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FRENCH CODE-MIXING IN ARABIZI ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM

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Abstract

This research paper explores the phenomenon of French code mixing in Arabizi within the Facebook group 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL.' The group comprises Arabic-speaking technicians and engineers from Morocco. The study aims to provide a comprehensive description of the French code mixing observed in this specific online community and investigates the factors influencing its occurrence. The sociolinguistic approach employed in this research incorporates the study of code mixing and its underlying causes. The primary data for analysis consisted of Arabic words, phrases, and technician-specific terminology found in uploads from January 2020 to December 2021 within the Facebook group 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL.' The data collection process involved note-taking techniques as well as screen captures and data tables for further analysis. The analysis of the collected data was conducted using referential and translational equivalent methods. The findings of this study reveal the presence of significant code mixing in Arabizi, combining elements of French and Arabic within the 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL' Facebook group. In its sociolinguistic context, French code mixing serves as an outer code mixing, while Arabic code-mixing functions as an inner code mixing. The Arab youth utilize this Arabizi code mixing to enhance their social standing, as French is perceived as a prestigious and modern language by them.

Keywords: Arabizi, Code-mixing, French, Social Media.

Abstrak

Makalah penelitian ini mengeksplorasi fenomena campur kode bahasa Perancis di Arabizi dalam grup Facebook 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL'. Grup ini terdiri dari para teknisi dan insinyur berbahasa Arab dari Maroko. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran yang komprehensif mengenai campur kode bahasa Perancis yang diamati dalam komunitas online ini dan menyelidiki faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemunculannya. Pendekatan sosiolinguistik yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggabungkan studi tentang campur kode dan penyebabnya. Data

primer untuk analisis terdiri dari kata-kata, frasa, dan terminologi khusus teknisi dalam bahasa Arab yang ditemukan dalam unggahan dari Januari 2020 hingga Desember 2021 di grup Facebook 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL'. Proses pengumpulan data melibatkan teknik pencatatan serta tangkapan layar dan tabel data untuk analisis lebih lanjut. Analisis data yang terkumpul dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode padan referensial dan padan translasional. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya campur kode yang signifikan di Arabizi, yang menggabungkan unsur-unsur bahasa Perancis dan Arab di dalam grup Facebook 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL'. Dalam konteks sosiolinguistiknya, campur kode bahasa Perancis berfungsi sebagai campur kode luar, sedangkan campur kode bahasa Arab berfungsi sebagai campur kode dalam. Para pemuda Arab memanfaatkan campur kode Arabizi ini untuk meningkatkan status sosial mereka, karena bahasa Perancis dianggap sebagai bahasa yang bergengsi dan modern oleh mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Arabizi, Campur Kode Bahasa Perancis, Media Sosial.*

INTRODUCTION

In language contact situations, various linguistic phenomena and anomalies can arise. One such phenomenon is the presence of language constituents from one language found in speakers of other languages. This can manifest as loanwords, interference, code-switching, and code-mixing.¹ In his book 'Language in Contact,' Uriel Weinreich suggests that bilingualism, diglossia, loanwords, and code-switching are among the potential outcomes when multiple languages or language varieties are used within a specific context.²

Arabic languages exhibit a complex morphological structure and possess a vast vocabulary, encompassing three main categories: Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic, and Arabic Dialects.³ Among these, Arabic Dialects display varying orthographic standards and regional variations.⁴ Each dialect group has its own unique linguistic features and grammatical rules.⁵ One such Arabic Dialect is Darija, which represents the commonly spoken Arabic in Morocco. Moroccan Arabic, characterized by its fluency in Arabic, also exhibits a notable practice of

¹ E. Annamalai, "The Language Factor in Code Mixing," *International Journal of The Sociology of Language* 1989, no. 75 (1989): 47.

² Weinreich, Uriel, *Languages in Contact* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2011), 10, <http://digital.casalini.it/9789027284990>.

³ Kheireddine Abainia, "DZDC12: A New Multipurpose Parallel Algerian Arabizi–French Code-Switched Corpus," *Language Resources and Evaluation* 54, no. 2 (June 1, 2020): 2.

⁴ Yoyo Yoyo, "Pengaruh Bahasa Arab Terhadap Identitas Sosio-Kultural dan Keagamaan Masyarakat Koptik Di Mesir," *Jurnal CMES* 10, no. 1 (2017): 2.

⁵ Yoyo Yoyo et al., "High Variety Vs Low Variety Culture in the Arabic Language: The Tensions between Fushā and 'Āmiyya in the Contemporary Arab World," *Arabi: Journal of Arabic Studies* 5, no. 1 (2020): 25–32; Yoyo Yoyo and Abdul Mukhlis, "Historiography of the Arabic Grammar in Europe: The Legacy of Wright's Arabic Grammar," in *First International Conference on Progressive Civil Society (ICONPROCS 2019)* (Atlantis Press, 2019), 212–215, <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iconprocs-19/125908594>.

incorporating French elements into speech. Informal conversations in Moroccan Arabic often involve bilingual speakers seamlessly switching between languages. Such language switching can occur multiple times within the same discourse.⁶ Moroccan Arabic speakers attribute a certain value and prestige to their language.⁷

An investigation conducted by Bentahila (1983) explored the attitudes of bilingual speakers of Arabic and French towards language mixing. The study revealed that 75.22% of the participants expressed strong disapproval of such language mixture. According to their responses, this mixing was attributed to factors such as lack of education, carelessness, pretense, and a sense of identity loss.⁸ It is worth noting that code-switching is a related phenomenon to code-mixing, encompassing instances where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages co-occur within a single sentence, revealing a dynamic linguistic fusion.⁹

Language change and mixing have become prevalent among Moroccans, as they find it functional and convenient to incorporate vocabulary equivalents from different languages in their communication.¹⁰ This linguistic technique, involving the use of lexically non-original words, leads to code-mixing. Bentahila's investigation sample indicates that 24.78% of bilingual Arabic-French speakers recognize the value and social status associated with this language proficiency. The prestige attached to bilingualism has fueled the creation of variations and creative expressions in contemporary Arabic. Furthermore, the process of globalization, driven by technological advancements, has impacted every country, including Morocco, facilitating rapid communication flows worldwide.¹¹

The internet, a transformative technological phenomenon, has revolutionized the way language functions by facilitating the connection between sounds, words, and their meanings.¹² It has become an integral part of society, primarily serving as a communication tool. In several Arab countries, the English language has gained significant prominence, particularly in dominating various technological devices and global platforms, including online conversations, short message (SMS) services, and mobile phones.¹³ The widespread adoption and rapid expansion of internet

⁶ Abdelāli Bentahila, "Motivations for Code-Switching among Arabic-French Bilinguals in Morocco," *Language & Communication* 3, no. 3 (January 1, 1983): 233.

⁷ Annamalai, "The Language Factor in Code Mixing," 48.

⁸ Bentahila, "Motivations for Code-Switching among Arabic-French Bilinguals in Morocco," 234.

⁹ Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing* (Cambridge University Press, 2000), 182.

¹⁰ Bentahila, "Motivations for Code-Switching among Arabic-French Bilinguals in Morocco," 239.

¹¹ Mark Warschauer, Ghada R. El Said, and Ayman G. Zohry, "Language Choice Online: Globalization and Identity in Egypt," *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication* 7, no. 4 (July 1, 2002): 0–0.

¹² Marc Prensky, "Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants Part 1," *On the horizon* 9, no. 5 (2001): 2.

¹³ Peter Siemund, Ahmad Al-Issa, and Jakob R. E. Leimgruber, "Multilingualism and the Role of English in the United Arab Emirates," *World Englishes* 40, no. 2 (June 1, 2021): 195.

networks have given rise to new forms of communication, particularly in the realm of computer-mediated communication, which encompasses various interpersonal interactions.¹⁴

With the availability of advanced communication facilities and evolving language styles, a phenomenon known as code-mixing has emerged, particularly in the context of Arabic-English and French-Arabic languages. This code-mixing practice is commonly referred to as Arabizi (عربيزي)

and French-Arab (فرانكو عرب).¹⁵ Arabizi, also known as the language mode of the Youth of the

New Era (لغة العصر الشبابية), has gained popularity and widespread usage among Arab youth.¹⁶

Arabizi is extensively employed by Arab youth, even in their written daily Arabic. It has become a common practice among Arab expatriates worldwide to use Arabizi in their written Arabic communication through various means, such as mobile device short messages (SMS) or online platforms like Facebook.¹⁷

The classification of interactive communication can be categorized into two modes based on the temporal aspect of mixing: synchronic and asynchronous.¹⁸ This type of interactive communication is commonly observed on social networking sites like Facebook, where direct interactions occur through phrases and sentences in conversations, either in individual posts or group discussions. One such Facebook group is 'OFPPT: BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL' (referred to as gOFPPT), which consists of Arabic-speaking technicians and engineers from Morocco, including several bilingual individuals proficient in Arabic-French. With the advancement of technology and language creativity, many uploads within this group exhibit a blend of French linguistic elements, utilizing the writing mode known as Arabizi or Arabish.

Analyzing the mixing of French lingual units in Arabizi poses certain challenges. In general, French code-mixing in Arabizi lacks standardized rules and common vocabulary, making it necessary to delve into the bilingual function for informal explanatory purposes. Moreover, when

¹⁴ Junghee Lee and Hyunjoo Lee, "The Computer-Mediated Communication Network: Exploring the Linkage between the Online Community and Social Capital," *new media & society* 12, no. 5 (2010): 712.

¹⁵ "Arabizi Popularity Threatening Arabic Proficiency among Native Speakers, Experts Warn," *Jordan Times*, last modified December 18, 2014, accessed June 17, 2023, <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/arabizi-popularity-threatening-arabic-proficiency-among-native-speakers-experts-warn>.

¹⁶ Hamdah Alghamdi and Eleni Petraki, "Arabizi in Saudi Arabia: A Deviant Form of Language or Simply a Form of Expression?," *Social Sciences* 7, no. 9 (2018): 2.

¹⁷ Ashwaq Alsulami, "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of the Use of Arabizi in Social Media among Saudi Arabians," *International Journal of English Linguistics* 9, no. 6 (2019): 260.

¹⁸ Stefan Hrastinski, "The Potential of Synchronous Communication to Enhance Participation in Online Discussions: A Case Study of Two e-Learning Courses," *Information & Management* 45, no. 7 (November 1, 2008): 450.

formal explanations are required, specific terminologies are employed, as certain vocabulary cannot be adequately conveyed in the source language. In such cases, Code-Mixing becomes applicable. The objective of this paper is to investigate the code-mixing of French linguistic units within the Moroccan Arabic dialect in the context of Arabizi, specifically within the gOFPPT Facebook group.

One of the key challenges in studying the phenomenon of French code-mixing in Arabizi within the Moroccan Arabic dialect is the lack of comprehensive research addressing this specific area. There exists a significant gap in the literature regarding the analysis and understanding of the linguistic patterns and sociolinguistic factors that influence French code-mixing in Arabizi. This gap hinders our ability to fully comprehend the motivations, functions, and implications of this language mixing phenomenon. By addressing this research gap, this study aims to shed light on the code-mixing practices of French linguistic units within Arabizi in the context of the gOFPPT Facebook group. Through a detailed analysis of language use and examining the sociolinguistic dynamics at play, this research endeavors to provide valuable insights into the nature and significance of French code-mixing in Arabizi, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of language variation and contact in contemporary digital communication.

METHOD

This study adopts a descriptive research approach, employing the free-involvement-talking method known as 'SBLC.' Data collection was conducted using note-taking techniques, as well as additional recording methods such as screen captures and data tables. The collected data was then analyzed utilizing the referential equivalent method and the translational equivalent method. These analytical approaches aim to provide explanatory descriptions that contrast with the simplistic language typically found in written and spoken sentences of a study.¹⁹

The SBLC method serves as a technical foundation for data collection, specifically by closely examining social media activities within the OFPPT BTP & GÉNIE CIVIL Facebook group. The primary focus of this study is to analyze the code-mixing of French lexical units in the Arabizi language. This technique involves observing instances of code-mixing in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences found in the group's uploads within the gOFPPT Facebook group, covering the period from January 1, 2020, to February 30, 2022.

¹⁹ L J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi Ed.)* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010), 6..

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Within the gOFPPT Facebook group, various forms of code-mixing can be observed, classified based on language reference, the level of linguistic elements, and contextual situations. These code mixes encompass a wide range of linguistic components, including words, phrases, clauses, basters, reduplication, and idioms, forming the basis of discussions within the group. One notable example of code-mixing in the gOFPPT community is a post shared by Amine Manfa on August 22, 2021, where he uploaded a house concept design while residing in Mohammedia. This particular post demonstrates the code-mixing of French lingual units in Arabizi within the gOFPPT Facebook group.



Figure 1. Code-mixing and Arabizi writing (uploads from Amine Manfa)²⁰

- i. Amine Manfa : *Salam à votre avis kijatkom had l conception*
: Halo, what do you think of this concept
- ii. Hind Bouyadi : *Amine Manfa conception zwina ghi dir les fenêtres whewi lwc*
: Amine Manfa concept is very good, model of windows without locks.

Code-Mixing Data			CONTEXT OF SPEECH	CODE-MIXING FORM	FACTORS
UPLOADS	LES MOTS	ARAB IZI			
i. Amine Manfa: <i>Salam à votre avis kijatkom had l conception</i> Amine Manfa: Halo, what do you all think of this concept'	'à votre avis' 'L' 'conception' 'n' 'les fenêtres'	'Salam' 'kijatkom had' 'zwina' 'ghi dir' 'whewi'	S= The conversation was contained in the gOFPPT. The speech event occurred on August 22, 2021 P= Speech delivered by Amine Manfa (S1) as a speaker and Hind Bouyadi (P2) as a speech partner. E= Hind Bouyadi gives appreciation to the concept created by the uploader. (mix dialog code) A= Amine Manfa is asking for opinions	(S1) = outer code-mixing. 1. Phrase : - <i>à votre avis</i> , 'what do you think.' (Verbal Phrases) 2. Baster : - <i>L</i> (affixation of ma'rifah alif lam)	<i>Purpose and goal</i> , where Amine Manfa wants to get other people's opinions and comments from the results of

²⁰ "OFPPT: BTP & génie civil | Salam à votre avis kijatkom had l conception," accessed June 17, 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/groups/OfpptBtpGenieCivil/posts/4243311925749089/>.

Code-Mixing Data			CONTEXT OF SPEECH	CODE-MIXING FORM	FACTORS
UPLOADS	LES MOTS	ARAB IZI			
<p>ii.Hind.Bouyadi: Amine Manfa</p> <p>conception</p> <p><i>zwina ghi dir les fenêtres whewi lwc</i></p> <p>Hind.Bouyadi: Amine Manfa</p> <p>the concept is very good, the model of unlocked windows</p>		<p>’</p> <p>’lwc’</p>	<p>on the concept of the building he is designing. (code-mixing description)</p> <p>K= Hind Bouyadi openly gave an award to Amine Manfa "conception zwina" who was also a building design expert who understood the basis and output of a concept, marked by the sentence <i>les fenêtres whewi lwc</i>"</p> <p>I= The conversation was delivered using Arabizi typewritten language. There was a French code-mixing in the form of <i>à votre avis, la conception les fenêtres</i>, and adding a photo to get a response to what was created.</p> <p>N= The comments from Hind Bouyadi remarkably made Amine Manfa happy with the concept he was making. This includes the norm of creating happiness for others.</p> <p>G= This is a verbal utterance written in the Facebook Group.</p>	<p>and French word article LA for feminine word type of conception)</p> <p>3. word : - la conception, ‘concept’(nouns)</p> <p>Inner Code Mixing</p> <p>1. <i>kijatkom</i> “كيجاتكوم”, ‘how’ (P2) = outer code-mixing.</p> <p>1. words : - Conception, ‘concept’ (nouns) - Les Fenêtres, ‘windows’ (nouns)</p>	<p>calculating the building by inserting French phrases and words in it.</p>

Based on the table, there is a code-mixing and language variations written. Greetings, this type of linguistic unit is Arabizi of سلام. Next one ‘... *à votre avis.*’. This is the first case of the finding of a code-mixing from the French language, meaning 'your opinion'. The next lingual linguistic is ‘*kijatkom had l conception.*’ There are two analyses of it; the first is *kijatikom had* had using Arabizi, which in its Arabic writing standards; كيجاتكوم هدا, this phrase is a Moroccan standard dialect. For translation, it is necessary to use references from the internet, the website; *speakmorrocan.com*. In equivalent translating, ‘how you feel?’ onwards ‘*l conception*’, there is a mixture of languages and variations in lingual units. ‘L’ can be defined as two types of language in this analysis. First, ‘L’ refers to *ma’rifah* in Arabic, ‘ال’, the word clothing, followed by the Arabic *syamsiyyah* or *qomariyyah*. Still, it can also be an article of the French word ‘La’.

The analysis of both ‘ال’ *ma’rifah* or ‘La’ the French word article also requires a search of the type lingual unit used afterward i.e. ‘*conception*’, in the dictionary online that *merriam-webster French-English* meaning *concept, design, sketch*. With this, it can be concluded that the lingual unit ‘L’ is a French word article as evidenced by the use of the next word i.e., *conception* is a linguistic unit necessary for a word article to support the official rules of the French word pattern. Referring to it, it can be concluded that Amine Manfa, who uploaded a photo containing the design and

concept of the building count, written with ‘*Salam à votre avis kijatkom had l conception*’ or in English ‘Halo, what do you think of this concept’ Amine Manfa was seeking opinions from Experts Technicians and Architects on gOFPPT and found comments from Hind Boutui: *amine Manfa the concept is outstanding without locked windows.*

For the first case data, it could be interpreted that the uploader was a Building Design expert where the field could only be achieved by educated people, and he is accustomed to using French as his exposure in the field of technicians. It can be seen from the responders of the upload from Amine Manfa that several language variations are combined between a mixture of French lexical units with the Arabizi writing style such as Comments from an Account named Hind Bouyadi; *Amine Manfa conception zwina ghi dir les fenêtres whewi lwc* there are several French Code-Mixing i.e. *conception & les fenêtres* and Arabizi i.e. *zwina زونة ghi dir غي دير whewi lwc وهو*

لوك. From this, it should be concluded that bilingualism was an important helpful point for the explanation of terms available in French. From this, it can be concluded that bilingualism is an important, valuable point for explaining a material in which the materials are only general terms in French.

Some factors that are the basis for the mixing of languages are that words in foreign languages are difficult to forget and tend to be commonly used with the same stable meaning in the social community. There is also limited vocabulary that is not available in the native language of the speaker, so the role of code-mixing is very significant.

1. French as Outer Code-Mixing in Situation



Figure 2. Code-Mixing Factor (upload from Simo M Hji)²¹

The factors of code-mixing due to the *End Purpose-goal* are as follows.

- i. Simo M Hji : *3afakoum xkhoun li dfa3 milf dyalo f branche génie civil ofppt mknes*
: sorry brothers, who can give his application file in the genie civil ofppt branch,
- ii. Bahija Berddouzi : *Video fih ga3 les renseignements 3la la filliere*
: this video has complete information.
- iii. Simo M Hji : *merci bq* (beaucoup, arif)
: thankyou

Code-Mixing Data			CONTEXT OF SPEECH	CODE-MIXING FORM	FACTOR S
UPLOADS	LES MOTS	ARAB IZI			
i. Simo M Hji : <i>3afakoum xkhoun li dfa3 milf dyalo f branche génie civil ofppt mknes</i> Simo M Hji : sorry bro, who can give you the application file in the genie branch civil ofppt.	<i>Branch e'</i> <i>'génie civil ofppt'</i> <i>'Video'</i> <i>'les renseignements'</i> <i>'la filliere'</i>	<i>'3afakoum xkhoun li dfa3 milf dyalo f fih ga3'</i>	S= The conversation was found on gOFFPPT on July 29, 2020 P= The speech was taught by Simo M Hji (S1) as a 1. Word 'speaker and Bahija Berddouzi as speech partner (S2). Video(nouns E= post commented by Bahija Berddouzi) ' accompanied by an explanatory reference video link. -Les A= Simo M Hji is requesting an app with installed Renseignements mode for building technicians with design power nts because speakers do not have it. Bahija Berddouzi as (Adjektival) a speech partner responded to Simo M Hji's post by 2. phrase providing a video reference to direct speakers to install building technician mode on the Autocad apps. K= Bahija Berddouzi commented simply with a (adjective quick-to-understand explanation. I= the speech event occurs with the Arabizi written language used by the speaker by inserting the French) lexical unit, i.e., 'branch genie civil gOFFPPT.' When the speaker gets a response from his speech partner, he says thank you in French, ' merci bq' with argot type 'bq'= beaucoup. N= Bahija Berddouzi as a speech partner, responded to see a reference he provided in the form of a video link 2) so that Simo M Hji gave back his response by saying a polite word that appreciated his speech partner merci bq 'merci beaucoup' or thanks. bro' G= The utterance is a verbal utterance written in the Facebook Group.	Outer-Code-Mixing (nouns) -Les Renseignements (Adjektival) 2. phrase (adjective) phrases) InnerCode-Mixing 1. phrase - m xkhoun 'sorry (Adjective Phrases)	<i>End Purpose-goal</i> in the case where there is a limitation of lexical units that are not available in Arabic regarding the material of the building technician eating the role of code-mixing is highly significant.
ii. Bahija Berddouzi : <i>Video fih ga3 les renseignements 3la la filliere</i> Bahija Berddouzi : this video has complete information.					
iii. Simo M Hji : <i>merci bq</i> Simo M Hji : thanks alot					

Based on the table, the role of code-mixing is very significant in the case of speech, where there are limitations of linguistic units that are not available in Arabic regarding the material of building technicians. The utterances of Simo M HJI, i.e., branches génie civil gOFFPPT, is an element of the French phrase that describes the branching features in the field of building

²¹ "OFFPPT: BTP & génie civil | 3afakoum xkoun li dfa3 milf dyalo f branche génie civil ofppt mknes," accessed June 17, 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/groups/OfpptBtpGenieCivil/posts/3078725182207775/>.

technicians. Speakers (i) use these language elements to make it easier for speech partners to give the correct response and answer, then external language terms are used (*outer code-mixing*). Bahija Berddouzi as a speech partner (ii) responds by using French elements in the form of words that he embeds in the Arabizi written language, i.e. *Video*, *les renseignements*, and *la filiere* where the three are types of nouns that explain the term technician that does not exist in Arabic.

2. Arabic Dialect as Inner Code-Mixing

The following are mixed codes in Inner Code-Mixing, where words are in the Arabic Dialect.



Figure 3. Inner Code-Mixing Factor (upload from Fatima Zahra Alaoui)²²

- i. Fatima Zahra Alaoui : *salut, ana déjà machiti lihom bac o khalsiti dik 950 dh ms sfto liya db had msg prq?*
 : halo, I've confirmed, and paid 950 dirham but they sent message, why?
- ii. Stoun Halazon : *Siri 3andhom bticket dial ikhlas*
 : make sure you have a ticket received as marker.

Code-Mixing Data			CONTEXT OF SPEECH	CODE-MIXING FORM	FACTORS
UPLOADS	LES MOTS	ARABIZI			

²² "OFPPT: BTP & génie civil | Salut. Ana déjà machiti daf3ti lihom bac o khalsiti dik 950 dh ms sfto liya db had msg prq," accessed June 17, 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/groups/OfpptBtpGenieCivil/posts/4228189873927961/>.

Code-Mixing Data			CONTEXT OF SPEECH	CODE-MIXING FORM	FACTORS
UPLOADS	LES MOTS	ARABIZI			
<p>i. Fatima Zahra Alaoui : <i>salut, ana déjà machiti lihom bac o khalsiti dik 950 dh ms sfto liya db had msg prq?</i> Fatima Zahra Alaoui : halo, I've confirmed, and paid 950 dirham but they sent message, why?</p> <p>ii. Stoun Halazon : <i>Siri 3andhom bticket dial ikhlas</i> Stoun Halazon : make sure you have a ticket received as marker</p>	<p>'salut' 'déjà' 'msg' 'prq'</p>	<p>'ana' 'machiti' 'daf3ti' 'lihom' 'khalsiti' 'dik' 'dh' 'ms' 'sfto' 'liya' 'db'</p>	<p>S = The conversation is contained in the gOFPPPT uploaded on August 17, 2021. P = The conversation took place at gOFPPPT and was delivered by Fatima Zahra Alaoui (P1) as speaker and Stoun Halazon (P2) as speech partner. E = Stoun Halazon gives directions from confusion from Fatima Zahra. A = Fatima Zahra Alaoui said that she got a short message from her course agent at L'IS BTP regarding her payment, even though Fatima Zahra Alaoui had already paid 950 dirhams (mixed code descriptions) and made her ask the group members about the incident.. K = The conversation showed Fatima Zahra Alaoui was confused over the short message she received, so she greeted the group members with mixed French codes and asked about what she encountered in the short message by inserting a French lingual unit and Stoun Halazon responded with a written type of language segment of affirmation to double-check the payment note and the ticket she received as a marker. I = The speech event uses Arabizi typewritten language by inserting a French code-mixing in the form of greeting words, salute which means hello, deja which means already, and bac, which refers to a course N = in Stoun Halazon's response, he was giving assurances to check, and the answer led Fatima Zahra Alaoui to re-examine her payment for her in the form of a ticket G = Tuturan tersebut merupakan tuturan lisan yang dituliskan dalam Facebook Group.</p>	<p>S1) = outer code-mixing 1. word : - salut, 'halo', (greeting word.) - déjà, 'already'(vera) - msg, 'message', (noun siglasion) - prq, 'why?' (Promonima Interrogativa siglasion) (S2) = Hybrid Code-mixing 1. Word Bticket, 'with a ticket' (affix word)</p>	<p><i>Speech events where there are words in French are difficult to forget and tend to be commonly used with the same stable meaning among their social communities (low frequency of wird)</i></p>

Based on the table, at the event of the speech, some words in the Arabic Dialect are difficult to forget and tend to be commonly used with the same stable meaning in the social community. (*low frequency of wird*). Seen in the speech of Fatima Zahra Alaoui, i.e. *khalsiti dik 950 dh ms sfto liya db had msg prq*, on the black bold letter sign is an element of Arabic Dialect which means *ms* مش

-not- *db* دب -now- *had* هذا -this one- which is a demonstrative pronoun in an utterance. Speakers

(i) use these language elements to make it easier for their speech partners to respond with the lingual unit of their original speech to get the answer to the same type of language so that the language can be understood internally. The linguistic unit of the Arabic Dialect (*inner code-mixing*) is used. Stoun Halazon as a Speech Partner (ii) gives a response using Arabic Dialect element in the

form of *Siri 3andhom bticket dial ikhlas* which means per-word; *Siri سيري* -make sure- *dial ديال* - him- both words are verb types and nouns which serve for the command to do something and pronouns of people or objects which are both most commonly used by gOFPPT members in every speech event that occurs mainly Moroccan who speak bilinguals Arabic-French.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study indicate that the usage of French lexical units in Arabizi is prevalent among Arab speakers engaged in language communication activities. This linguistic phenomenon showcases language variations in Arabizi and the occurrence of code-mixing with French elements, as observed in the content shared within the gOFPPT community. Arabizi has emerged as a modern written form of language commonly employed by Arab youth in their communication on social media platforms.

Furthermore, Arabizi has evolved into a distinct slang language, reflecting the dynamic nature of language development among the younger generation. Arab youth take pride in their ability to communicate using both Arabic and French, considering Arabic as their native language and French as a contemporary and prestigious language. This highlights the significance of bilingualism and the cultural value attached to the proficiency in both languages among Arab youth.

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