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***A Sociolinguistic Study of Arabic / French Code
Switching among Algerian users in TikTok***

*Dissertation submitted to the department of English as a Partial Fulfillment
for the Degree of “Master” in Linguistics.*

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Dedications

To my father Abdelkader; you are my hero, you believed in me, protected me, strengthened me but most of all you loved me unconditionally, thank you for always being here for me you will always be my one and only daddy. I am so lucky to have you as my father; I love you.

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Dedications

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Abstract

Code switching is a dynamic linguistic phenomenon that enables people to switch between more than one language in the same conversation. Hence, this research work seeks fundamentally at analyzing the use of Arabic/French code switching in TikTok among Algerian users such as: [_fateh_dz], [kira.voyages], [karim_astuces], [@malacooks], and [@abdel.canada]. It endeavours to look for the main factors that stand behind this switch and to examine the most used types of code switching in TikTok. Additionally, the current research also strives to examine TikTok followers' attitudes towards such a switch. One hundred and fifty TikTok followers from Naama speech community were randomly selected as the target population. Accordingly, a questionnaire and observation have been chosen as two significant research instruments. The findings of this study show that the main reason that leads Algerian TikTok users to switch codes between Arabic and French is the influence of French. Other factors have been found such as: addressing various audience, amplifying a point, or attracting followers' attention since the inclusion of French words plays an important effect at expanding the scope of content dissemination using artificial intelligence technology. Moreover, intra-sentential and tag switching are the two mostly used types in TikTok; in addition to inter-sentential switching. The results also indicate that the majority of the followers have positive attitudes towards this phenomenon.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA: Algerian Arabic

App: Application

Ar: Arabic

CA: Classical Arabic

CM: Code Mixing

CS: Code Switching

EL: Embedded language

Fr: French

ML: Matrix language

MLF: Matrix Language-Frame Model

MM: Markedness Model

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

List of Phonetic Symbols

Consonants

MSA	Symbols	MSA	Symbols
q	ض	ʔ	أ
t	ط	b	ب
Ṫ	ظ	t	ت
ʕ	ع	θ	ث
ɣ	غ	ʒ	ج
f	ف	ħ	ح
q	ق	χ	خ
k	ك	d	د
l	ل	ð	ذ
m	م	r	ر
n	ن	z	ز
h	ه	s	س
w	و	ʃ	ش
j	ي	ʂ	ص

Vowels

Vowels of plain consonant

Short vowels

Symbol	Examples	English
ɪ	/xudmɪ/	knife
u	/kursɪ/	chair
a	/ħall/	he opened

Long vowels

Symbol	Examples	English
ɪɪ	/sɪɪf/	sword
uu	/fuul/	broad beans
aa	/baab/	door

Vowels of Emphatic consonants

Short vowels

Symbol	Examples	English
e	/tʂebiihum/	Find them
o	/fota /	towel
ɑ	/ʃtaħ/	he danced

Long vowels

Symbol	Examples	English
ee	/tomateeʃ/	tomatoes
oo	/ʂoor/	wall
aa	/taal/	it lasted

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Language is a way of communication that is used by humans to express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Therefore, it plays an essential role in defining each unified community. Language is central to social interaction in every society; regardless of location and time period.

Without doubt, multilingual countries are characterized by different phenomena such as: borrowing or code-switching. Code switching can be, in fact, noticed in many contexts as: politics, media, and education. It can be seen in social networking applications; including TikTok. Hence, the use of many codes reflects individual's linguistic diversity of that community.

Hence, this research work endeavours basically at tackling the phenomenon of code switching among some TikTok users such as: [baha_cherif16], [@serine_doua], [_fateh_dz], and [kira.voyages]. Its primary goal is to explore the reasons that lead to Arabic/French switch in TikTok, to examine the nature of users' switch in TikTok, as well as to determine Naama speech community TikTok followers' attitudes towards the switch.

Consequently, this research work attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons that lead Algerian TikTok users to switch back and forth between Arabic and French?
2. Which type of code switching is mostly used by Algerian TikTok users?
3. What are the followers' attitudes towards code switching in TikTok?

In consideration of the above questions, it can be hypothesized that:

1. Algerian TikTok users seem to switch between Arabic and French due to the influence of French.

2. There might be two types of code-switching which are mostly used by Algerian TikTok users: intra-sentential and tag switching; in addition to inter-sentential switching.
3. Most of the followers of TikTok may have positive attitudes towards the switch in TikTok.

This research contains two chapters. The first chapter is concerned with the theoretical review where the researchers outline the basic concepts related to this research such as language, dialect, language contact, bilingualism, theoretical analysis of code-switching, and TikTok application. The second chapter is practical in nature. It presents the different research instruments that are used to collect data; mostly questionnaire and observation in order to obtain real data which is analyzed and explained in the same chapter.

Chapter One: Theoretical Considerations of the Study

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1.1. Introduction

This chapter is completely theoretical in form. It presents the literature review about the main important concepts that are appropriate to this study which are language, dialect and language repertoires in Algeria. It also covers the concept of code-switching along with its types and factors. At the end, code-switching in TikTok application will be discussed.

1.2. Language

Language is certainly the most powerful and flexible medium of communication. It is clear that the most formal and theoretical work on linguistic structure is based on the realization that language is uniquely human phenomenon characterizing a social interaction. However, the purpose of language includes communication, the expression of identity and emotion release. Sapir defines language as: **“language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols”** (Sapir, 1921, p.8). Based on this definition it can be concluded that language plays a key role in our lives as functional systems of communication.

1.3. Dialect

Dialect can be defined as a variety of a particular community. Accordingly, a dialect can be recognized by speaker's phonemes and pronunciation. Pei and Gaynor (1954, p.56) define a dialect as:

Dialect is a specific form of a given language spoken in a certain locality or geographic area, showing sufficient differences from the standard of literary form of that language, as to pronunciation, grammatical construction, and idiomatic usage of words, to be considered a distinctive entity, yet not sufficiently distinct from other dialects of the language to be regarded as a different language.

Thus, dialects are considered as sub-categories of a language.

1.4. Language Vs Dialect

Wardhaugh sees that, for common people, **“a dialect is almost certainly no more than a local non-prestigious (therefore powerless) variety of a real language”**

(Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 28). According to him, language is above dialect; language is the superordinate variety that can be used without reference to dialects; whereas, dialect is the subordinate variety. In this vein, language is a prestigious variety while dialect is not. In addition to that, a language has recognized grammar rules, dictionary and it is standard, but a dialect does not have this recognition. Consequently, every dialect can become a language through the process of standardization. In fact, many languages are used in the Algerian context such as: Arabic (Ar, hence forth) and French (Fr, hence forth).

1.5. Language Repertoires in Algeria

Since the beginning of time, Algeria has been a source of invasion and a meeting point for civilizations. This fact has contributed enormously to the linguistic diversity among its people. Algeria was colonized by France for 132 years. During this period, the Fr language entered and was imposed by France as the official language of the state. Its impact; however, is still visible in the Algerian society. Thus, different languages characterize the linguistic repertoire in Algeria which are mainly: Arabic, Berber, French and somehow English recently.

1.5.1 Arabic

The Ar language is a Semitic language that belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family. It is the language of the Qur'an, and it generally takes the following two forms: Classical Arabic (CA, hence forth)/ Modern Standard Arabic (MSA, hence forth) and dialectal or Algerian Arabic (AA, hence forth).

- CA generally referred to as Quranic Arabic,
- MSA is mainly reserved for official use and formal contexts such as: education.
- AA or dialectal Ar is used in every day communication.

1.5.2 French

The Fr language has a significant presence in Algeria as a result of its colonial history. Hence, the use of Fr has decreased in a number of higher fields since

independence such as: higher learning and business. Fr continues to be a significant language in Algeria, particularly in big cities and among the educated people. It is worth noting that Algerian individuals were deeply linguistically influenced to the point where more than 60 years after gaining independence (1962), Fr still plays a significant role in both spoken and written domains.

1.5.3 Berber

In 2002, Berber was officially recognized as a national language in Algeria and in 2016 was made an official second language of the country. According to Kaye (1997, p. 461), the languages of Berber¹ in Algeria are:

- Tamashek: is the spoken language of the Tuaregs of the Sahara.
- Mزاب: are the languages of the Mozabites.
- Kabyle or Takbaylit: is the native tongue of the Kabyles who represent around two-thirds of the Berberphone population.
- Tamahaq: it spoken in the Ahaggar region in southern Algeria.

1.5.4 English

The level of English proficiency varies among Algerians. However, the idea of introducing English as a third language into the school system and as a way to improve communication on a global scale has gained acceptance in recent years. Further, in 2023, English became taught² as a foreign language beside Fr in primary schools. Consequently, Algeria like many other nations, has witnessed important linguistic contact.

1.6 Languages Contact in Algeria

Language and society have always had the biggest effects on one another due to

¹Berber: the researchers do not present many details about it because it is not our concern.

²Mentioned in:

<https://orientxxi.info/magazine/algeria-introduces-english-at-primary-level-to-counterbalance-french.5962#:~:text=Algiers%2C%20October%202022&text=Less%20than%20two%20months%20earlier,new%20school%20year%20in%20September>

Accessed to on June 13th, 2023 at 14:13.

their symbiotic relationship. Language contact refers to the situation where two or more languages interact with each other. In fact, numerous factors including: migration, colonization, and multilingual communities might lead to this contact. Weinreich (1953 p. 1) defines language contact as follows: **“two or more languages will be said to be in contact if they are used alternatively by the same persons. The language-using individuals are thus the locus of the contact”**.

Indeed, Algeria is a multilingual nation where various languages coexist and interact with each other. Correspondingly, Algerians simultaneous use of many languages is apparent, that is they speak a mixed language and alternate between two languages. Although code-switching (CS, hence forth) and code-mixing (CM, hence forth) may be seem very unnatural to people in monolingual³ societies, it is unavoidable to observe that people in bilingual and/or multilingual societies frequently switch and/or mix their languages.

1.6.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism refers to the use of two different languages. The maximalist approach defines bilingualism as “a native-like control of two languages” (Bloomfield, 1935, p. 55_56). This definition excluded those who cannot speak the second language as natives and speak it with low proficiency. Then, the minimalist approach (Mackey, Weinreich and Haugen) considers even those who have a minimal ability in the second language as bilinguals. Haugen (1953, p. 7) claims that bilingualism “begins at the point where a speaker of the language can produce complete, meaningful utterances in the other language”. Moreover, Yule (2006, p. 238) describes bilingualism as “the state of having two languages”. The evolution of bilingualism is the result of contact between people of different cultures and languages, as well continues to develop depending on whether the conditions are helpful for its development or not.

³Monolingual: is defined as “the person who is able to speak only one language” (Crystal, 1987, p. 425).

Acquiring a foreign language beside one's mother tongue in addition to employing that language in daily conversations is the matter of many people around the world; including those in the Arab world. Algeria is in fact a multilingual⁴ country. Hence, when Algerians speakers discuss with each other, they use phrases such as⁵:

/duxlilsala tfarzjtélévision/ (go to the living room and watch television). This example gives a good illustration of some phenomena resulting from bilingualism such as CS and Borrowing⁶, it is clear that one part is borrowed from the Fr language (*sala*), (salon in FR) but this word is no longer considered to be part of the Fr language because after being included into the AA, they lost their original phonetic characteristics. In addition to that the switch appears in the part of using the word (*télévision*) beside the AA. Certainly, the phenomenon of CS has a relation with the concept of bilingualism.

1.6.2 Code Switching

As stated by Wardhaugh, the term code refers to **“the particular dialect or language one chooses to use in any given occasion”** (2010, p. 98). CS is; then, a phenomenon that has been studied from distinct perspectives. Milroy and Muysken (1995, p. 7) state that **“code switching is the alternative use by bilinguals of two or more languages in the same conversation”**. Furthermore, Bullock and Toribio(2009, p. 1) declares that **“of all of the contact phenomena of interest to researchers and students of bilingualism, code-switching has arguably dominated the field”**.

1.6.3 Code Mixing

Code mixing (CM; henceforth) is the process of integrating elements from two or more different languages within a single sentence, phrase, or utterances. Hoffman

⁴Multilingualism: to denote the use of more than two languages, multilingualism is a common term. For Braun, multilingualism had to involve “active, completely equal mastery of two or more languages” (Braun, 1937, p. 115).

⁵The switch here in the examples is written in Italics and bold.

⁶ Borrowing: refers to the process of adopting words from one language and incorporating it into another.

asserts that CM “takes place within sentences and usually involves single lexical items” (Hoffman, 1991, p. 110). CM is a result of bilingualism which causes language contact and it is considered as the combination of two codes or languages with no change in topic. CM usually happens in informal situations because there is no exact expression in the target language; hence, it is necessary to use words from other languages. Muysken (2000, p. 3) divide CM into three types which are:

- Insertion (word phrase): it is the insertion of words or phrases from one language into the structure of another language.
- Alternation: it is language switch at a main clause boundary including tags and interjections.
- Congruent lexicalization: occurs when two languages share grammatical structure that can be lexically replaced with parts from either language.

1.7 Code Switching: Theoretical Analysis

In this section, a theoretical analysis about CS is presented mainly; its types, motives, in addition to some studies that have been achieved by linguists regarding this phenomenon.

1.7.1 Types of Code Switching

CS varies from one person to another based on individuals’ identities and competences in both languages. It can also vary with the same person based on situational conditions. According to Poplack (quoted in Romaine, 1995, p. 122_123), there are three main types⁷ of CS which are:

- ✚ **Inter-sentential CS**: it happens when a person begins speaking in one language and concludes speaking in another. This means that the switch happens outside of the sentence or at clauses boundaries. This switch requires a significant amount of syntactic complexity and conformity to the rules of both languages.

⁷ All the examples here are taken from the daily conversations of Algerians, and the switch is written in *Italic and bold*.

Consequently, speakers performing this type of switching generally have to be fluent more enough in both languages as appeared in the next example:

/maruhtʃ lel haflaa, *dommage c'est troptardmaintenant*/, (i didn't go to the party, too bad it is too late now).

✚ **Intra- sentential CS:** it describes the switch that occurs inside the same clause or sentence. This type of CS does not necessitate a high proficiency in the second language. For instance:

/warrInI *lacouleur* nʃuf/, (bring me the color I want to see).

✚ **Tag switching:** refers to just inserting a tag in one language into an utterance which is entirely in the other language. For example:

/*Presque* gaʃ kIIfKIIf/, (almost all of them are the same).

In this respect, Poplack (1980, p. 615) summarizes the syntactic types of CS as illustrated in the following figure:

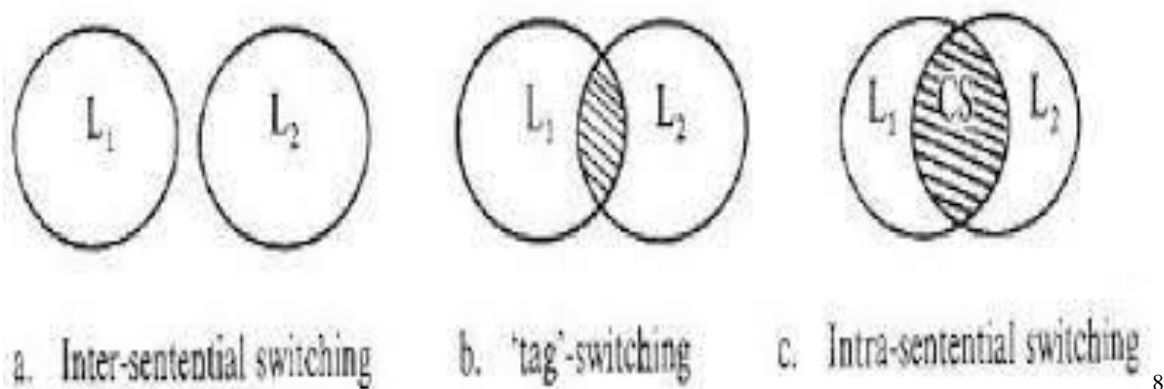


Figure1.1 .Types and degree of Code-switching

Additionally, Blom and Gumperz (1972) introduced the terms 'situational switching' and 'metaphorical switching'. Later, Gumperz (1982) expanded these concepts in his discussion of conversational CS. The foundation for this classification is the sociolinguistic mechanics of language choice that makes CS possible and even probable.

⁸ L1: is used to refer to the speaker first language, while L2 is used in the same way to refer to their second language.

✚ Situational switching: it happens when a person switches between codes because of a change in the situation. Blom and Gumperz (1972), (cited in LeeMeckay&Hornberger, 1996, p. 56) define situational switching as follows:

In situational code switching, the switch is in response to a change in situation, for example when a new participant enters the scene, or to a change in the topic of conversation or the setting. A case point would occur at the end of an official transaction, when a speaker might switch from the standard language to the local dialect inquire about family matters.

Thus, situational switching depends on the social consensus that a certain linguistic variety is allocated to a certain cluster of topics, places, individuals, or purposes.

✚ Metaphorical switching: depends on societal agreement as regards the allocation of codes including shift for emphasis. Blom and Gumperz (1972), (cited in LeeMeckay and Hornberger, 1996, p. 56) define metaphorical switching as follows:

In metaphorical code switching, the switch as a stylistic or textual function, for example, to signal a quotation, to mark emphasis, to indicate punch line of joke, or to signal a change in tone from the serious to the comic code switching is thus not random but functionally motivated.

Nevertheless, metaphorical switching depends for its effect on a departure from the societal consensus on code allocation; therefore, it is employed to emphasize or bring attention.

In addition to that, conversation analysis to CS is developed by Auer in 1984. He concentrates on the negotiation of language choice between participants; demonstrating bilingual competence. His objective is to focus on the dimension of the conversationalist rather than the dimension of the analyst. Bilinguals; in fact, are frequently aware of the reality that they switch between codes back and forth and they do not know why they do so.

1.7.2 The Markedness Model

The Markedness Model (MM, henceforth) is a model presented by Myers-Scotton in 1993; it aims at identifying the social motivations and functions of CS. At that point, Myers-Scotton lists three maxims of code choice which are:

- ✚ **Unmarked choice:** when CS is more or less expected in a certain form of interaction that is determined by factors other than the conversational content. For instance, social and situational conditions are regarded as unmarked choices.

- ✚ **Marked choice:** is unpredictable and disregards social and situational factors as well as expectations of the interaction. Hence, a marked choice is a negotiation about the speaker and the speaker's relationship with other participants.

- ✚ **Exploratory choice:** is used when the unmarked choice is unclear and the speaker is confident about which language choice is the expected one.

1.7.3 The Matrix Language Frame-Model

The Matrix Language-Frame Model (MLF, hence forth) was introduced by Myers-Scotton in 1993b. She distinguishes between the languages used in code switching; one is called the matrix language (ML, hence forth) and the other is called the embedded language (EL, hence forth). The MLF is based on two unbalanced: ML Vs EL and system Vs content morphemes. As stated by this approach, the ML defines the surface structure positions for content words and functional elements. Myers-Scotton (1993b) explains these requirements in terms of the morpheme order principle. The latter demands that morphemes within a bilingual constituent must follow the order stated by the ML.

The definition of the ML is essentially important. In earlier work; Myers (1993b, p.68) suggested a "frequency- based criterion" asserting that the ML is the language that provides the greatest number of morphemes to the discourse

excluding cultural borrowings from the EL for new objects and concepts. Myers adds that the ML may change across time, and even in a conversation (ibid, p.69). Therefore, because of this method of casting the ML, it was hard to find out for any given utterances which language had worked as the ML and which as the EL. This issue has been addressed in more recent works (Jake & Scotton & Gross, 2002, p.73); aiming to dissolve these confusions through providing a structural definition of the ML as part of their uniform structure principle: “the ML may change within successive CPs, even within a single bilingual CP⁹”. Nevertheless, Myers-Scotton says that **“there is always an analyzable or resolvable frame structuring the morpho-syntax of any CP. This frame is called the matrix language; in bilingual speech, the participating languages never participate equally as the source of the matrix language”** (2002, p. 8). Currently, the MLF model creates comprehensible empirical predictions that can be tested and examined the structure of code switched utterances.

1.7.4 Motives and Reasons for Code Switching

Bilinguals usually switch due to a set of motives and reasons. Hence, CS is considered as a neutrality tactic or a way to determine which code is most appropriate and acceptable in a specific situation. Romaine (1995, p.121) declares that **“the motivation of for switching is basically stylistic and that code-switching is to be treated as a discourse phenomenon”**. Moreover, Grosjean (1995, p. 261) points outs that **“the bilingual is not two monolinguals in one person, but a unique speaker-hearer using one language, the other language, or both together depending on the interlocutor, situation, topic, etc”**. Indeed, there are many factors that may lead to the switch. Accordingly, Grosjean (1982, p. 136; mentioned in Boztepe, 2008, p.17) presents a number of significant reasons that might possibly clarify speakers' choice of various codes:

⁹ CP: is a unit of analysis, the highest unit in a tree of syntactic structures is known as CP. Myers-Scotton states that: **“a bilingual CP is one that contains bilingual constituents”** (Scotton, 2002, p. 56).

FACTORS INFLUENCING LANGUAGE CHOICE	
<i>Participants</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Language proficiency	Location/Setting
Language preference	Presence of monolinguals
Socioeconomic status	Degree of formality
Age	Degree of intimacy
Sex	
Occupation	<i>Content of Discourse</i>
Education	Topic
Ethnic Background	Type of vocabulary
History of speakers' linguistic interaction	
Kinship relation	<i>Function of Interaction</i>
Intimacy	To raise status
Power relation	To create social distance
Attitude toward languages	To exclude someone
Outside pressure	To request or command

Figure .1.2 Grosjean list of factors influencing speaker's choice of code

Otherwise, a primary motive for CS according to Finlayson and Slabbert is to **“maintain a delicate balance in the portion allocated to each of the participating languages”** (Finlayson & Slabbert, 1997, p.397). Nonetheless, situational factors like interlocutors, physical settings, and other social aspects like race, age, and social status all have a significant impact on the way individuals interact. Participants and social groups are among the contextual elements that influence CS. In this regard, Fishman affirms that **“certain style within every language is considered by particular interlocutors to be indicators of greater intimacy, in formality, equality, etc”** (2000, p.91). Therefore, group membership is also one of the primary influencing factors in language choice; in other words, bilingual may use a different language depending on the person and the groups they are speaking to.

In this line of thought, Trudgill announces that speakers use Cs **“to manipulate, influence, or define situations as they wish, and to convey nuances of meaning and personal intention”**(2000, p. 105). This phenomenon is used by community members who share the same code to create close relationships with one another.

However; sometimes employed on purpose to include or exclude someone during the conversation. CS is; indeed; a tool for establishing linguistic solidarity; mainly between people who share the same ethno-cultural identity (Sert, 2005). According to Wardhaugh (2006), selecting a certain code to demonstrate status may be influenced by elements like solidarity, consideration of the listeners, topic choice, and perceived social and cultural distance. Power, political and cultural loyalties are further causes of CS. In this regard, Ayeomoni suggests that CS might represent “**status, integrity, self-pride, comfortability, and prestige**” (2006, p. 91) According to her, CS is occasionally linked to “modernization, westernization, efficiency, professionalism, and social advancement” (ibid. p.91).

1.8. TikTok Application

TikTok was created by the Chinese Zhang Yiming; the application (App, hence forth) was launched in 2016 in China, where it is known as Douyin. It was until 2017 that the App has become international and its name has been changed as well; now, it is known as TikTok. Particularly, TikTok is a social media platform that allows users to create and share short videos. It quickly gains popularity; especially among young people, and it has become one of the most downloaded applications in the world. Additionally, the App is available for apple and android smart phones.

In this vein, TikTok has gained significant popularity in Algeria; Algerian users of this App have been actively creating and sharing content including many fields such as: comedy, educational videos, food and so on. Furthermore, the App has provided a space for Algerian creators to express their creativity; many Algerian users have gained a large number of followers and have become influential figures especially; in the Algerian social media landscape (Scholl, 2020, p. 14).

1.8.1 Features of TikTok Application

TikTok App has a strong tendency to be used by the majority of individuals; thanks to its features which are:

- ❖ ***Voice record***: to use a device for recording the user's voice; then, adding it to the users TikTok account.
- ❖ ***Video recording***: the App allows users to record videos directly inside the App.
- ❖ ***Back-ground sounds***: the sounds that are available in TikTok to put it into the videos.
- ❖ ***Effects and filters***: the App provides many effects and filters that users can apply to their videos; i.e., to make video visuals more interesting with some filters or effects that are already available on the App.
- ❖ ***Editing tools***: TikTok offers a number of editing tools to enhance videos; users can cut clips, change the speed of the video, add text overlays, put on stickers, use transition, and visual effect to make their videos more interesting.
- ❖ ***Duet***: which is a feature that allows users to collaborate and interact with each other's videos; the users can create a split-screen video with another user's video.
- ❖ ***Trends and Challenges***: users can participate in popular challenges by creating videos about specific topic. (Wayne, 2023, p. 2025-2029)

Overall, TikTok is continuously evolving, and new features¹⁰ are frequently added to enhance the creative possibilities for users. The figure¹¹ below shows the users and followers of TikTok by age group and gender:

¹⁰ Some details are mentioned in: <https://influencermarketinghub.com/what-is-tiktok/> accessed to on June 1st, 2023 at 17:24

¹¹ **Figure Link** :<https://datareportal.com/essential-tiktok-stats> accessed to on June 1st, 2023 at 19:36

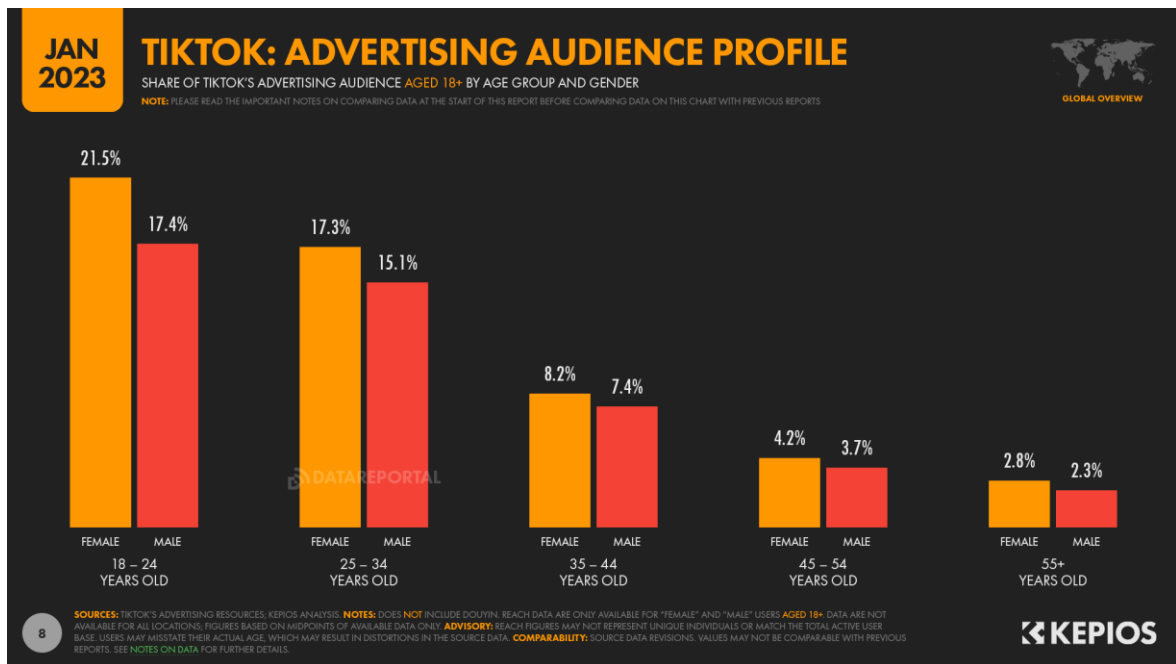


Figure 1.3 TikTok: advertising audience profile by age group and gender

1.8.2 TikTok content

Zhang's vision was to create a world based on creative merit where anyone could be star. TikTok content contains different styles and categories; reflecting the different interests and creativity of TikTok users. The following are some popular categories of content on TikTok:

- **Lip-Syncing and dancing:** it can be seen in a lot of TikTok videos; frequently accompanied by choreographed dance routines. These videos can be solo performances or collaborations with other users.
- **Comedy:** users that utilize TikTok frequently create funny scenarios and funny sketches. To keep viewers satisfied, these videos often employ rapid editing, funny dialogue, and visual jokes.
- **Challenges:** TikTok challenges and trends encourage users to take part in producing their own videos that correspond to a certain subject or topic; these can involve dances, creative tasks, and they spread rapidly through the platform.
- **DIY and life hacks:** many TikTok users share do-it-yourself (DIY) and life hacks in a variety of fields; including organization, cuisine, beauty, and fashion. These videos provide simple and useful solutions to common issues.

- **Education:** the usage of TikTok as a medium for instructional information is growing. Users produce educational videos on a range of subjects; including science, history, language study, technology, and personal development. The content is frequently presented in an interesting and summarized way.
- **Beauty and fashion:** TikTok is a well-liked platform where fans of beauty and fashion can share makeup tutorials, skincare routines, fashion, styling advice, and so on. Users demonstrate their individual style and frequently work with companies to produce sponsored content.
- **Travel:** users share their travel stories, highlight beautiful destinations, and provide advice on where to go. These videos showcase amazing views, enjoyable adventures, interesting cultural details, and explorations of many locations throughout the world(Sholl, 2022, p. 14-15)

All in all, the content on TikTok is always changing as new trends develop and users come up with creative methods to engage their audience.

1.8.3 Motivation Analysis of TikTok User Behaviour

The motivation analysis of TikTok user's behaviour can vary depending on personal preferences and objectives; different common motivations can be observed among the users, which are:

- ❖ **Self-expression and creativity:** TikTok offers users a place to participate in creative self-expression and showcase their talents. Users are motivated and encouraged to produce unique and engaging content that reflects their interests, abilities and personality, users can expand their creativity and distinguish their videos by using the features of the App.
- ❖ **Social interaction and connection:** TikTok encourages social contact and a sense of belonging; by liking and commenting on videos following other user's accounts, and taking part in duet.
- ❖ **Celebrity:** it is one of the factors that motivate many TikTok users whose dream is to become famous. Users could aim to create content that attracts many followers, likes, and shares. Users may take an active role in content creation

because of their desire for acceptance, celebrity, and the chance to establish an online presence.

- ❖ ***Learning and inspiration:*** TikTok users are inspired and motivated by platform's instructional content and motivational stories. The users may look for videos that provide useful advice or insightful information on a variety of subjects. This discovery of inspirational and instructional information is improved by TikTok system which creates personalized content depending on user preferences.
- ❖ ***Gaining Benefits:*** many individuals will also create content in order to obtain commercial value. (Omar & Dequan, 2020, p. 124)

It is worth noting that individual motivations can vary. Additionally, the analysis of the user behaviour on TikTok can also be influenced by cultural and personal aspects. Consequently, Algerian users of the App often share videos in Ar and Fr which lead them to switch between the two codes.

1.9 Code switching in TikTok

TikTok App has become one of the favorite applications of the majority of Algerians thanks to its frequent use by multiple age groups. The language has also been influenced in terms of its use and practice. Hence, the phenomenon of CS has spread widely; especially among Algerians between Ar and Fr. In this research, Malik (1994, p. 20) lists ten reasons for CS and this model is going to be used as a framework to examine the reasons that lead the Algerians to switch codes in TikTok App. The reasons are:

- Lack of facility.
- Lack of competence.
- Semantic significance.
- To address different audience.
- To show identity with a group.
- To amplify and emphasize a point.
- Mood of the speaker.

- Habitual expression.
- Pragmatic reasons.
- To attract attention.

1.10 Conclusion

In conclusion, the common behaviour of CS between Fr and Ar characterizes the Algerian community. As a result, bilingual speakers frequently use CS as "conversational scaffolding¹²" and to convey details of their identities. In order to draw attention to this phenomenon, language repertoires in Algeria have been discussed in the chapter as well as the co-existence of various contact situations in the state. In addition to that, the phenomenon of CS has been strictly presented by explaining its definitions, types, motives, and functions which are among the most important paradigms in this research and which will be analyzed and interpreted in the next chapter.

¹²**Scaffolding:** a style of public conversation that focuses on thinking together than it focuses on speaking.

Chapter Two: Code Switching in TIKTOK

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Aim of Research

2.3 Research methodology

2.3.1 Sampling

2.3.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches

2.3.3 Research Tools

2.3.3.1 Questionnaire

2.3.3.2 Observation

2.4 Data Analysis

2.4.1 Analysis of Questionnaire Results

2.4.2 Analysis of Observation Results

2.5 Research Results Interpretation

2.6 Conclusion

2.1 Introduction

The present chapter is a practical in form. It focuses on two main phases. As a preface, the methodologies of this research are defined, including how data are collected, what instruments are utilized to gather data, and which sample is addressed. The first phase is; then, proceeded by a practical inquiry in which the interpretation and analysis of the findings or data acquired from the planned research instruments are carried out in order to answer the research questions.

2.2 Aim of Research

The following research can be categorized as sociolinguistic research which examines the phenomenon of CS. As already explained this phenomenon is frequently observed in bilingual and multilingual societies and communities as well as on various social networking sites such as: TikTok. This phenomenon has been studied especially among Algerian TikTok users; the goal is to find out the cause and motives for this code switching as well as to find out the attitudes of followers towards this phenomenon.

2.3 Research methodology

In this section, the sample population, the methods used for collecting the data, and the instruments used are described.

2.3.1 Sampling

In regard to the present study, all the respondents are members of Naama speech community. The respondents are either followers and/or users of TikTok. 150 participants were chosen randomly; taking various age groups and distinct educational levels. During the selection; One hundred fifty (150) questionnaires were given to respondents in order to collect data, their ages are between 16 and 57 year old.80% of the participants are adults since TikTok is mostly used by adults. Regarding gender; 51% are males; whereas, 49% are females who are selected randomly. Luckily,the participants to whom the questionnaire was distributed had a

serious understanding of the purpose of this study, or at least they believed that something worthy being prepared.

Table 2.1 Sample Population.

Age of Respondents	Between 16 - 25	Between 26 - 35	More than 35
Number of Respondents	119	22	9
Percentage	80%	14%	6%

2.3.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches

The majority of sociolinguistic studies require the use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches to achieve and accomplish their research objectives. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are employed to collect reliable data and analysis, as in the entire methodology of works approaching CS. The qualitative method is used in the present study through observing and taking notes from the videos that are published by Algerian TikTok users. It uncovers the various types of CS that are mostly used by Algerians TikTok users. Both of quantitative and qualitative methods; however, are supplied by a questionnaire in order to analyze the reasons that lead TikTok users to switch codes as well as to determine the followers' attitudes towards CS in TikTok.

2.3.3 Research Tools

This investigation used two research instruments in order to achieve its goals, which are: questionnaire and observation.

2.3.3.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire, according to Brown (2001, p. 6) refers to “**any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers**”. Indeed, it is a tool to obtain information from the respondents. It could contain three different kinds of questions: close-ended, open-ended and multiple choice questions:

- ***Close-ended questions***: when the respondent is requested to select the appropriate answer(s) without any explanation or addition; this type is known as close-ended questions.
- ***Open ended questions***: this type gives respondents the freedom to express their knowledge and understanding in an open-text manner, the answer to this kind of questions is not limited to a set of options.
- ***Multiple-choice questions***: in this type, there are a variety of alternative answers. Multiple choice questions can in general have one or more response choices; where the respondents are asked to choose one or more answers from the available choices.

The questionnaire includes two parts; the first part is related to personal information about the respondent. However, the second part contains 02 close-ended questions, 03 multiple-choice questions, and 01 open-ended question. The questionnaire has been distributed to one hundred and fifty (150) respondents from Naama speech community. It is devoted to test the first and the third hypotheses. More precisely, it endeavours to look for the main reasons that lead TikTok users to switch codes between Fr and Ar as well as to pick out the followers’ attitudes towards this phenomenon. The questionnaire was written in Arabic; hoping that everyone can answer it without any difficulties and it is analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

2.3.3.2 Observation

Observation is a research instrument used to investigate people in their natural settings and get precise information. It helps the researcher to get an extensive knowledge of the phenomenon being examined. In this study, a number of videos from different topics in TikTok has been selected and analyzed. This instrument is devoted to check the second hypothesis; i.e., CS types which are mostly used by Algerians TikTok users. It is analyzed only qualitative data.

2.4 Data Analysis

In this section, the results of the questionnaire and observation are analyzed.

2.4.1 Analysis of Questionnaire Results

Part one:

Question 03: what is your educational level?

Table 2.2. Respondents Educational Level.

Educational Level	Respondent's Educational Level	Percentages
Primary	00	0%
Middle	06	4%
Secondary	07	5%
University	136	91%

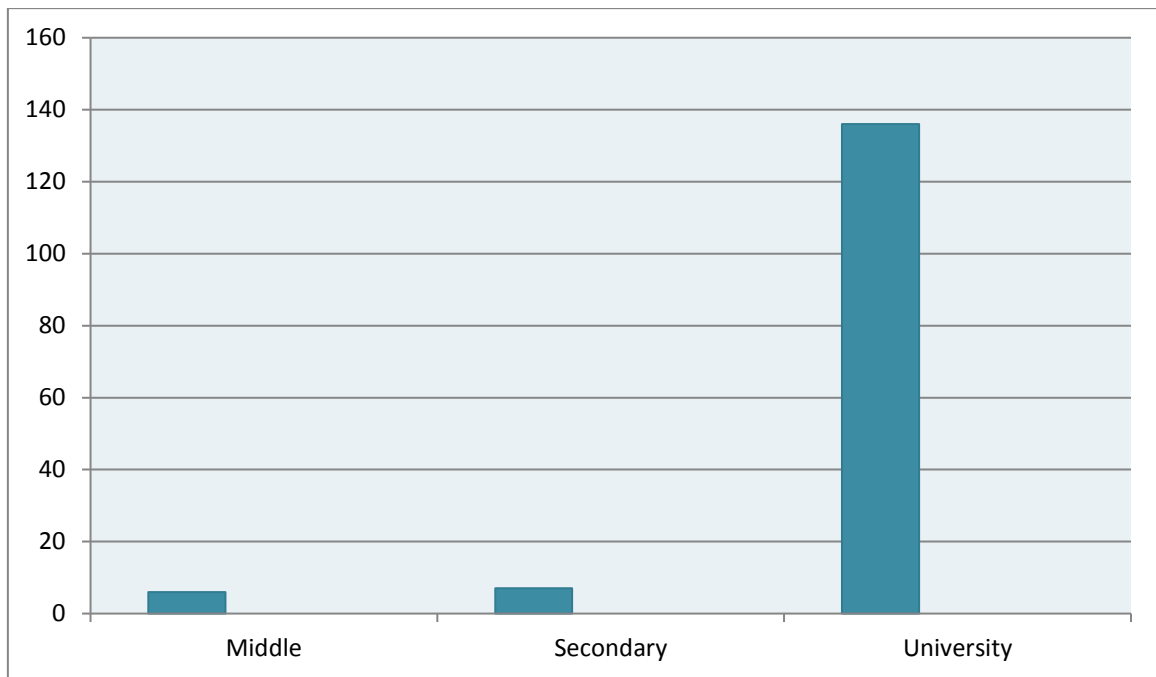


Figure 2.1. Respondents Educational Level.

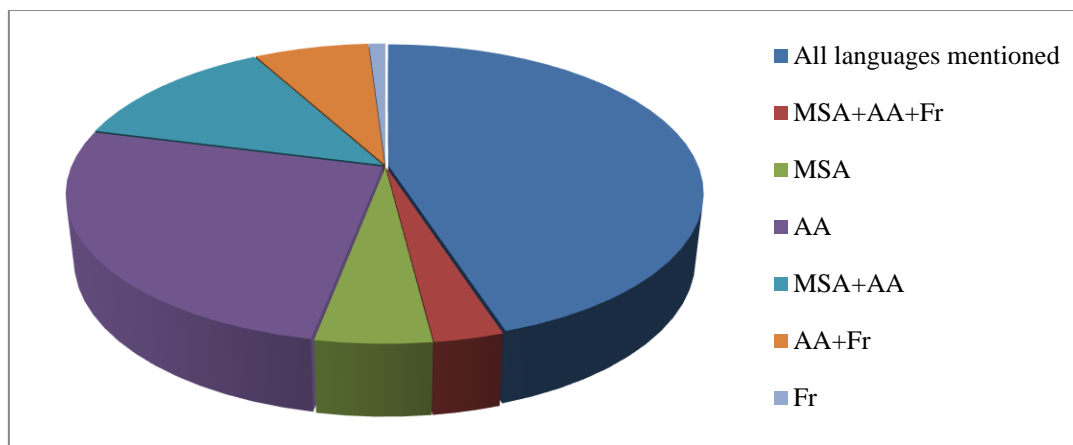
According to the table and figure above, the educational level of respondents varied from one to another; one of the respondents did not answer, leaving it blank. As well as there are adults who stopped studying in secondary school and middle school, but the dominant group in terms of educational level is a university level owner. Thus, the aim behind the question of educational level of the respondents is to discover the effect of the educational level on the phenomenon of CS in Tik Tok.

Part two:

Question 01: which of the following languages do you speak? (You can choose more than one language)

Table 2.3. Languages spoken by respondents

List of languages spoken by the respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage
All languages mentioned	67	45%
MSA+AA (dialect) +Fr	04	3%
MSA	08	5%
AA (Dialect)	39	26%
MSA+ AA (dialect)	20	13%
AA (dialect)+Fr	11	7%
Fr	01	1%

**Figure 2.2. Percentage of languages spoken by respondents.**

The table and the figure above demonstrate that 45% of the respondents speak all the languages mentioned, 26% speak AA (dialect), 13% speak MSA and AA, 7% speak AA (dialect) and Fr, 5% speak MSA, 3% speak MSA and AA and Fr, 1% speak only Fr. Hence, this question was asked to confirm that the majority of Algerians and especially in our study the majority of TikTok followers speak the Fr language in addition to the Ar language and the AA (dialect).

Question 02: Do you agree that most of TikTok users use CS between Fr and Ar?

Table 2.4.The respondent’s opinion on the use of Code switching between Arabic and French in TikTok.

Respondents opinion	Number of respondents	Percentages
Yes	110	73%
No	40	27%

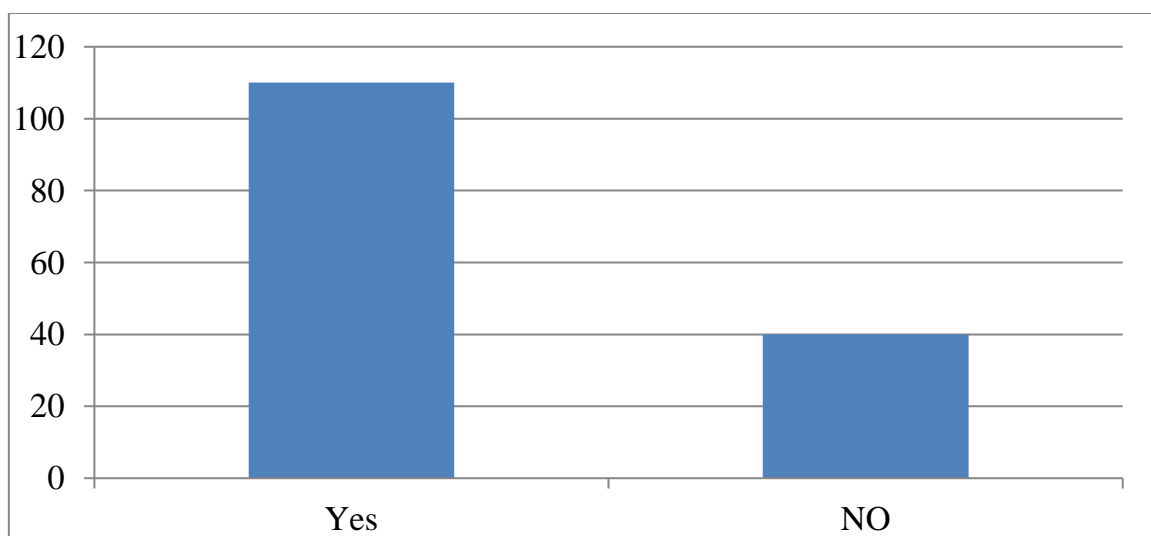


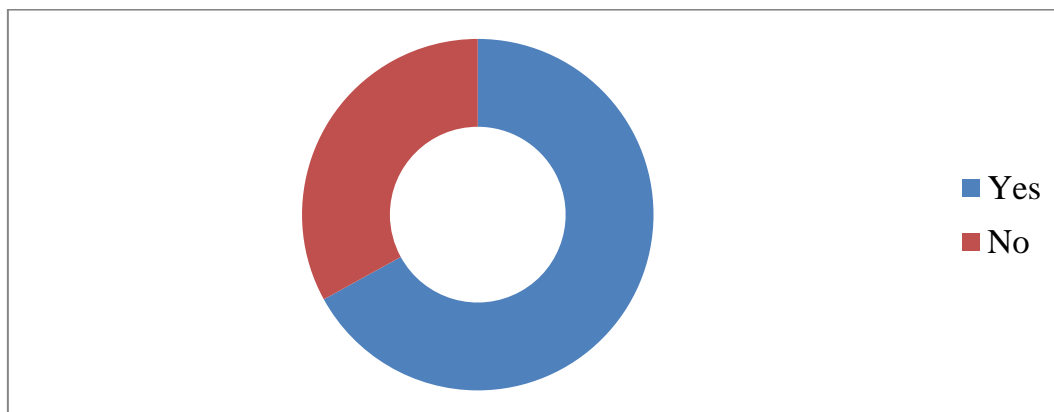
Figure 2.3. The respondents opinion on the use of Code switching between Arabic and French in TikTok.

Given the analysis that has been done; as shown in the figure and table, the majority of the respondents (73%) confirmed that TikTok users switch between Fr and Ar while some of them (27%) disagreed. This question was asked firstly, to open the way for next questions and secondly, to see if the followers are aware of this phenomenon of CS or not.

Question 03: You as a follower of TikTok App, do you prefer this switch between Ar and Fr?

Table 2.5. TikTok followers preferences about French-Arabic Code Switching.

Respondents opinion	Number of respondents	percentage
Yes	100	67%
No	50	33%

**Figure 2.4. The views of the respondents on the occurrence of Code Switching between French and Arabic in TikTok.**

The results showed that the majority of the respondents prefer this switch between Ar and Fr; perhaps the reason for their preference for this switch is that it has become a habit for all Algerians. While less than half of the respondents do not prefer this switch. This question was asked to find out the opinions and attitudes of followers towards this phenomenon.

Question 04: According to your opinion, classify the following motives of CS from the most important to the least important (from number 01 the most important to number 11 the least important).

Table 2.6. Respondents classification of Code Switching motives from the most important to the least important.

Motives of CS	Respondents classification of Code Switching motives from the most important to the least important.										
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
The richness of the Fr language	16	14	16	22	07	12	05	06	10	09	18
Covering the linguistic deficit regarding some words	19	14	18	20	17	11	11	10	04	05	06
Get attention	34	14	19	16	07	12	08	04	06	09	06
Adapting to the listener	16	35	15	12	18	09	10	06	02	06	06
Expressing solidarity and closeness to the listener	04	07	09	12	21	13	19	14	12	11	13
Imitation	07	16	08	08	13	05	10	20	14	14	20
The relative efficiency of the speakers	02	04	13	07	08	16	18	17	24	16	10
The identities they can express through language	11	05	03	12	10	17	11	19	21	14	12
Repeating the same phrase in another language for the purpose of explanation	06	05	14	16	12	16	16	09	12	17	13
Proof of civilization	12	11	06	07	11	13	13	16	15	20	09
Talking about a special topic	08	12	13	04	09	13	11	14	13	14	24

When the answers to this question were analyzed, it had been found that 15 individuals did not answer this question and left it blank. The motives of CS found from the most important to the least important are classified as follows:

- 1) Get attention.
- 2) Adapting to the listener.
- 3) Covering the linguistic deficit regarding some words.
- 4) The richness of the Fr language.
- 5) Expressing solidarity and closeness to the listener.
- 6) The identities they can express through language.
- 7) Repeating the same phrase in another language for the purpose of explanation.
- 8) Imitation.
- 9) The relative efficiency of the speakers.
- 10) Proof of civilization.
- 11) Talk about a special topic.

Additionally, there are other motives suggested by some respondents, which are:

- Pretend culture.
- Maintaining knowledge of the language.
- Exchanging of cultures.
- Enriching the linguistic level of the user.
- There are those who are ashamed to speak Ar.
- The use of words in the Fr language plays a part in expanding the scope of content dissemination using artificial intelligence technology.
- Some regions have CS habit and get used to it.
- Facilitate communication between people.
- Influenced by western civilization and following fashion.
- To attract many users of both languages Ar and Fr.
- Marketing.

Question 05: you as a follower of TikTok App, how much do you agree with this CS between Ar and Fr?

Table 2.7. Attitudes towards the phenomenon of Code Switching in TikTok.

Respondents attitude towards CS in TikTok	Numbers of respondents	percentage
Totally agree	20	14%
Agree	52	35%
You do not care	58	39%
Disagree	06	4%
Totally disagree	12	8%

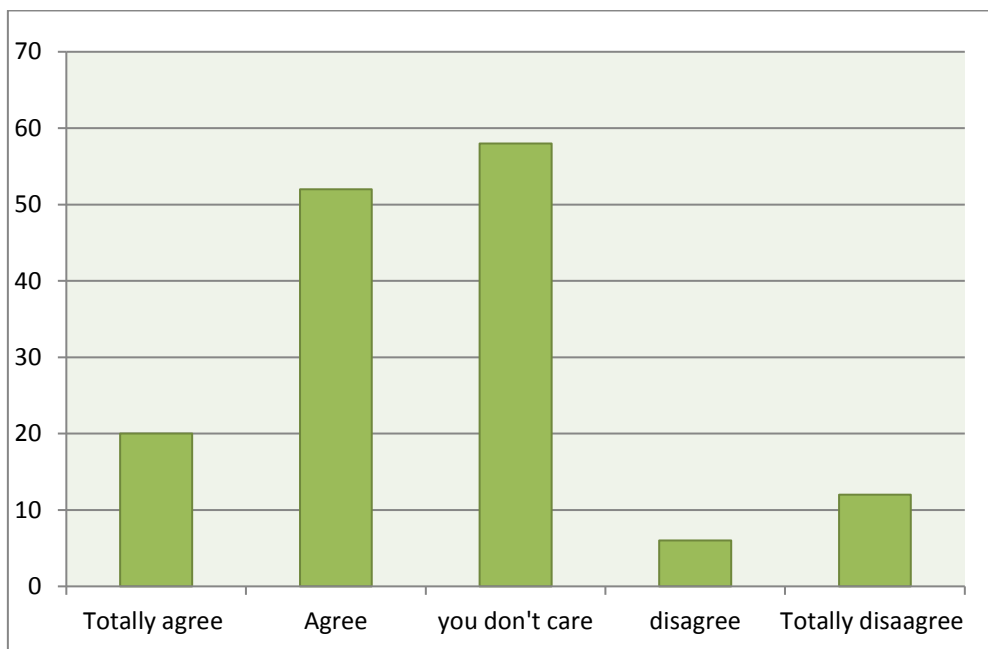


Figure 2.5. Attitudes towards TikTok Code Switching.

When analyzing the respondents attitudes towards the phenomenon of CS in TikTok, It had been found that the majority of the followers are not interested in the existence of this switch between Ar and Fr by TikTok users; so that 39% of the respondents chose the answer "you do not care";while 35% said that they "agree", 14% are totally agree,8% are totally disagree, and 4% are disagree. 2 respondents did not answer this question.

Question 06: when you face this phenomenon in TikTok App, what are your opinions and attitudes towards the switch between French-Arabic used by TikTok users?

At this question the respondents had the freedom to fill in, and add any comments regarding the phenomenon. Hence, these are the answers that were given by the respondents:

- People use CS as a cover-up for their language deficit.
- Most of them mentioned that CS is a result of imitation, and they think that pronouncing some words in Fr is a symbol of culture and civilization.
- That is normal, and everyone has his\her own intellectual inclinations; which is personal freedom.
- It is a habit.
- CS is an easy way to get the idea across.
- It is unethical behaviour because it is considered as an assault for language.

2.4.2 Analysis of Observation Results

Ten videos from TikTok App are selected to be analyzed. The videos are published by different Algerians users who are:

[baha_cherif16],[doc_abdi],[_fateh_dz],[kira.voyages],[karim_astuces],
[@serine_doua], [@pharmacien_me3ak_fe_dar], [@malacooks], [@abdel.canada],
and [@medgoldman]. Then, notes were taken about the switch of codes between Ar and Fr while the users are speaking. Hence, the observation is analyzed as follows:

🚩 [baha_cherif16]

/Blaamatkunlmarǝ *Parceque* f danyaa haadi kul waañad ʕaandah hammah kaafIih/

(Do not be the disease, because in this world everyone has a concern that suffices him).

🚩 [doc_abdi]

/Kaan yastaʕmal, *un minuteur se forms d'une tomate/*

(It depends on your goals).

✚ [_fateh_dz]

/ʕadnaa gaʕ *les couleurs* haa huma IIIk/

(We have all colors, here are).

✚ [kira.voyages]

/Raanaa fy *lapêcheri* taaʕwahraan/

(We are in Oran fishery).

✚ [karim_astuces]

/FIH *les tâches* taanII/

(It also has spots).

✚ [@serine_doua]

/Diru yIr fwiiaa baaf yatarahaalkum *trésbien* haadak naʕnaʕ/

(Just add a little to mix the mint very well).

✚ [@pharmacien_me3ak_fe_dar]

/ʕlaḥsaab *La disponibilité* fi *la pharmacie*/

(According to its availability in pharmacies..)

✚ [@malacooks]

/Hadi *la sauce* ghadi nkhalilkoum Imokawinat ta3ha/

(This sauce I will tell you its ingredients).

✚ [@abdel.canada]

/Raani f *quartie* teʕ *les riches*/

(I'm in a special neighborhood for the rich).

✚ [@medgoldman]

/DayrIIIn wahdaa *dans chaque coin*, wkaynaa haadi/

(They put one in every corner, and there is this.)

2.5 Research Results Interpretation

As Algeria is a multilingual community, the majority of its inhabitants are bilingual people. As a result, the Algerians people use CS in different domains and various social networks such as: TikTok. Therefore, the fundamental reason behind the fact that most of Algerian users of TikTok switched codes is that the users tried to get attention while they switching back and forth between Ar and Fr since Fr

colonization caused the Fr language to become a significant element of Algerian identity and most of the Algerians were influenced by the Fr language (see section 1.5.2). Additionally, there are other reasons behind the phenomenon of CS in TikTok as stated by Malik (1994) such as: addressing different audience, showing identity with a group, the mood of the speaker, amplifying and emphasizing a point (see section 1.9), in addition to attracting attention since the use of words in the Fr language plays an important effect at expanding the scope of content dissemination using artificial intelligence technology (see section 2.4.1).

Moreover, inter-sentential CS, intra-sentential CS, and tag switching which are stated by Poplack (see section 1.7.1) are noted through the observation. The current study; however, demonstrates that intra-sentential CS and tag switching are more frequently used than inter-sentential CS, since intra-sentential CS and tag switching do not require a high proficiency in Fr. These two types are; in fact, the types mostly employed by Algerian TikTokers as appeared earlier in the examples provided by: [_fateh_dz], [kira.voyages], [karim_astuces], [@malacooks], [@abdel.canada], and [@medgoldman] whose switch occurs at the middle of the sentence through inserting only single items from Fr. In addition to the use of tag switching by the users: [baha_cherif16], and [@serine_doua] who utilized tags or specific words, or expressions from Fr language inserted into the native language Ar. Lastly, inter-sentential CS is used by the user [@pharmacien_me3ak_fe_dar]. The occurrence of this switch can be explained by the fact that this user has a high proficiency in Fr and a good educational level as well; whereas the two first types can be noticed by any user even those having a low educational level.

In this respect, the educational level is of great importance and affects the use of CS among Algerian TikTok users. The reason for not using inter-sentential CS more enough is that this type requires the proficiency of Fr language and can be used only by educated people such as: doctors.

Overall, the majority of Algerian followers showed positive attitudes towards the use of CS between Fr and Ar in TikTok App. The followers seemed to enjoy and like TikTok videos and they did not care about which code is used since the videos are understood and enjoyable.

2.6 Conclusion

In this chapter, two research instruments were selected for their suitability for data collection and achieving the study's goals. The questionnaire was intended to gather both qualitative and quantitative data, while observation was focused on gathering qualitative data. Consequently, it had been found that CS is a common phenomenon that is used among the majority of TikTok users and the majority of Algerian followers have positive attitudes towards it.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Code switching is the practice of alternating between two or more languages within a single conversation. CS is commonly observed in multilingual communities. Hence, Algeria is a multilingual community in which CS can be noticed in many domains and in various contexts; especially between Arabic and French.

Accordingly, the current research aims basically at discussing the phenomenon of Arabic-French code switching among Algerian users of TikTok. It seeks mainly to explore the reasons that stand behind this phenomenon and the most used types of code switching. It also strives to depict Naama speech community TikTok followers' attitudes towards such a switch. Consequently, it is clearly noticed that intra-sentential CS and tag switching are the mostly used types by the TikTokers. Moreover, the findings reveal that the main reason that leads Algerian users of TikTok to switch codes is the influence of the French language on Algerians due to the huge period of French colonization which lasts more than 132 years. Thus, French becomes nowadays a part of our Algerian dialect. The results also show that there are other reasons behind the occurrence of CS phenomenon which are either attracting TikTok followers, paying attention, showing identity and prestige, or amplifying and emphasizing a point.

Furthermore, regarding the attitudes, the majority of Algerian followers in Naama speech community have positive attitudes toward the use of CS between French and Arabic in TikTok. Last but not least, the question that can be raised is that: Can the topic be considered as an effective paradigm in the occurrence of code switching in TikTok? And can this switch be developed in the future to the point; creating a new code for TikTokers?

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Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A : The Questionnaire in Arabic

استبيان

إخواني أخواتي

إن هذا الاستبيان الذي أنت بصدد إتمامه يساعدنا على إكمال بحثنا من أجل نيل شهادة الماجستير تحت عنوان " دراسة لغوية اجتماعية حول التبدل اللغوي في تطبيق التيكنتوك بين اللغة العربية و الفرنسية " . إن الهدف الأول من هذا الاستبيان و من خلال إجابتك هو معرفة دوافع هذه الظاهرة و كذلك معرفة موقفك أنت كمتابع لتطبيق التيكنتوك اتجاه هذه الظاهرة

الجزء الأول

السؤال 01

كم عمرك ؟

.....

السؤال 02

الجنس

ذكر

أنثى

السؤال 03

ما هو مستواك الدراسي؟

الابتدائي

المتوسط

الثانوي

الجامعي

الجزء الثاني

السؤال 01

أي من اللغات الآتية تتكلم (يمكنك اختيار أكثر من لغة)

العربية الفصحى

العربية الجزائرية (اللهجة الجزائرية)

الفرنسية

الكل

السؤال 02

هل توافق أن اغلب مستخدمي التيك توك يستعملون التبديل اللغوي بين اللغة الفرنسية و العربية؟

نعم

لا

السؤال 03

أنت كمتابع لتطبيق التيك توك هل تفضل هذا التبديل اللغوي بين العربية و الفرنسية؟

نعم

لا

السؤال 04

حسب رأيك رتب دوافع التبديل اللغوي الآتية من الأكثر أهمية إلى الأقل أهمية (من رقم 01

الأكثر أهمية إلى رقم 11 الأقل أهمية)

ثراء اللغة الفرنسية

تغطية العجز اللغوي بخصوص بعض الألفاظ

جلب الانتباه

التكيف مع المستمع

التعبير عن التضامن و القرب من المستمع

التقليد

الكفاءة النسبية للمتحدثين

الهويات التي يمكنهم التعبير عنها من خلال اللغة

تكرار نفس العبارة بلغة أخرى قصد الشرح

إثبات التحضر

التكلم حول موضوع خاص

دوافع أخرى اذكرها : (إن وجدت)

.....

.....

.....

.....

السؤال 05

كمتابع لتطبيق التيك توك ما مدى موافقتك على هذا التبديل اللغوي؟

موافق لحد أقصى

موافق

لا يهكم الأمر

معارض

معارض إلى حد كبير

السؤال 06

عند مصادفتك لهذه الظاهرة (التبديل اللغوي) في تطبيق التيك توك ما رأيك في الأشخاص الذين

يستخدمون هذا التبديل بين لغتين؟

.....

.....

.....

.....

Appendix B: The Questionnaire Translated in English

Questionnaire

My brothers, my sisters

This questionnaire which you are going to fill in, it helps us to complete our research for obtaining Master's degree under the title: 'a sociolinguistic study of code switching French-Arabic among Algerians users of TikTok application' the first objective of this questionnaire and through your answer is knowing the motives of this phenomenon, as well as knowing your attitudes as a followers of the TikTok application towards this phenomenon.

Part one:

Question 01:

How old are you?

.....

Question 02:

Gender:

Male

Female

Question 03:

What is your educational level?

Primary

Middle

Secondary

University

Part two

Question 01:

Which of the following languages do you speak? (You can choose more than one language):

Modern Standard Arabic

Algerian Arabic (dialect)

French

All languages mentioned

Question 02:

Do you agree that most of TikTok users use Cs between Fr and Ar?

Yes

No

Question 03:

You as a follower of the TikTok app, do you prefer this switch between Ar and Fr?

Yes

No

Question 04:

According to your opinion, classify the following motives of CS from the most important to the least important (from number 01 the most important to number 11 the least important)

The richness of the French language

Covering the linguistic deficit regarding some words

Get attention

Adapting to the listener

Expressing solidarity and closeness to the listener

Imitation

The relative efficiency of the speakers

The identities they can express through language

Repeating the same phrase in another language for the purpose of explanation

Proof of civilization

Talk about a special topic

Other motives suggested:

.....
.....
.....

Question 05:

You as a follower of the TikTok app, how much do you agree with this CS between Ar and Fr?

Totally agree

Agree

You don't care

Disagree

Totally disagree

Question 06:

When you face this phenomenon in the TikTok App, what do you think of people who use this code switching between the two languages Fr and Ar?

.....

.....

.....

....

Thank you for helping!