph 3.3. Frequency of Arabic/ French Language Mixing**

The third question sought to help the researcher obtain the respondents' retrospective data about whether they tend to mix French with Arabic for different communicative purposes. The results obtained reveal that 40 respondents tend to mix codes when attempting to express themselves and this linguistic behaviour is undisputedly done in an unconscious way. While only 03 respondents stipulate that they do not mix codes at all in their daily speech. The rest on the other hand, (07 respondents) tend to combine codes but not so much. The results are thus exposed in the table below:

	Yes	Not so much	never	Total
<b>A.F</b>	40	07	03	<b>50</b>
<b>R.F</b>	80%	14%	06%	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.1. Frequency of Arabic/ French Language Mixing**

Question -4-: What language do you think you speak more?



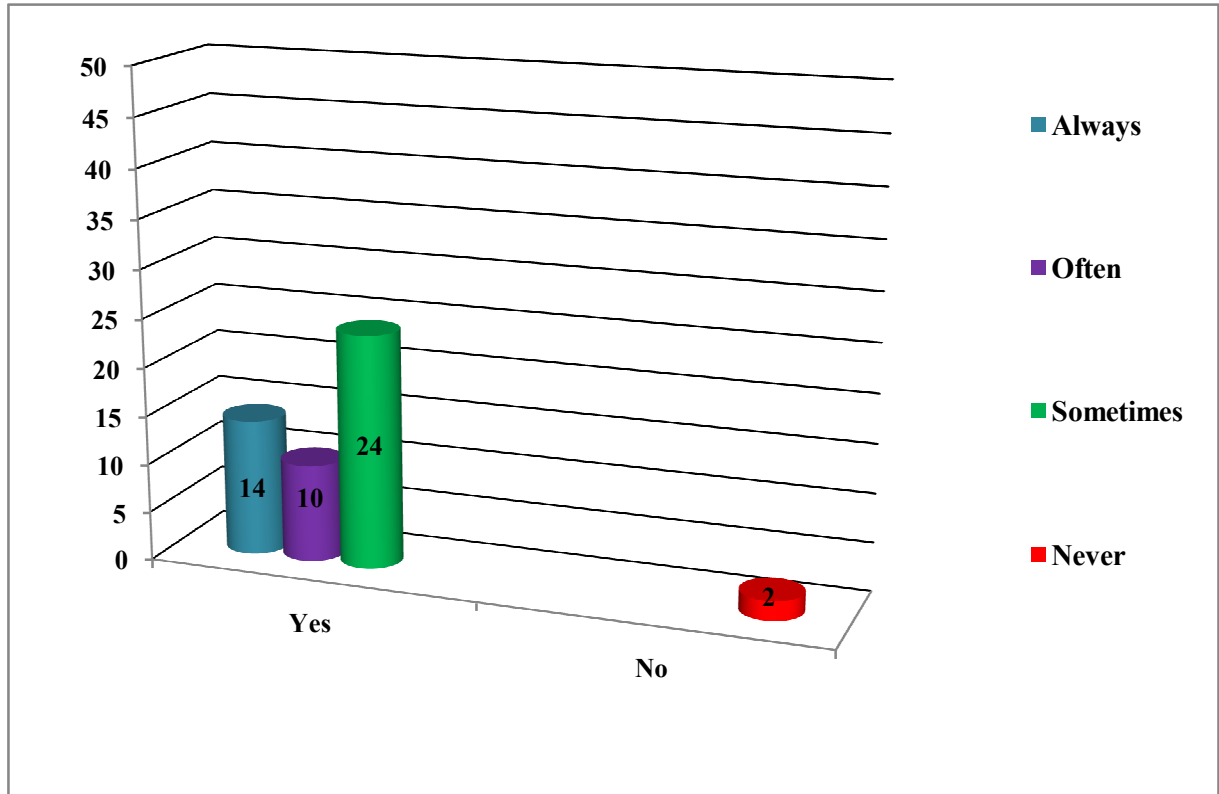
**Bar-graph. 3.4. Code Choice of Informants**

As far as the fourth closed-ended question at hand, it was meant to help the researcher obtain the required data about the most frequently used language vis-à-vis the chosen respondents constituting the sample population about the present research work. Their answers thus reflected that the majority (i.e., 34 out of 50) claim that they make use of Algerian Dialectal Arabic, and only 10 use MSA for different communicative purposes in different settings i.e. work, school, mosques. However, only 6 respondents report using the French language in their daily speech. To put it differently, those people’s speech is obviously taking the form of “*societal bilingualism*” (Dendane, 2007).

	MSA	AA	Fr	Total
AF	08	34	06	<b>50</b>
RF	20%	68%	12%	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.2. Code Choice of Informants**

Question -5-: **Do you read newspapers? If yes, how often?**



**Fig. 3.5. Respondents' Frequency of Reading Newspapers**

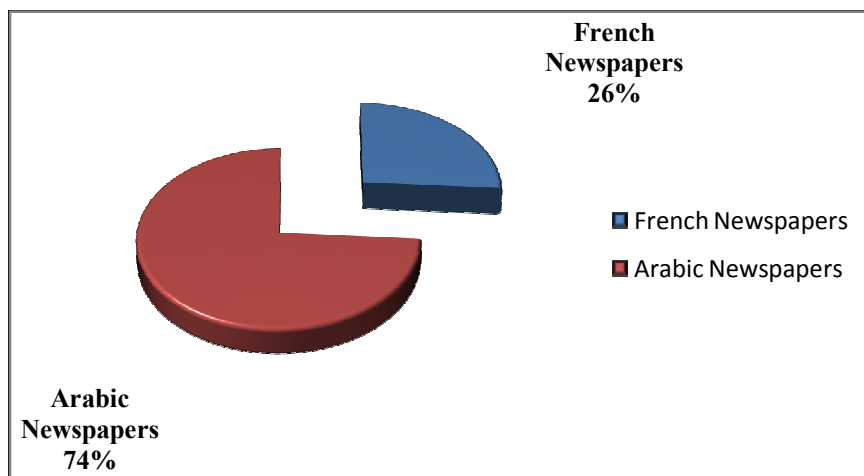
This question was evidently devised to know whether the chosen respondents tend to regularly read newspapers. Yet, what has been perceived from their responses was that 14 respondents claimed that they always read newspapers. There are, however, about 10 out of 50 who replied often reading newspapers. On the other hand, a good number (24) responded that they sometimes read them. In contrast, only 2 out of 50 reported not reading it at all. In a nutshell, the results can be well exposed in the following table.

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Total
<b>AF</b>	14	10	24	02	<b>50</b>
<b>RF</b>	28%	20%	48%	04%	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.3. Respondents' Frequency of Reading Newspapers**

Question-6-: **Which newspaper(s) do you like to read?**

The sixth question strives to know the frequency of readers' responses as far as their preferences of reading French and Arabic newspapers. Apparently, it was clearly understood from their responses that almost all of them are Arabic- oriented readers (74% out of the total number), while the rest (26%) rather prefer French ones. The answers are clearly shown in the following graph.



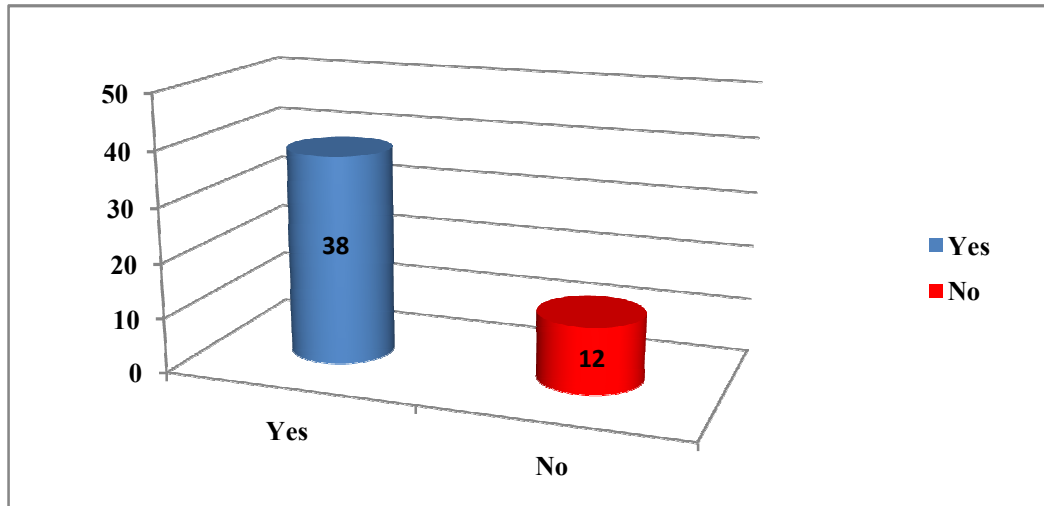
**Pie-chart . 3.1. Respondents' Preferences in Reading Newspapers**

As we have mentioned before that the sixth question, which is an open-ended question aimed to gather more information about the type of newspapers the respondents prefer to read, putting forward the language of newspapers as the most important objective. And the results obtained from readers' questionnaire concerning this question resulted in the following statistics:

Newspapers	AF	RF	Languages of Newspapers
Echorouk	08	16%	Arabic Newspapers
El-Khabar	10	20%	
Ennahar	07	14%	
El-Haddef	12	24%	
Le Quotidien d'Oran	09	18%	French Newspapers
El-Watan	04	08%	
Total	50	100%	

**Table 3.4. Respondents' Preferences in Reading Newspapers**

Question -7-: **Do you often pay attention to the daily published newspapers' caricatures?**



**Bar-graph. 3.6. Degree of Readers' Awareness to Caricatures**

Giving reference to the question at hand, the researcher has obviously deduced from the obtained retrospective data that Algerian readers are aware of the published caricatures, the fact that **38** respondents out of the total number have shown their awareness of the potential role caricatures have on the target community, more particularly literate people who are accustomed to read newspapers. The remaining **12** respondents, in contrast, do not share the same viewpoints.

Question -8-: **Do they interest you?**

The present question, which is basically interconnected with the previous one, strives to elicit from the respondents their attitudes towards caricatures. Not surprisingly, more than half number have displayed a positive attitude vis-à-vis these drawings, i.e. 36 respondents answered by "Yes", however, the rest do not seem interested at all.

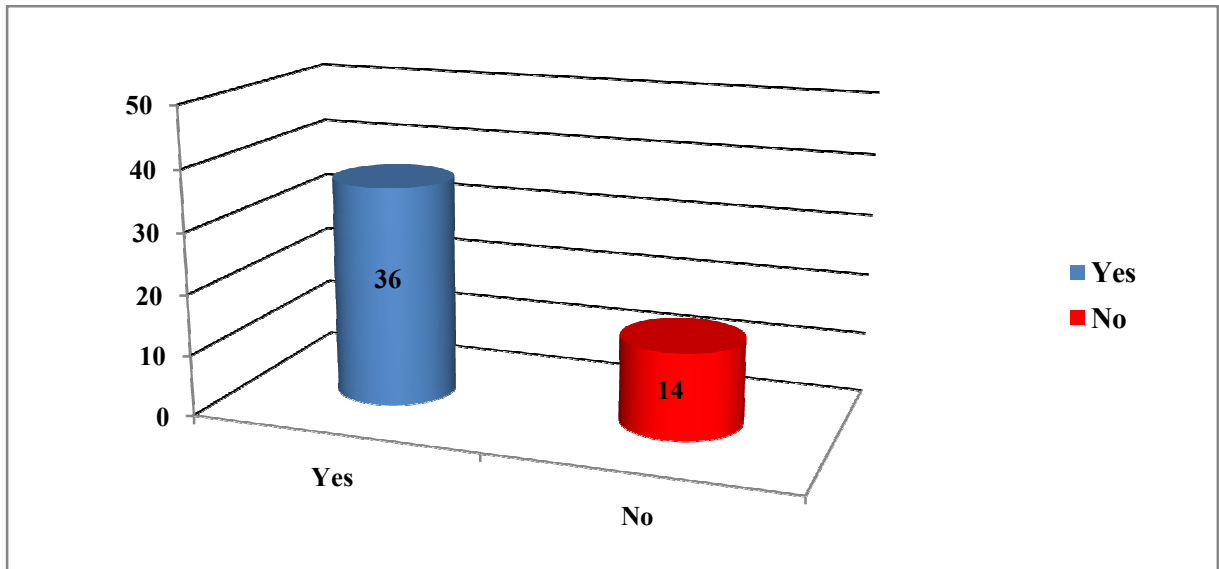
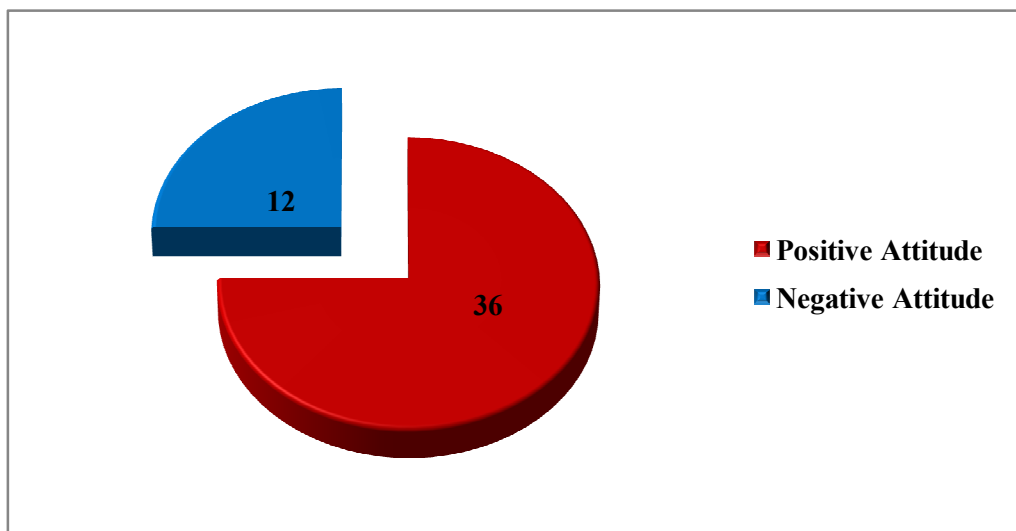


Fig. 3.7. Frequency of Respondents' Interest in Caricatures

Question -9- Why do they interest you?

This open question helped the researcher to obtain qualitative rather than quantitative data regarding the reason behind holding a positive or negative attitude towards reading and examining the given drawing/ s.



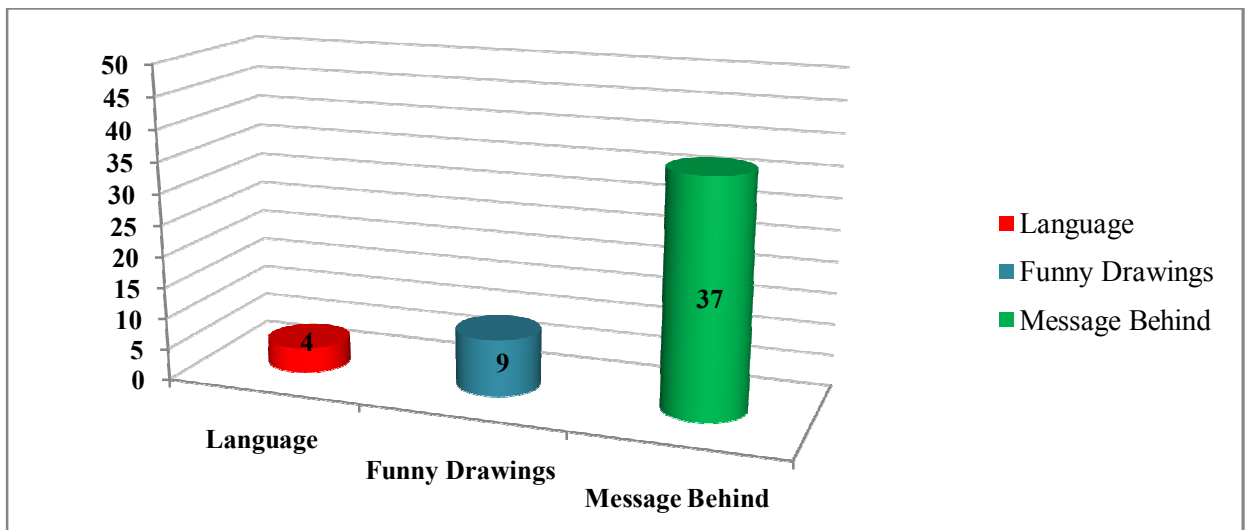
Pie- Chart. 3.2. Readers' Attitude towards Caricatures

To prove this claim, it may be of considerable necessity to examine the following table which juxtaposes these two attitudes.

Informants' Answers to Question N° 9	Positive Attitudes	Negative Attitudes
- They give me messages in a funny way and more importantly explain important issues in a society.	✓	
- A kind of ridiculousness.		✓
- They reflect the reality of our society with its positive and negative aspects.	✓	
- I know that they publish only caricatures about politics and something crazy. And, I hate politics.		✓
- They reflect social events and uncover some realities.	✓	
- Since it deals with valuable daily issues in ironic and expressive way.	✓	
- I don't believe in them.		✓
- Because I do not see the goals of publishing such things.		✓
- It gives us the truth behind funny drawing.	✓	
- Because they have always a message to transmit through their images, example: political issues and social issues mostly.	✓	

Table 3.5. Samples of Respondents' Answers to Question -9-

Question -10-: What attract you more while reading caricatures?



Bar-graph. 3.8. Reasons for Reading Caricatures



This concluding open question, which is indeed interconnected with the preceding one, endeavours to obtain the enquired information about the rationale behind scrutinizing the given caricatures published in newspapers according to the respondents' points of view, and whether they are consciously aware of them from the sociolinguistic perspective (language used), or pragmatic one (the hidden message behind) or just for the sake of funny drawings which make of them a laughter rubric. Apparently, the majority of them (**37** respondents) reported being attracted by the implicit message that is delivered to the readership by the caricaturists. However, only **4** out of the total number claim that the language used, which stresses on the outcomes of languages in contact i.e., diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing, seems to be the vital factor that interest them. The remaining ones however, (**09**) reported reading and scrutinizing the given scripts for the purpose of considering only their funny drawings. In what follows the table demonstrates the results of the present question.

	Language	Funny Drawings	Message Behind	Total
<b>AF</b>	04	09	37	<b>50</b>
<b>RF</b>	08%	18%	74%	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.6. Reasons for Reading Caricatures**

### 3.4.1.2 Questionnaire to Caricaturists: Results Analysis

The importance is accorded more to the present data gathering tool than the readers' questionnaire and personal observation technique because its data strives not only to offer convincing answers to both the second and the third research questions guiding this study but also check the validity of the hypotheses set before.

Unfortunately, and for the sake of scientific rigour, the researcher could not have the chance to receive from the caricaturist his request to discuss the matters and interpret them afterwards, notwithstanding his multiple tries. This would probably

imply that the results were not fully interpreted except for readers' questionnaire and personal observation analysis.

### 3.4.2 Personal Observation Analysis

This part is a personal observation analysis that considers some caricatures of different topics for analysis as it is expected by caricaturists that the viewer must have some prior knowledge to identify them.

Via this tool, caricatures have revealed some features which display the Algerian intricate linguistic situation. This intricacy is the fruit of contact linguistics. Thus, the sections below discuss the outcomes of languages being in contact and show the rich sociolinguistic profile of Algeria by means of caricatures.

#### 3.4.2.1 Diglossia in caricatures

As previously mentioned, diglossia is the use of two distinct varieties of the same language for different functions. Ferguson's definition handles both the high variety as well as the low one. It also shows diglossia regarding the linguistic structures and how both varieties play different roles in communication process rather than being different in linguistics structure.

#### caricature N°1:



Caricature 3.1. "El-Mihwar Newspaper" - 12/03/2013

In this caricature, the phenomenon of diglossia is clearly noticed by the use of two varieties; the first one is represented in its heading and it is considered to be Algeria's H variety MSA, whereas the second variety, AA, is the L variety which is shown in the speech bubbles. The following table better juxtaposes the way these two codes are used together.

	Elements	Texts	Category
MSA	Heading	ƣawdatun li milaf al khalifa <i>A return to Khalifa's folder</i>	High Variety
AA	Speech Bubble-1-	Ba:h jnesuna fi fd'i:hat sona:tra:k ḍʒabdulna milaf al khalifa. <i>In order to make us forget SONATRACH's scandal, they returned to al-Khalifa's folder</i>	Low variety
	Speech Bubble-2-	xdayem bli:s <i>evil's deeds</i>	
meaning	This caricature reflects the people's attitudes towards two political scandals which marked the Algerian society.		

Table 3.7. Analysis of Diglossic Situation in Caricature N°1

### Caricature N°2

Linguistically speaking, the following caricature reveals the same linguistic phenomenon which is diglossia in Algeria but as opposed to the first one, it is of economic dimensions.



Caricature 3.2. "El-Khabar Newspaper" - 20/03/2013

### Chapter Three

#### Data Collection Procedure and Results Interpretations

#### Analysis:

	Elements	Texts	Category
MSA	/	/	<b>High Variety</b>
AA	<b>Heading</b>	<b>kafma hadru fla s'andug tanmijat al d̄zanu:b</b> have they said something about development of the south	<b>Low variety</b>
	<b>Speech Bubble</b>	<b>Rajhi:n jdi:ru s'andug tanmijat ald̄zuju:b</b> They are going to make pockets' development box.	
<b>meaning</b>	This economic caricature displays the act of robbery in the Algerian administrative affairs.		

Table 3.9. Analysis of Diglossic Situation in Caricature N°2

#### Caricature N°3



Caricature 3.3. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 13/02/2013

**Analysis:**

	Elements	Texts	Category
MSA	Heading	<b>xabi:r iktisdi: 50 melju:n řadad al dżazairji:n 2020</b> Algerian economic expert: by 2020, the number of inhabitants will reach 50 million	High Variety
AA	Speech Bubble	<b>mzija lřuhda rabiřa texla:s' fi 2018</b> fortunately the fourth mandate will end in 2018.	Low variety
meaning	In the heading of this economic caricature and according to an economic expert, the Algerian population will be about 50 million inhabitants by 2020 with a shortage in the production of petrol and gas, whereas the speech bubble, which is written in the L variety as opposed to the heading which is written in MSA, shows the Algerian president talking about the end of his fourth mandate which will be two years before the expert's expectations.		

**Table 3.9. Analysis of Diglossic Situation in Caricature N°3**

**3.4.2.2 Ferguson's Formulation and the Algerian Caricatures**

Ferguson's main formulation of diglossia has concentrated on a number of variables and important criteria some of them are clearly observable within the Algerian caricatures written in Arabic, such as prestige, literary heritage, grammar lexicon and phonology. This strengthens the hypothesis that Algeria is a diglossic speech community. Thus, in order to support our point of view, the following caricatures are set for analysis.

- 1- Prestige:** as far as prestige is concerned, MSA is highly valued and superior to AA.

**Caricature N°4**

**Caricature 3.4. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 08/07/2012**

**Analysis:**

In this caricature published in El-khabar newspaper, the caricaturist named Ayoub has used two varieties: the H and the L. The former is obviously shown through its title, whereas the latter is generally the text found in the speech bubble, which is written in AA. This shows to such an extent that the former (H variety) is real and the latter is conversely reported not to exist, and henceforth less worthy, corrupt, broken, vulgar, undignified.

- 2- **Lexicon:** the major characteristic of this feature is that MSA has a vocabulary, words which totally disappear when we give reference to AA and vice-versa, although, this feature is to some extent shared, but with variations in form and with differences of use and meaning. The following caricature published in one of the Algerian newspapers show a set of words that are parts of the two varieties vocabulary.

Caricature N°5

Caricature 3.5. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 24/03/2012

**Analysis**

In this caricature, the caricaturist uses two different codes that contain a certain vocabulary which is said to be of strange origin vis-à-vis the other variety. What attract our attention the word [**mulzæmu:n**] (obliged) which represent MSA vocabulary and it does not exist in AA in any case. And the words [**ndi:r**], (I do) and [**seqsi:ni**], (ask me) are parts of dialectal Arabic which respectively stand for [**?ukmilu**] and [**?is?ælni**].

- 3- Grammar:** the grammatical structure is another striking feature between H and L. The grammar of H is more complex than the grammar of L variety. Besides, H has grammatical categories not present in L and has an inflectional system of nouns and verbs which is much reduced or totally absent in L.

**Caricature N°6**

Caricature 3.6. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 12/03/2012

**Analysis**

The grammar of H variety is standardized. This feature has nothing to do with the L variety as it has been shown above. In addition, we find more complexity and range of syntax in H variety that is missing in L variety. The following table best explains this point.

	Elements	Texts	Category
MSA	Heading	/Sæjæstæqi:lu Iðæ xasira l hizb/ “He will resign if he loses the party”	High Variety
AA	Text	1- /dimisjuni/ « will you resign ? » 2- /mæneqderʃ nku :n f lmo3rædʕæ/ “I cannot be in opposition”	Low variety
meaning	As far as caricature (3.6.) published in “El-Khabar Newspaper” on March 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 is concerned, the grammatical structure of the heading, which is written in MSA, is completely different from the one used in the remaining sentences of the speech bubbles. Thus, the grammar of the first variety, MSA, is well structured and highly codified, whereas the second variety lacks the beauty of structure which is found in MSA.		

Table 3.10. Analysis of Diglossic Situation in Caricature N°6



4- **Phonology:** while studying this feature, we understand that H variety has more complicated morphophonemic system and through time this variety has preserved its phonological system. Conversely, L variety has changed its phonological elements. The following caricatures explain what we have just said.

**Caricature N°7**



**Caricature 3.7. “Echorouk Newspaper” - 18/06/2013**

**Analysis:**

The title of the above caricature is written in MSA and the texts of the speech bubble are expressed in purely AA, which is clearly noticeable in the words of the above caricature. This caricature reveals a phonological phenomenon which is elision (also deletion) since a phoneme(s) is/ are removed from a word. An instance of this is the list of colours which are uttered without the definite article “the” /ʔæɪ/. Normally, the caricaturists should write all the word with the dropped or elided phoneme /ʔæɪ/, but since he is using the low variety AA in the speech bubbles he followed the “*law of least effort*”, where vowels are reduced and consonants are deleted. This elision occurred in the beginning of words, thus, it is called; Apheresis.

**Caricature N°8**



**Caricature 3.8. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 24/03/2012**

**Analysis:**

Another phonological aspect is metathesis which refers to the phenomenon where two sounds that appear in a particular order in one form of a word occur in opposite order in a related form of the word. In the above caricature, metathesis is clearly seen in the word which means in English ‘with them’ /ʕma:hum/ instead of writing /mʕa:hum/. Here, metathesis is between the bilabial [m] and the pharyngeal [ʕ].

**3.4.2.3 Bilingualism in caricatures**

It is not only diglossia which is represented in the Algerian newspapers’ caricatures; bilingualism, too, can take part through words that make a certain caricature express itself. Before taking some examples into analysis, let us give a general definition about this linguistic phenomenon. Bilingualism, then, is an outcome of contact linguistics and it has received much attention by great sociolinguists, who brand some languages as major and others as minor in multilingual settings not only because of its importance in communication but also because of political and

demographic considerations. Bilingualism, then, is the native like control of two genetically different languages that exist in a speech community.

This phenomenon is clearly observable in Algerian caricatures by the use of two different codes MSA and French in the same caricature. Moreover, our selected caricatures drawn by the caricaturist Ayoub are just samples taken from “El-Khabar” newspaper to show the multilinguistic usage that a caricature may carry. The following caricatures best explain Scotton’s definition of bilingualism when she said it: **“is the ability to use two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation”**. (Scotton, 2006: 44)

#### Caricature N°9:



Caricature 3.9. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 23/10/2012

The first caricature at hand was published on Tuesday, October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012 in “El-khabar” newspaper, it is of economical dimensions and the meaning of this caricature is that the Algerian authorities do not find a solution to stop people’s illegal interactions through the exchange of foreign currencies such as the Euro and the U.S Dollar without taking into consideration the national bank exchange. The national authorities consider this behaviour to be illegal and it might ruin the national economy.

Socio-linguistically speaking, while considering this caricature, we can understand Scotton's aforementioned quotation regarding bilingualism. So, this caricature contains two different languages, MSA and French. The title of this caricature is written in MSA which is considered as the official language of Algeria, whereas the speech bubble is written in French which represents the first foreign language in the Algerian constitution.

#### Caricature N°10:

The following caricature appeared in "el-khabar newspaper" on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012, which is a purely political drawing that concerns Said Sadi who led the **RCD** until March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012 when he declared his resignation.



**Caricature 3.10. "El-Khabar Newspaper" - 10/03/2012**

#### **Analysis:**

The phenomenon of bilingualism is noticeable in the above caricature. In a highly descriptive scene, the caricaturist portrayed the resignation of Said Sadi from RCD. Besides, the most important feature of this caricature is the bilingual situation

revealed through the use of a full expression in French “*Je quitte la ville*”, which may have another explanation that Sadi was a French oriented man rather than Arabic-speaking person.

#### 3.4.2.4 Code Switching in Caricatures

Code switching is a phenomenon that exists in bilingual societies where people have the opportunity to use two or more languages to communicate. Being able to speak more than one language, Algerians can code-switch and use their languages as resources to find better ways to convey meaning. Moreover, CS occurs in Algerian Arabic newspapers’ caricatures, consequently, the aim of this research work is to examine some caricatures that directly portray the Algerian sociolinguistic situation, although, the analysed data are written forms found in caricature captions and speech bubbles and not spoken.

A selection, which shows the phenomenon of Code Switching in caricatures, has been made by the researcher who wanted to find the appropriate caricatures that best explain this phenomenon and fit this situation shedding more prominent light on the three types of CS distinguished by Poplack (1980): inter-sentential CS, intra-sentential CS and extra-sentential CS.

As far as intra-sentential CS is concerned, it occurs when speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence. Thus a sentence will be made up of two or more languages easily identifiable as the switch occurs at sentence or clause boundary, as shown in the caricature below.

**Caricature N°11**



**Caricature 3.11. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 01/07/2012**

**Analysis**

This caricature was published on July, 1<sup>st</sup> 2012, whose ultimate goal consists in divulging the recent social problem that emerged in the Algerian society regarding /lhærgæ/ (*the illegal emigration*) in English. This problem touches the youth and more particularly the jobless category, and who desire to sail unlawfully to Spain and Italy on small fishing boat, also known as [qæwærib lmæwt] (*death boats*). The caricaturist has shown a young man looking through the window with the aim of making an illegal sail trial. This is clearly observable in the words of the speech bubble when saying: [lbhær ræh ka:lm jeslæh lilhærgæ] (*the see is calm, it is suitable for illegal sailing*).

Sociolinguistically speaking, when reading the words of this caricature,

lbhær	ræh	<b>Ka:lm</b>	jeslæh	lilhærgæ
AA	AA	FR	AA	AA
<i>The sea</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>calm</i>	<i>suitable</i>	<i>For illegal immigration</i>

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We find that the intra-sentential CS lies at sentence boundary by the insertion of a French word which is (**calm**) with the aim of showing the good state of the sea. As clarified above, the caricaturist switches between two codes: the first one is purely AA in addition to the inclusion of the French word (calm), and the following table best explains this phenomenon.

words	The word in MSA	FR	Comments
lbhær	albahru	La mer	
ræh		Auxiliaire etre	Vocabulary that MSA lacks and the meaning in MSA is huwa / innahu
calm	Hadi?	Calme	This is a purely French word which is used in AA as borrowed word that keeps the same semantic meaning.
jeslæh	munasib		
lilhærgæ	للہجرة غير شرعية		The phenomenon of intrusion seems to be clear in this word, and the intruder is the /g/ sound which does not exist in the MSA alphabet.  Trudgill (1978:72) calls this as “the strategy of transfer” i.e. /g/ occurs by means of ‘transfer’ of lexical items. [g] is unmarked feature of Algerian speech it is not used by urban people and have no equivalent words in urban speech.

**Table 3.11. Code Swicthing in Caricatures**

**Caricature N°12**

The following caricature carries in its lines another type of code switching explained by Poplack, which is known as inter-sentential switching. In inter-sentential switching a speaker switches from one language to another between different sentences. This implies that when the speech of an individual is divided into sentences, one sentence will be in one language while the other sentence will be in a totally different language. The following caricature best explains this phenomenon:



**Caricature 3.12. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 09/03/2013**

**Analysis**

In this political caricature, the caricaturist uses an inter-sentential switching which is observable while reading the words of the speech bubble. He started with a sentence that contains French Arabized words which are [felkatrijem māndat] which means in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandatory in English and switched to AA in the words of the second sentence.



3.4.2.5 Borrowing in caricatures

Owing to a long history of contact with other tongues, Algerian Arabic has borrowed from different languages such as; Turkish, French, Italian and Spanish as well. Thus, the effect of language contact is better observed while analyzing the phonological and morphological change each language has undertaken. Nevertheless, the amounts of borrowings are not at all the same for all the aforementioned languages. The study at hand investigated, too, the French borrowed words that belong to the daily speech of the Algerians. The following caricatures were selected for analysis.

**Caricature N°13:**



Caricature 3.13. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 17/07/2012

**Analysis:**

The following caricature contains an Arabized borrowed word which is frequently used by Algerians and it has the same meaning of its French origins i.e. Algerians use the word /*klimætizu:r*/ to mean “air-conditioner”.

**Caricature N°14:**



**Caricature 3.14. “El-Khabar Newspaper” - 27/05/2013**

**Analysis:**

As we have already mentioned, the phenomenon of borrowing is clearly noticeable in the daily speech of Algerians. And this is the result of the contact between languages. The above caricature published on May 27<sup>th</sup> 2013 contains two borrowed words. The words belong to the French language, but Algerians use them frequently in their Arabized versions. The first word is نورمال /*no:rma:l*/ and the second one is صواصانده /*swasa:ndu:/* ; both words have the same meaning in French.

To conclude this section, one may say that while investigating written Arabic caricatures, it is apparent that the majority of the linguistic phenomena appear in them. Indeed, it shows the multiplicity of codes that exist in Algeria.

### 3.5 Results Interpretations

So far the methodology of the current research has been theoretically described and the participants with the instrumentation have been identified and the analysis of the data obtained from the research tools notably questionnaire to readers, questionnaire to caricaturists and personal observation analysis have been tackled throughout this investigative chapter. This section, however, which represents the crux of the present study at hand, is devoted to provide an in-depth presentation of the main findings and offers an interpretation for each research question.

It has been designed under three research questions that the study has set out to answer. As for the first research question, it sought to elicit the required data by means of questionnaire to readers, which was basically distributed to them to see whether they are aware of the different codes used whenever being exposed to particular caricature/s.

Therefore, and having analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively the main results elicited from readers' questionnaire, it was clearly understood that:

- 1- The respondents are perfectly aware of the different varieties that characterize the Algerian speakers, be they literate or illiterate.
- 2- The data and on the question relative to the context of French in everyday situations have revealed surprisingly unexpected results as it has been concluded that French vis-à-vis Algerians is not regarded as a foreign language only accessible during schooling process or in other formal and similar contexts compared to English for instance. To prove this claim, one should imperatively reconsider the frequency of using French from readers' points of view (question N°2 whose data have shown that more than half of the informants claimed to

always/ very often use it). The reality is probably the fact that long period of colonialism and the presence of French people in Algeria (132 years) has led the Algerians to no more consider it as foreign language but rather part and parcel of the Algerian linguistic configuration. In contrast, the rest claiming not using it (6%) would imply that they keep the same attitudes towards French language. By and large, and linking this claim with the fifth question, it is assumed that the respondents are on the whole perfectly aware of the use of French as compared to the Algerian Arabic and MSA as well.

- 3- As for the concluding part regarding this questionnaire the researcher was able to uncover the respondents' attitudes and awareness of the diversity and the richness of their speech from the linguistic angle. Yet, from the pragmatic standpoint, and having scrutinized the concluding question, the obtained findings have displayed that in spite of the multiplicity of the linguistic repertoire, the readers of caricatures tend to focus more on the given drawings from the pragmatic and semantic perspective rather than the linguistic one (74% are attracted more by the implicit message than the language itself).
  
- 4- As for the second research question it was basically meant to address the issue of whether the miscellaneous use of languages and codes in the written Algerian press, notably caricatures published in Algerian newspapers written in Arabic, represent the outcomes of language contact. To do so, a personal observation analysis seemed to be the most convenient research instrument and henceforth has been chosen for the current study. Throughout this investigation and working through the criteria of Ferguson's diglossic formulation, it was understood that after having an in-depth analysis of multiple caricatures, the availability of different outcomes of language contact in the words of speech bubbles and headings of caricatures, reflecting different aspects of life mainly political ones. These outcomes concern more importantly diglossia, code

switching, borrowing and bilingualism. However, comparatively and contrastively speaking, this later (bilingualism) was not reflected as much as the remaining outcomes.

- 5- Shedding light on the third research question, it was devised to obtain more qualitative than quantitative data about the major aims behind reading and analyzing caricatures from readers and caricaturists point of view. As a result, a very serious problem has been encountered while administering the caricaturists' questionnaire via the net as it was not possible to meet them and which concerns the absence or impossibility of obtaining the requested data from them. All what was obtained as far as the third research question has been achieved from the readers. And, unfortunately it was not the case for the caricaturists.

In gross, in spite of the fact that care was considered and taken into prominence for the design and the implementation of the chosen instruments for the study under consideration, some limitations have been met throughout the collection and interpretation of the main findings, which are highlighted as follows:

- 1- Firstly, the use of questionnaire to elicit data could be regarded as a weakness because only 50 respondents participated in this experiment. Thus, as a researcher in the field of sociolinguistics, if I were replicated to re-conduct the same study, I would pay closer attention to the size of respondents because making use of a big sample would provide more accurate results.
- 2- Secondly, which seems sharper than the preceding limitation concerns the fact that this study has been completed in a relatively long period of time (more than two years). The reason behind tends to be due to the fact that the researcher waited for a long time to receive his data from the caricaturists questionnaire.

Unfortunate for him nothing was obtained. Therefore, if the unavailable data had been successfully obtained the results would undoubtedly have been more trustworthy.

### **3.6 Conclusion**

The present concluding and investigative chapter, as its title suggests has been devoted to describing the research methodology design and identifying the population sampling and the instrumentation used in this study. Thus, the researcher has at first gathered the requested data by means of a questionnaire and personal observation technique. Subsequently, opting for quantitative and qualitative approaches, the results have been analyzed and interpreted afterwards. The significance of this concluding chapter, which is indeed the most important one, lies in the fact that it helps the researcher find the required data empirically and check at the same time the validity, convergence or divergence of research hypotheses with the data obtained.

## **General Conclusion**

### GENERAL CONCLUSION

From the sociolinguistic standpoint, the Algerian linguistic situation is extremely complex because of the coexistence of different languages: Modern Standard Arabic and the whole collection of Dialectal Arabic varieties, besides, French; as a pervading second language in a number of areas in Algeria. This situation encourages specialists to understand the linguistic landscape which has undergone many important changes throughout time.

As a matter of fact, the present analytical-based research aims to analyze the discrepancies between the different codes utilized by the caricaturists for the sake of delivering a particular message to the readership and attempts to shed a fresh light on language contact phenomena in the Algerian press, more specifically in the Algerian Arabic newspapers.

Several sociolinguistic phenomena existing in Algeria are matters of expertise of an important number of sociolinguists. A particular interest has been given to the study of the role of diglossia in our speech community.

Furthermore, languages in contact have resulted in a high degree of bilingualism which is reflected in the daily Algerian speech. Indeed, French remains a second language in Algeria and continues to be used in spite of the government's official decision and efforts to Arabize the institutions via language planning policy. As a result, bilingualism gave birth to other commonly noticeable phenomena such as code switching and borrowings that constitute the Algerian linguistic repertoire.

Thus, in the present research the investigator has begun with a brief introduction of the research methodology by identifying some basic parameters which consider basically the status and rationale of the study and the fundamental research



questions and hypotheses. The first part of this research has been devoted to the review and outline the key terms related to the present thesis entitled “*An investigation of Language Use in Arabic Caricatures in Algerian Newspapers*”. The second part has given a systematic description of the Algerian linguistic and sociolinguistic profile aiming to explain Algeria’s linguistic diversity. The last part of this research, which is analytical in its nature, was intended to identify the targeted population sampling the investigation has been concerned with, and has applied the scientific methodology describing a set of data gathering tools chosen for the current study namely: questionnaire to readers, questionnaire to caricaturists and personal observation analysis done by the researcher himself. The concluding chapter has also analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively the data that have been obtained from the aforementioned instruments.

Recall that the researcher, throughout this study has strived to offer convincing answers to three research questions that were set prior to the experiment and at the same time confirm the validity of the stated hypotheses.

In this frame of mind and having obtained the main findings related to the first questions: what are the different varieties used in caricature speech bubbles in Algerian Newspapers written in Arabic? Through a personal observation technique, the researcher has obviously noticed the availability of different codes and varieties that caricaturists tend to use in their drawings, mainly AA, MSA and French. Henceforth, the initial hypothesis has been confirmed to be valid and reliable.

As for the second question guiding this research: Do the codes used represent the outcomes of language contact? It sought to display the different codes and check their origins. As a result and relying more importantly on the researcher’s observation and readers’ questionnaire, it has been found that diglossia, bilingualism, code switching and borrowing are noticed in natural speech of Algerians as well as in other

## GENERAL CONCLUSION

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forms of language as it is the case of written press and in caricatures, too. However, comparatively speaking, bilingualism has been found to be used in an insufficient way as compared to the remaining outcomes. Here, too, the second hypothesis is confirmed.

Regarding the concluding question: What are people's reasons behind reading caricatures? The researcher has endeavored to obtain the required information from the readers and caricatures' designers as well about the rationale behind reading and drawing caricatures. Consequently, the first part of the results has been successfully obtained from the readers who agreed on the point that the plain aim behind which they contemplate the different drawings consists in deciphering the caricaturists' hidden message/s. Unfortunately, and for the sake of the scientific rigour, in the second part, the caricaturists' data were not provided. Simply put, in spite of the fact that the researcher has tried hard to contact the Algerian caricatures designers of the Algerian Arabic and even French newspaper, no data have been obtained. This is probably the most striking limitation that has been found once completing the present analytical study. Thus, taking into account the third hypothesis, nothing could be said whether it is divergent or convergent with its research question.

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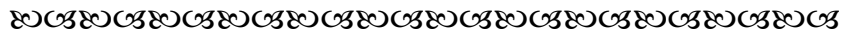
## **Appendices**

**Appendix – A -**

Dear Respondents,

The following questionnaire submitted to you attempts systematically to collect some retrospective data about the language used in the daily Algerian newspaper caricatures. Therefore, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions by putting a tick in the appropriate box, and make comments when necessary.

Mr. Choayb HADJADJ



- 1- How often do you use Arabic in everyday speech?  
Very often  Quite often  Sometimes  Rarely  never
- 2- How often do you use French in everyday speech?  
Very often  Quite often  Sometimes  Rarely  never
- 3- Do you mix Arabic with French?  
Yes  Not so much  never
- 4- What language do you think you speak more?  
Modern Standard Arabic  Algerian Arabic  French
- 5- Do you read newspapers?  
Yes  No   
If yes, how often?  
Always  Often  Sometimes
- 6- Which newspaper(s) do you like to read?  
.....
- 7- Do you often pay attention to the daily published newspapers' caricatures?  
Yes  No
- 8- Do they interest you?  
Yes  No
- 9- Why?  
.....
- 10- What attract you more while contemplating caricatures?  
Language  Funny drawings  Message behind



Thank you very much indeed  
for your collaboration.





## ملخص البحث:

إن الرسوم الكاريكاتورية المنشورة في وسائل الإعلام المكتوبة مثل جريدة الخبر، جريدة الشروق اليومي و جريدة الهدف هي واحدة من بين أنجع طرق التي تعكس الأحداث الفعلية والظواهر السائدة في مجتمع ما، حيث أنها تغطي مجالات واسعة بما في ذلك المجال الاجتماعي، اللغوي، الثقافي، الفكري والسياسي على وجه الخصوص. و من وجهة النظر اللغوية، يمكن للمرء أن يلاحظ ثراء لغويا مميزا للمجتمع الجزائري. أما فيما يخص الغرض الرئيسي من هذا البحث الذي هو تحليلي بطبعه، فهو يهدف إلى دراسة اللغة المستعملة في الرسومات الكاريكاتورية مع التدقيق في الاختلافات الموجودة في المرجع اللفظي للمجتمع الجزائري، مع صرف النظر عن الهدف الرئيسي للرسامين و الذي هو بالدرجة الأولى يميل إلى طابع السخرية و الفكاهة، ساعين إلى إيصال رسائل مشفرة إلى جموع القراء.

## كلمات مفتاحية:

الجراند الجزائرية ، إزدواجية اللغة، الكاريكاتير، اللغة المستعملة، تحليل الخطاب.

## Abstract:

It is a shared knowledge that caricatures in the written media is one amidst the revealing signs of reality as it portrays the actual events and phenomena covering ample fields including social, linguistic, cultural, ideological and mainly political field. From the sociolinguistic standpoint, one may notice the richness of the linguistic repertoire characterizing the Algerian speech community, as caricatures designers strive to convey their intended messages making use of different codes, mainly for humouristic and satirical purposes. Pegged to these claims, the present analytical based research endeavours to scrutinize the different codes utilized by the caricaturists in the Algerian Newspapers written in Arabic.

## Key words:

**Algerian Newspapers, Caricatures, Diglossia, Discourse Analysis, Language Use.**

## Résumé:

La caricature dans la presse écrite est considérée comme un signe révélateur de la réalité en représentant des phénomènes et des évènements qui touchent les domaines suivants: social, linguistique, culturel, idéologique et principalement le champ politique. Du point de vue sociolinguistique, on peut noter la richesse du répertoire linguistique caractérisant la communauté algérienne pendant que les caricaturistes essayent de donner leurs messages notamment pour des buts humoristiques et satiriques. En se basant sur ces objectifs, la présente recherche essaye d'analyser les différents codes utilisés par les caricaturistes dans les journaux arabes algériens dans l'intérêt de fournir un message particulier aux lecteurs.

## Mots clés:

**Les Journaux Algériens, Diglossie, Caricatures, Langage Utilise, Analyse du Discours**