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A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Male Prisoners' Argot at Ain Tadles Penal Institution in Mostaganem

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Master Degree in "*Linguistics*"

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DEDICATION

This research is wholeheartedly dedicated to my beloved parents, husband, children, sisters, brothers, and dear friends. I will never forget those who sincerely supported me with their prayers, kindness, and efforts. To all of you, I gladly dedicate this work and these words. Thank you.

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims to conduct a socio-pragmatic analysis of male prisoners' argot at Ain Tadles Penal Institution (ATPI) in Mostaganem. In fact, the study attempts to examine the symbolic meanings embedded in the argot used by prisoners at Mostaganem's Penal Institution. In addition, it aims to determine if the prisoners' argot is affected by some social variables like age, région and years of detention. The study similarly intends to identify the multifaceted functions that argot words play in the communication and interactions among inmates at Mostaganem's Penal Institution. To meet the objectives of the study, a questionnaire including 38 questions was administered to 25 male prisoners of ATPI to trigger the argot they use in addition to its symbolic meaning. The yielded results were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The findings revealed that prisoners adopted several words and expressions and these enacted different pragmatic meanings. Correspondingly, the analysis established that argot is strongly used by prisoners in their daily life within the penal institution and the prisoners' argot actively contributes to the structuring and facilitation of social relations within the confines of the penal institution. As found less affected by age or region, argot words play a role as a hidden language for communication among ATPI's inmates. These terms reflect institutional culture and regional dialects. Understanding these linguistic nuances ensures effective communication and rehabilitation strategies within correctional facilities.

Keywords: Ain Tadles Penal Institution, argot, inmates, prison jargon, socio-pragmatic analysis.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATPI: Ain Tadles Penal Institution

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Language, as a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon, is adapted and modified due to diverse factors such as region, social status, and gender. The way people communicate at home may significantly differ from the language used in professional environments. The distinctive linguistic characteristics employed by a group of individuals who share the same profession are encapsulated in the term "jargon," encompassing technical terminology that may be incomprehensible to those outside the group (Rabiah, 2018).

Within the unique social context of prisons, language takes on distinct features that can be classified as prison jargon. This specific form of linguistic expression emerges due to the shared experiences and circumstances of individuals incarcerated in correctional facilities (Looser, 2001). This jargon has specific meanings related to the prison context. Words and phrases used in this environment often carry unique connotations and serve distinct functions within the inmate community. For instance, certain terms might be used to convey information discreetly, express solidarity, or establish social hierarchies. Understanding this specialized language provides valuable insights into the social dynamics and cultural norms of prison life (Looser, 2001).

According to Meyers et al. (2017), examining the linguistic dynamics within the prison context is essential for the acknowledgment that language serves as a powerful tool for communication, social identity, and cultural expression. The study of language in prisons goes beyond the mere analysis of words and phrases; it delves into the complex network of social relationships, power dynamics, and coping mechanisms that emerge in confined settings. The examination of prison language provides a unique window into the lived experiences of individuals navigating the complexities of incarceration.

The linguistic environment within prisons is inherently shaped by the multifaceted challenges and constraints faced by inmates. These challenges include the loss of personal

autonomy, restricted social interactions, and the need to adapt to a highly regulated and controlled environment. Consequently, the language that evolves within these settings reflects the resilience, creativity, and adaptability of individuals striving to assert agency within the constraints imposed by the prison system (Wooldredge, 2020).

One key aspect of linguistic study in prison settings is the exploration of jargon – a form of language that serves as a means of communication within specific social groups (Wittenberg, 1996). Prison jargon not only facilitates communication but also functions as a tool for identity construction and solidarity among inmates. The technical and specialized vocabulary within prison jargon often arises as a response to the unique challenges and experiences shared by incarcerated individuals (Wittenberg, 1996). Understanding this specialized language is of paramount importance for comprehending the social dynamics and subcultures that emerge within the prison community.

The present study examines the argot adopted by the male prisoners' community in Ain Tades Penal Institution (ATPI) in the city of Mostaganem which is located in the west of Algeria. The study similarly sheds light on the symbolic meaning of the used argot. Motivated by male prisoners' firsthand experiences within the penal institution, the researcher embarked on a comprehensive exploration of these symbolic meanings. Understanding the nuances of prison argot is crucial not only for linguistic analysis but also for gaining insights into the distinctive practices and communication patterns within the prison environment.

The study aims to:

- 1- Examine the symbolic meanings embedded in the argot words used by male prisoners at ATPI in Mostaganem.
- 2- Explore the effect of age, region and the intellectual level of the prisoners on the argot they use in prison.
- 3- Shed light on the multifaceted functions that argot words play in the communication

and interactions among inmates at ATPI.

In the present research, the following research questions are devised:

- 1- What are the different symbolic meanings that can be discerned from the argot words employed by the male prisoners at ATPI?
- 2- In what ways do age, region, and the nature of habitual incarceration of the prisoners influence the argot that they use in prison?
- 3- What are the different functions of the argot used during the interaction between male inmates at ATPI?

The following hypotheses are formulated as possible answers to the aforementioned research questions:

- 1- The argot words adopted by the male prisoners at ATPI have different symbolic and pragmatic meanings.
- 2- The use of argot by male prisoners varies according to their age, region, and nature of habitual incarceration.
- 3- The use of argot words among inmates at ATPI functions to establish and reinforce social hierarchies within the inmate community.

The exploration of the symbolic meanings, social contributions, and multifaceted functions of argot words employed by inmates at ATPI holds significant implications for our understanding of the intricate dynamics within prison communities. Unraveling the layers of this specialized language not only sheds light on the unique subculture within the institution but also provides valuable insights into how communication influences social relationships and functions among incarcerated individuals. This research aims to contribute to a deeper comprehension of the linguistic and social dimensions of prison life, fostering a more nuanced understanding of the lived experiences of inmates and potentially informing initiatives for improved communication and rehabilitation strategies within correctional settings.

The study at hand comprises three chapters. The first chapter focuses on defining the key terms and introducing the sociolinguistic dimensions of argot and prison argot concerning ATPI. This chapter similarly examines existing research on the topic to establish a foundation for the current study. The chapter critically analyzes the methodologies, findings, and gaps in previous studies, highlighting areas where further investigation is needed.

The second chapter revolves around the methodology carried out to conduct the current study. As such, the chapter provides a scrutinized account of the method of data collection, the participants, taking part in the study and the instrument adopted to collect data. It similarly explains the method of data analysis. Through this analysis, insights will be gained regarding the meanings of the argot words adopted by male inmates.

The final chapter sheds light on the pragmatic analysis of prison argot. In this regard, the collected words and expressions are systematically categorized based on their functions and contexts, providing insights and conclusions about the pragmatic meanings of male prisoners' jargon and how this jargon builds and maintains social bonds among inmates.

CHAPTER ONE: LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. Introduction

This theoretical chapter delves into the sociolinguistic dimensions of prison argot aiming to unravel the intricacies of how language functions as a social tool, shaping group dynamics and identity within specific contexts. Through a comprehensive exploration of key terms and sociolinguistic frameworks, it becomes possible to understand the nuanced roles that prison argot plays in constructing and delineating social boundaries.

1.2. Language and Society

Hornby (1995) defines language as “a system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings” (p. 662). In a similar vein, Ramelan (1992) posits that “language is as arbitrary as the sequences of speech sounds that it constitutes. Humans are aggregated to make interpersonal communications by producing these sounds” (p. 10). The features of human language have been widely described by linguists. The major work that presented these features is done by Hockett (1960). Several researchers such as Chaer and Agustina (2004) explained and elaborated Hockett’s design features. features, which include the fact that speech signals rapidly vanish, the use of sound for communication, and the ability to send and receive information from any direction individuals can hear, understand, and control their speech in addition to speaking. the primary function of language is communication, sounds have distinct meaning, and there is no direct correlation between a word’s sound and meaning. Language comprises discrete parts that can be put together in various ways. It is composed of smaller units that combine to produce larger, more significant ones, and it can communicate about things that are not there, create new messages, and learn from others. These characteristics draw attention to how complicated and distinct human language is, including communicating by sound, sending messages in all directions, and receiving them from a particular source.

As the main medium by which we communicate our ideas, feelings, and cultural values to one another language is an essential component of human connection. Examining the social

setting in which language functions as well as its structure and usage are essential to comprehending the complexities of language.

In addition, language is characterized as a structured method involving arbitrary signals, including sounds, gestures, or written symbols, utilized as mediums for expressing thoughts and emotions within human existence. In this line of thought, Hudson (1996) argues that studying language is attached to social factors of the language. According to him, the study of language in relation to society is known as “sociolinguistics” (p. 6). Similarly, Sumarsono (2002) considers sociolinguistics as an institutional framework of studying language in correlation with its users or speakers (p. 2).

Moreover, Chaer and Agustina (2004, p. 2) state that sociology is an objective study of people’s behavior in their society, institution, and their social activities in the community. Meanwhile, linguistics is defined as a study that uses language as an object. Thus, sociolinguistics can be defined as an interdisciplinary study that studies the use of language in society. According to the statements above, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is one of the linguistic branches that studies language and language varieties used by people in different social and contextual settings.

Sociolinguistics delves into how social factors like ethnicity, age, and social class influence the way language is used (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). To fully understand this relationship, sociolinguists explore various language varieties, including jargon, slang and anti-language. By examining these diverse language forms, sociolinguistics sheds light on how social identities and group dynamics are constructed and communicated through language.

1.3. Language Variation

According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015), language variation refers to the differences in speech or writing among speakers of the same language due to various social and

geographical factors. Moreover, there are five types of language variation (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

1.3.1 Dialect

The first type is dialect, which is the collection of attributes (phonetic, phonological, syntactic, morphological, and semantic) that make one group of speakers noticeably different from another group of speakers of the same language. This term refers to the language varieties characteristic of different regional groups (Crystal, 2003, p.136).

1.3.2. Register

According to Agha (1999) “copied A register is a linguistic repertoire that is associated, culture internally, with particular social practices and with persons who engage in such practices. The use of a register conveys to a member of the culture that some typifiable social practice is linked indexically to the current occasion of language use, as part of its context.” Furthermore, according to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) register refers to the variation in language use depending on the context, purpose, and audience, encompassing differences in vocabulary, grammar, and tone suited to different situations.

1.3.3. Jargon

Jargon refers to a specialized form of language employed by individuals who share a common interest or occupation. As a result, group members utilize specific words and expressions that may only be comprehensible within their circle (Gumperz, J.J., 1982). Furthermore, Hornby (1995) believes that jargon comprises technical terms and expressions that are utilized by a particular group of people with the same professionalities or have the same interests in common. Therefore, jargon can be defined as a special form of language variation that is “used by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other

group bound together by mutual interests” such as legal, religious, and agricultural jargon (Richards and Schmidt, 2013).

However, Brown and Attardo (2005) argue that various social and professional groups have the potential to cultivate their unique jargon. This phenomenon extends beyond specific technical terms and encompasses the specialized language and expressions employed by individuals within these groups, such as restaurant workers, drug addicts, shepherds, college students, bird keepers, physicians, lawyers, engineers, and others. Thus, jargon encompasses not only technical terminology but also words and expressions that are predominantly used and comprehended within these specific communities.

Jargon, as Richards and Schmidt (2013) point out, is more than just random words – it is a distinct variety of language. This specialized vocabulary acts as a code within a particular community, be it professional or social (ibid). For professionals, jargon offers a level of precision that everyday language might lack. Technical terms like "photosynthesis" in biology or "transistor" in electronics allow for clear and concise communication within those fields (Lutz, 1989). But jargon's benefits extend beyond accuracy. Using the right jargon can elevate the speaker's status and lend importance to the topic at hand (ibid). Imagine a doctor confidently discussing a patient's "myocardial infarction" (heart attack) – the technical term inspires trust and expertise.

There is also a social aspect of jargon. Shared vocabulary fosters a sense of camaraderie and belonging within a group (TeStrake, 2001). When gamers, for instance, use terms like "noob" or "OP" – it creates a sense of shared experience and in-group knowledge. However, the flip side is that jargon can also be exclusionary. Someone unfamiliar with the jargon might feel lost and alienated, highlighting the boundaries of the group.

1.3.4. Slang

Slang is an informal language with words and phrases that are not used in formal settings. These words can be fun and creative, but they might not be understood by everyone. They are still part of the language, even though they might not be in the dictionary. Eble (1996) confirms that slang refers to informal vocabulary that does not belong to a language's standard vocabulary. Godley et al. (2007) argued that slang is associated with particular social groups, like teenagers, surfers, or gamers. It reflects their shared experiences and in-group understanding. Using slang allows members of a group to signal their belonging and strengthen their social bonds. Slang can also be a way for groups to differentiate themselves from the broader society, creating a sense of separation and coolness. Slang terms are constantly evolving, with new ones created and old ones fading away. This reflects the changing nature of social groups and language itself.

1.3.5. Accent

According to Trudgill (2000), an accent is “the way in which a person pronounces their language, often associated with a particular geographical region or social group.” In other words, Accent refers to the distinctive patterns of pronunciation characteristic of a particular region, social group, or individual. It encompasses the variations in stress, intonation, and articulation that distinguish the speech of different speakers.

The sociolinguistic aspects of varieties in any language cause changes at the pragmatic level. Thus, it is important to define the field of pragmatics before focusing on the social context under investigation.

1.4. Introducing Pragmatics

The use of language in context is the major aim of Pragmatics. The latter delves into the study of how language is used in context. It explores the meaning that goes beyond the literal

words, taking into account factors like speaker intentions, social relationships, and the broader environment. Unlike semantics, which focuses on word meaning, pragmatics examines how context shapes the interpretation of utterances. For instance, one phrase can have multiple meanings depending on the context. Particularly, in some social contexts, a semantic shift occurs and leads even to pragmatic shifts of the meanings.

Language is very important for society and individuals because it is a means of communication through which we can share our opinions, ideas, and thoughts. Accordingly, language has its unique form that is employed to classify, identify, modify, and indicate individual actions. Besides, there are some forms of language that are used for specific occasions and to deliver specific meanings, anti-language is one example.

1.5. Anti-Language

A type of sociolect or language that emerges within a subculture that aims to forge a unique identity apart from the mainstream is referred to as anti-language. It frequently emerges in disenfranchised or rebellious organizations, providing a means of communication for members to retain exclusivity or secret. The usage of slang, code words, and unusual idioms that are incomprehensible to outsiders are characteristics of anti-languages. This language not only makes group communication easier, but it also strengthens the group's identity and unity against the prevailing culture. For instance, the linguist Michael Halliday created the term anti-language; to characterize the linguistic practices of social outcasts such as criminals, inmates, or those who employ a specific lexicon to set themselves apart.

According to Einat and Einat (2000) claim that, "language, as a main mode of communication, is a key component in socialization and the development and perpetuation of behavioral codes" (p.310). Indeed, language is learned for communication, as an instrument, as a tool, as a critical component in socialization, growth, and the replication of behavioral patterns, and, ultimately as a means of survival as a member of the human race.

Languages are reflections of the souls of the society in they are born, reflecting the history of their interactions. They are micro-translations of social structures that reaffirm and replicate cultural myths and social life patterns, and they are not only integral to humanity's cultural history, in addition it is irreducible representations of human ingenuity and variation. Similarly, Einat (2006, p.147) claims that “different social groupings exhibit significant differences in their language. In fact, the divisions between sub-groups in society may be identified precisely by the unique characteristics of their language.

The language in which a group thinks and communicates organizes its members' experiences, shapes their world and social reality, and records their experiences throughout time. The language that a community speaks acts as a socio-cultural indicator of that culture. Because language contains a group's values, beliefs, attitudes, and ideas, everybody who speaks it shares the language's world-stance. Studying the language in reference to crimes, courtroom and legal contexts is the focus of forensic linguistics. It is necessary to define and introduce this field as it is relevant to this study.

1.6. Forensic Linguistics

According to Coulthard et al. (2016), the study of language usage in legal contexts is known as forensic linguistics. It uses linguistic analysis to investigate criminal behavior and get insight into legal matters.

It includes:

- 1- Locating Authors: Using writing style, one might determine the author of a document, such as a ransom note or threat.
- 2- Voice Analysis: Recognizing individuals in recordings based just on their voices.
- 3- Conversation analysis: examining how individuals converse in order to comprehend the relationships and context of legal situations.

- 4- Legal Language: Comprehending and elucidating the terminology employed in court documents and legal proceedings.
- 5- Emergency Calls: Assessing the veracity of 911 calls through analysis.
- 6- Plagiarism Detection: Identifying duplicate content in professional and scholarly works.
- 7- Translation Issues: Assisting with linguistic translations in court proceedings

Law enforcement and legal professionals benefit from forensic linguistics' unambiguous, objective interpretation of language evidence.

As far as this study is concerned, after presenting pragmatics, anti-language and forensic linguistics, it is important to focus on the context of this study, the prison life.

1.7. Prison Subculture

There are virtually few unplanned, unrestricted activities in the penitentiary subculture. An Inmate's connection to the jail environment influences their predictable behavior. It is possible to comprehend and explain injuries, attacks, humiliations, and social isolation as the outcome of carefully thought-out activities (Smith, 2023).

According to Einat, (2005) "Inmates engage in occupational settings inside and outside the prison, participate in supportive intake workshops and correctional programs (often with their spouses and children), and have the opportunity to participate in a wide range of formal and informal education projects" (p. 2). That is to say, inmates engage in different treatment activities that support their focus, needs, performance, familial relationships, and accessible community resources, such as developing personal rehabilitative programs and contacting community agencies for assistance.

The language of sub-groups, subcultures, or speech communities, may include

idiosyncratic expressions that do not exist in the formal language of the larger society or “borrowed” words that are assigned new meanings or are used in novel contexts (Einat, 2006, p.174).

The prisoner’s unique combinations of formal language and contrived meanings adopted by sub-groups are termed argot. In this regard, Einat, (2006) maintains that prison subculture and argot are formed “as a reaction to various ‘pains of imprisonment’ and deprivation inmates suffer in captivity” (p. 174).

Patterns of inmate language and conduct are part of a larger criminal code that is brought into the prison. In essence, “inmate subcultures, norms, and roles are extensions of belief systems and norms to which prisoners had subscribed prior to entering prison and that the inmate subculture mirrors prisoners’ perception social and personal characteristics” (Einat, 2006, p.174). Based on this quote, understanding inmates’ subculture is associated with understanding what the language of this subculture means to the people who speak it. Indeed, to recognize the inmates’ subculture is to know how they think and how they interpret themselves within their group or cultural context.

1.7.1. Inmates’ Argot

McShane and Williams (2005) stated that argot is a specialized vocabulary or a set of idioms used by a particular social class or group to conceal the meaning of the communication from others. Argot refers to a specialized language or jargon used by a particular group, often characterized by slang, coded words, or secret communication methods. It is typically used by groups such as criminals, subcultures, or professionals to communicate privately or to exclude outsiders.

The language used in prisons originates from codes and clandestine methods that enable criminals to communicate privately. Known as "argot," this language holds significant

importance for inmates. According to Morris and Rothman (1995), argot has been pivotal in shaping inmate identity by introducing a specialized vocabulary, distinct patterns, and unique word placement. This specialized language fostered unity among inmates, offering a level of privacy in communication even under close surveillance. Through coded communication, prisoners could establish their status and rights within the prison community. This shared vocabulary reinforced group identity through words that held meaning only for those initiated into the language.

1.7.2. Sociolinguistic Analysis of Argot: A Brief Review

Language is a communication device used by human beings to convey messages thoughts, wants, and feelings. The complex nature of language comes from its unique use in different contexts and for different purposes. Accordingly, people use language to communicate and comprehend each other. Indeed, effective communication occurs when the involved parties reach a mutual and shared understanding. In prison, prisoners use a specific form of language which is different from the language used in professional environments, this form of language is known as ‘argot’ prisoners communicate, and they use specific forms of words and phrases that can only be understood by this subgroup.

At an international level, Nadrag and Stroescu (2010) explored inmates’ argot in Romanian prisons. Their study aimed to shed light on the lexis and structure of prison argot used among inmates in prison environments. They found that the inmate argot exists in Romanian prisons. Accordingly, prisoners develop their system of norms, values, and behaviours which serves as the core of inmate subculture. Indeed, the peculiarity of the penitentiary setting contributes significantly to the distinctiveness of prison argot. Its application varies depending on the severity of the penalty. Understanding this complicated connection may allow better communication between prisoners and correctional authorities. Furthermore, understanding prison argot has the ability to improve the management of prison-

based programs, making it useful in the complicated process of inmates' rehabilitation and social reintegration.

In another study, Okoth et al. (2019) investigated semantic shift in the Kenyan prison argot. The study aims to examine the main semantic shift used in the Kenyan prison argot based on the lexical pragmatic framework. The study similarly provides a general overview of prison argot terms through analyzing the various types of semantic shifts. The results showed that inmates apply lexical broadening and standard Swahili words which is given additional meaning between prisoners. Furthermore, the semantic meanings of some Swahili words were found to be narrowed. Accordingly, the inmates change the meaning of words in the prisons. These words can be considered as codes between inmates especially in front of the prison officers.

From another perspective, Sabao's study (2019) examined Zimbabwean prison argot. In fact, it was a sociolinguistic and etymological analysis of inmates' discourse at Whawha prison in Zimbabwe. The author shed light on the inmates' use of discourse code in prison community. The findings revealed that Zimbabwe inmates use common communicative code through argot formulated within the prison area. In addition, this specific formulation of language in prison was used to create their own alternative and interactive linguistic space in order to evade prison authorities within prison walls. Moreover, the study confirms that within the prison life, when an individual gets in prison, s/he is obliged to adopt this new language which is spoken by inmates.

In a similar vein, Gałek and Wierzbicki (2022) conducted a study on analyzing prison slang in Polish and English Penitentiary system. The aim of the study was to locate the inmates' vocabulary - dialect and prison sentences' codes used in Poland and Great Britain within the prison context. The study revealed that prison slang is developed on a daily basis. Accordingly, prisoners use creative language with new vocabulary that no one knows or understands.

1.8. Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter provided a theoretical exploration of the sociolinguistic realms of prison argot, shedding light on how language acts as a potent social instrument, molding group dynamics and identity within distinct environments. Indeed, the chapter casts light on the essential terminologies and sociolinguistic frameworks related to the topic at hand. This theoretical overview plays a major role in the understanding of the subtle yet impactful roles that inmates' argot plays in prison. The next chapter will present a detailed account of the methodology adopted to answer the study's research questions and test its hypotheses.

CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

2.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and methodology undertaken in the current study. The latter attempts to examine the socio-pragmatic meaning of argot adopted by male inmates at the target prison in addition to the effect of the prisoners' age, region and intellectual level on the argot they use. The study similarly explores the role of this argot in creating social bonds between inmates in prison. As such, the chapter revolves around describing the participants taking part in the study, the instrument adopted to gather data, the method of data collection, and the method of data analysis.

2.2. Research Design

In the reviewed studies in the previous chapter, descriptive and qualitative approaches were merely adopted to study the jargon of prisoners. However, the present study employs a mixed-method approach in order to examine a raw Algerian case of argot exhibiting a variety of symbolic and connotative meanings within one of the prisons in the Algerian west, namely, Ain Tadles Penal Institution in Mostaganem. In this regard, it is necessary to introduce the case of the study and describe its population.

2.3. The Setting: Ain Tadles Penal Institution

The study at hand was conducted in Ain Tadles Penal Institution (ATPI). It is a security prison located in Mostaganem Province in Algeria. The institution is located in the municipality of Ain Tadles, on the road to Sour. It is 20 kilometers away from down town. It accommodates 896 prisoners, including 796 men, 56 women, and 21 juveniles. ATPI was established in 2020, covering an area of 115,028 square meters.

It is important to note that Algerian Penal institutions are classified as:

- 1) Prevention Institution: Houses prisoners sentenced to between one month and two years.
- 2) Rehabilitation Institution: Houses prisoners sentenced to between one month and five years.

3) Rehabilitation and Reintegration Institution: Houses prisoners with sentences ranging from one month to life imprisonment.

Wing Classification: The wings are classified according to important criteria:

1) Classification based on the nature of the offense, duration of imprisonment, age, and gender.
2) Security classification (low, medium, high) based on the nature of the crime. ATPI has wings at the detention level divided as follows: three wings for men (low-security wing, medium-security wing, and high-security wing), one wing for women, and one wing for juveniles. The institution includes a responsible broadcasting channel, a bakery, a kitchen, a laundry, a library, a visitors' reception wing, workshops, a sewing hall, a sports hall, a hall for events, and a handicrafts hall.

New Policy of the Ministry of Justice, represented by the General Directorate of Prison Management and Reintegration: the policy aims at the social reintegration of prisoners by providing various programs and mechanisms for penal institutions nationwide and their affiliated annexes:

1) External workshops, meaning outside detention.
2) Open environment: Means an environment outside penal institutions, such as the Salatna Institution in Mascara Province (agricultural workshop).
3) External services: Responsible for accompanying released prisoners in coordination with various national support agencies. Reintegration policy within the institution includes providing various educational programs consisting of education, training, religious activities, cultural activities, entertainment, and sports.

Utilization of Various Reintegration Systems: Conditional release, health release, furlough, and halfway house release, whether in work or study.

Work within the Framework of the Open Environment or External Workshops: Collaboration with various provincial directorates and civil society organizations. Utilization

of support mechanisms and programs offered by various support agencies such as ANGEM, ANSEG, awareness-raising within the institution and training with post-release support in coordination with external services or direct guidance.

Education and Training:

- 1) Education: Number of registrants in secondary education: 212 prisoners. Number of registrants in intermediate education: 77 prisoners. Number of registrants in literacy programs: 47 prisoners. Number of registrants in the Baccalaureate exam: 29 candidates. Number of registrants in the intermediate education exam: 34 candidates.
- 2) Training: Number of registrants in vocational training for men: 437. Number of registrants in vocational training for women: 53 prisoners.

2.4. The Participants

With the intent of answering the aforementioned research questions and test the formulated hypotheses regarding the socio-pragmatic analysis of argot adopted by the male prisoners of ATPI, twenty-five 25 prisoners are randomly selected to participate in this study. In this line of thought. According to Olken and Rotem (1995), random sampling helps reduce bias and enhances the reliability of findings.

Although it is employed in this study to ensure a representative sample of inmates, the number of participants is not as important and confirmatory as the occurrences of argot that even a few inmates can provide. By giving each inmate an equal chance of being included in the sample, we aim to reduce selection bias and enhance the validity and reliability of our findings. This method allows us to draw more accurate conclusions about the symbolic meanings, social structuring, and communication functions of the argot words used by inmates, ensuring that our results can be generalized to the broader inmate community within the institution.

Singh (2003) stated that random sampling is one of the most straightforward methods for gathering data from the entire population, as it ensures that each sample has an equal chance of being chosen to fulfill the aim of our research. Further, by selecting participants randomly, it becomes possible to gain extensive insights into how these prisoners use argot language within the institution which is not used outside.

In the present study, the researcher dealt with a homogeneous sample composed of 25 prisoners, originally from four different Algerian cities whose ages range from 17 to 42 years old. In this regard, Acharya et al (2013) stated that “a participants’ sample is a subset of the population selected to be representative of the larger population” (p. 330). It is worth pointing out that the participants exhibit various intellectual levels from primary school to university level, In addition, the participants of the study entered the jail for many reasons such as illegal activities, criminal behavior, and engaging in activities like drug trafficking, extortion, and violence. As for the years of retention, they range from two to seven years.

Table 2.1. Demographic Description of Participants

Item	Criteria	N	Percentage
Age	17 to 25	4	16%
	26 to 30	9	36%
	31 to 42	12	48%
Academic level	Primary School	2	8%
	Middle School	10	40%
	Secondary School	9	36%
	University	4	16%
City of Origin	Mostaganem	11	44%
	Ain Defla	10	40%
	Chlef	2	8%
	Relizane	2	8%
Habitual Nature	First offender	15	60%
	Habitual offender	10	40%

2.5. Data Collection Instrument

In the present study, one instrument was adopted. In fact, a questionnaire was designed for 25 participants (see Appendix A). In this regard, Kabir (2016) defines the questionnaire as “a research method consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the aim of collecting information from respondents” (p. 208). In a similar standpoint, it was defined by Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2018) as a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information and for providing authentic data. That is to say, the questionnaire is an uncomplicated and affordable way for collecting data. Accordingly, a questionnaire can be considered as a helpful research instrument for gathering both qualitative and quantitative data in a short period of time. In fact, Dornyei and Taguchi (2010) stated that “a questionnaire is a valuable data collection tool because of its ‘unprecedented efficiency in terms of (a) researcher time, (b) researcher effort, and (c) financial resources’” (p. 6).

The most important aim behind administrating a questionnaire to male prisoners at ATPI is to determine the vocabulary they employ and its symbolic, connotative and pragmatic meanings. The adoption of a questionnaire is similarly aimed at categorizing words and expressions based on their functionality and interpreting their contextual use that acts as a distinctive marker of their sociolinguistic identity within the specific milieu of ATPI. The questionnaire was regarded by the researcher as the most appropriate data collection tool for this kind of investigation. Indeed, this questionnaire is important for this study since it helps collect enough information in a short period. It is also helpful when the participants do not like to be recorded. In addition, the respondent can finish it and return it quickly.

The questionnaire includes one closed-ended item that targets the prisoner’s quality of sentence retention, that is whether it is their first time prisoned or not. The following items are

open-ended questions. An open-ended questionnaire is intended to elicit a free response from the subject rather than being restricted by limited alternatives. Indeed, according to Naoum (2007): “open questions are used to encourage the respondent to provide free responses” (p. 33). The rationale behind using both types of questions in the present study is to elicit the argot adopted by ATPI’s male prisoners in addition to an examination of its pragmatic and symbolic meaning.

The questionnaire comprises thirty-eight (38) questions organized under five main sections. All questions on the jargon and argot words are open-ended as respondents are required to answer the questions freely to examine their personal use of words. Moreover, when the respondent fills out the questionnaire, he brings all the words he knows according to the question. However, it is worth mentioning that when the prisoner is transferred from one institution to another and from one state to another, some terminology changes according to the dialect and according to the design and structure of the institution.

First, the prisoners were provided with a section in which they had to provide personal information related to their profiles without specifying their names as the questionnaires are anonymous. As such, the respondents are asked to identify their number and age, their intellectual level as well as their country, and the nature of habitual retention; that is, whether the prisoner is a first offender or a habitual offender.

The first section includes ten questions aimed at determining the prisoners’ attitudes toward communication. Additionally, questions are asked about the communication channels they use, the parties they communicate with, and the nature of these interactions. That is, between the prisoner and the administration, or the prisoner and the family, or the prisoner and another prisoner. For example: *What are the means of communication in prison? And what do they mean? who is responsible for managing the hall and its cleanliness? And what does it mean?*

The second section involves eight questions intended to collect data about the prisoners' backgrounds. The questions intend to highlight the personal aspect and life of the prisoners inside and outside the institution, given that the prisoner is taken out of the institution to be judged by authorities. For example: *What are the stages you went through during the trial? Is this your first time in prison? How do you refer to your release from prison? , and how do you refer to someone sentenced to two years?*

The third section comprises two questions that aim to gather information about the prisoners' health. So, it seeks to gather information about the health of the prisoners and the expressions they use when going to the cure rooms. For instance: *what do you call the sedative medication? , and where do they place the patients?*

The fourth section includes fifteen questions that seek to identify the prisoner's living conditions inside the institution and their daily routine from the time they wake up until they sleep. For example: *Where do you buy groceries? where do you get money from?*

The fifth and final section includes two questions aimed at identifying optional stages. In this section, prisoners are free to add words they previously used within the institution but are no longer in use, as well as any new words they have recently learned. Through these questions and this section, prisoners may give us several words that no longer exist. For instance: *Do you know words that were once common but are no longer used today? and why? Do you know any other new words? What are they?*

Additionally, it should be noted that the researcher provided the prisoners with a questionnaire written in the Arabic language instead of English; since not all the participants are familiar with the English language. Thus, the researcher used their mother tongue Arabic in order to make sure that all the participants will be able to answer the questionnaire entries. Moreover, the use of Arabic is believed to avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations of

questions by the participants. By doing so, the researcher will ensure the collection of accurate responses.

To answer the third research question, the researcher relied mainly on her own observation to discern the different functions of the Prisoners' argot in creating and maintaining social bonds in prison. It is worth mentioning that the researcher works in jail. As a result, she is constantly in contact with prisoners. This fact allows her to observe their behaviours including the argot they use during interaction and why they use it.

2.6. Ethical Considerations

This research project is committed to upholding the highest ethical standards in research. Recognizing the sensitive nature of studying incarcerated individuals, the participation in the study is entirely voluntary, and inmates were explicitly informed that they have the right to decline participation without any repercussions. Further, detailed information regarding the study's objectives, methodology, potential risks, and benefits are provided in a language understandable to the participants. All necessary permissions and approvals are obtained from the relevant authorities at ATPI, Mostaganem, including the head of the institution, ensuring ethical conduct and respect of their regulations (see Appendix B).

The data were collected and treated with the utmost confidentiality, ensuring anonymity for all participants. The researcher engaged with inmates in a respectful and non-judgmental manner, avoiding any language or behaviors that might be considered offensive or demeaning.

2.7. Procedure of Data Collection

To gather the required data for the study, the researcher visited the institution eight times over two months to administer the questionnaire and collect data and information. The questionnaire was also modified several times to make it suitable for the research. After obtaining approval from specialists and engaging in discussions and feedback with the relevant

administration, the data collection process was officially approved on February 25th 2024. This study is specifically focused on a group of prisoners within the institution who have been subjected to varying degrees of punishment based on the nature of their crimes and the corresponding disciplinary actions. The approval for data collection was secured through a formal procedure, which involved submitting a document to the department responsible for such matters at the penal institution. Following this submission, the institution accepted our request to proceed with data collection. However, the same procedures were done with the English Department at the University of Mostaganem.

In order to check the validity and the acceptability of the questionnaire and the questions prepared, a pilot study was undertaken before administrating the questionnaire to the prisoners. In fact, a questionnaire was administrated in advance to some male inmates to determine whether the questions were well-organized, appropriate, clear and provided in a suitable manner. According to Abu Hassan, Z, Schattner, p, and Mazza, D, 2006) “the purpose of piloting the questionnaire is to check the clarity of the questionnaire, eliminate ambiguity and difficult terms, collect comments on the questionnaire’s overall format, determine the exact time to fill in the questionnaire and examine the relevance of research objectives” (p.71).

Simply stated, piloting is important for checking the comprehensibility of the raised questions. *The questionnaire was first piloted on the 20st of January 2024 with two (2) prisoners who have been selected randomly from our population before its administration, the piloting stage allows the researchers to detect and edit the devised questions.* After conducting the pilot study, the researcher did not make any changes since it was ensured that the questions were clear and required no modifications as the two prisoners answered them easily.

Afterwards, the researcher asked a psychologist to administrate the questionnaire due to the privacy of the institution which forbids any contact with the prisoners from a foreigner. Thus, the researcher asked the psychologist who has a strong and close relationship with the

male prisoners at Mostaganem's penal institution to administrate the questionnaire. By doing so, the prisoners felt comfortable and at ease. In this regard, the psychologist distributed the questionnaire to the prisoners and explained the method of filling out the questionnaire for the study, which resulted in extracting specific argot related to different themes by answering each question. The expected answer was regarded as consisting of one word or several terms considered as being specific to the context in question (prison). In a similar standpoint, it is worth pointing out that the questionnaire was administered to prisoners in the period between 27th February and 13th of March 2024.

2.8. Method of Data Analysis

To investigate the socio-pragmatic meaning of male prisoners' argot at ATPI in Mostaganem, a mixed approach combining both quantitative and qualitative methods was adopted to analyze data. Accordingly, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods provides a deep understanding of the research topic and enhances the validity of the research findings. This method of mixing quantitative and qualitative data into individual research is known as the mixed method (O'Leary, 2017). Using a mixed-method approach can help avoid the biases and limits of individual approaches, while also allowing for methodological diversity in data-gathering tools.

2.8.1. Qualitative Analysis

In the present study, a quantitative method of data analysis was undertaken to answer the first and second research questions. However, a qualitative analysis was conducted to answer the third research question based on the researcher's observation. Therefore, qualitative research allows for a deeper understanding of the importance of the research topic. Qualitative data are analyzed depending on thematic interpretation. According to Nunan (1991), the qualitative method is characterized by means of verbal descriptions of members' beliefs, opinions, attitudes and motivation which can be explored, analyzed, and interpreted. That is to

say, qualitative research is non-statistical, it is based on interpretations generated from questionnaires or interviews. To conclude, qualitative strategies are interpretative methods aimed at the evaluation of the members' subjective reports. In addition, through this method, the researcher is able to construct hypotheses by addressing questions like how, why, and in what, (so it helps the researcher to watch the pupils' reports and realities from the topic perspective).

2.8.2. Quantitative Analysis

Unlike qualitative research, quantitative research is statistical in nature. According to Creswell (2009), quantitative research is “a means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables; these variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures” (p. 172). That is to say, quantitative research is characterized by the aid of using numerical analysis through the sample selected by the researcher in order to explain the main issue by analyzing the collected data in the form of numerical and mathematical procedures. According to Nick (2007), descriptive statistics are essential for understanding data trends and patterns.

2.9. Conclusion

This chapter captured insights about the research design and methodology of the study. First, it presented the participants who took part in the study, the data collection instrument adopted to answer the study questions and test the validity of the aforementioned research hypotheses. An in-depth description of the questionnaire administered to the prisoners was provided. Finally, it presented a descriptive account of the data analysis procedures. The findings of the study are presented in the next chapter, which revolves around the discussion and interpretation of yielded results.

CHAPTER THREE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings obtained from the analysis of the questionnaire administered to the male prisoners at ATPI in order to explore the socio-pragmatic meanings of the argot they adopt based on their functionality and their contextual use. The pragmatic analysis spans lexical features, implicative, and other pertinent illocutionary forces. The Argot used by the prisoners presupposes that the language employed by male prisoners acts as a distinctive marker of their sociolinguistic identity within the penal institution. The findings of the study were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative content analysis.

3.2. Data Analysis

The questionnaire administered to the sampled male prisoners was divided into five main sections. Each section revolved around a given theme. The first section of the questionnaire aimed to gather personal information on the prisoners. The aim behind including these questions is to examine if social variables such as age, region, the habitual nature and intellectual level have an impact on their use of prison argot. These questions were analyzed using quantitative analysis; more specifically, descriptive statistics. The yielded results indicated that all the prisoners, regardless of their age range, region, intellectual level, cause of retention and years of habitual retention use prison argot in the same way.

Table 3.1. The Prisoners' Nature of habitual

Options	Number	Percentage
First offender	15	60%
habitual offender	10	40%
Total	25	100%

As noticed in the statistics, 60% of the prisoners reported being first offenders. That is, their current prison period is their first sentence. On the contrary, 40% of the respondents answered that they are habitual offenders.

The questionnaire aimed to collect prisoners' word choices of several prison-related

events, functions and concepts. Categorized in five axes, the following table shows the number of collected words per axis. It is followed by a thorough semantic and pragmatic analysis of each axis.

Table 1.2. Argot Words Per Axis

Axes	Words
Communication	31
Personal	29
Health	5
Living	32
Optional	13
Total	110

Section One: The Communication Axis

In this section, questions revolve around the ways and methods of communication between prisoners, the prisoners and the administration, and even between the prisoners and their families. The findings indicate that male prisoners use a variety of specific words within the institution which act as their language of communication. We have obtained a set of words from the prisoners that originate from the French language, resulting from French colonialism. This is due to the prisoners hearing these words and continuing to use them up to the present time, it only changed in pronunciation. For example, the word ‘**Byfto**’ originates from the French word 'biffeton,' pronounced as /bifto/ in dialect. Semantically, it means a bank note or printed paper with a monetary value. Pragmatically, it refers to a piece of paper or a request from the prisoner to the director.

Another term is ‘**Parwar**’, which is a slang pronunciation of the French word "parloir" (visit). Phonetically pronounced /pa:rwa:r/ instead of /pa:rlwa:r/ for the similarity of approximants /r/ and /w/, the lateral /l/ is dropped. Semantically, it means the room where visitors meet residents or prisoners. Pragmatically, it refers to family visitation times. The word ‘**Brifo**’ /bri:fu/ which the researcher could not etymologically define it; yet pragmatically it

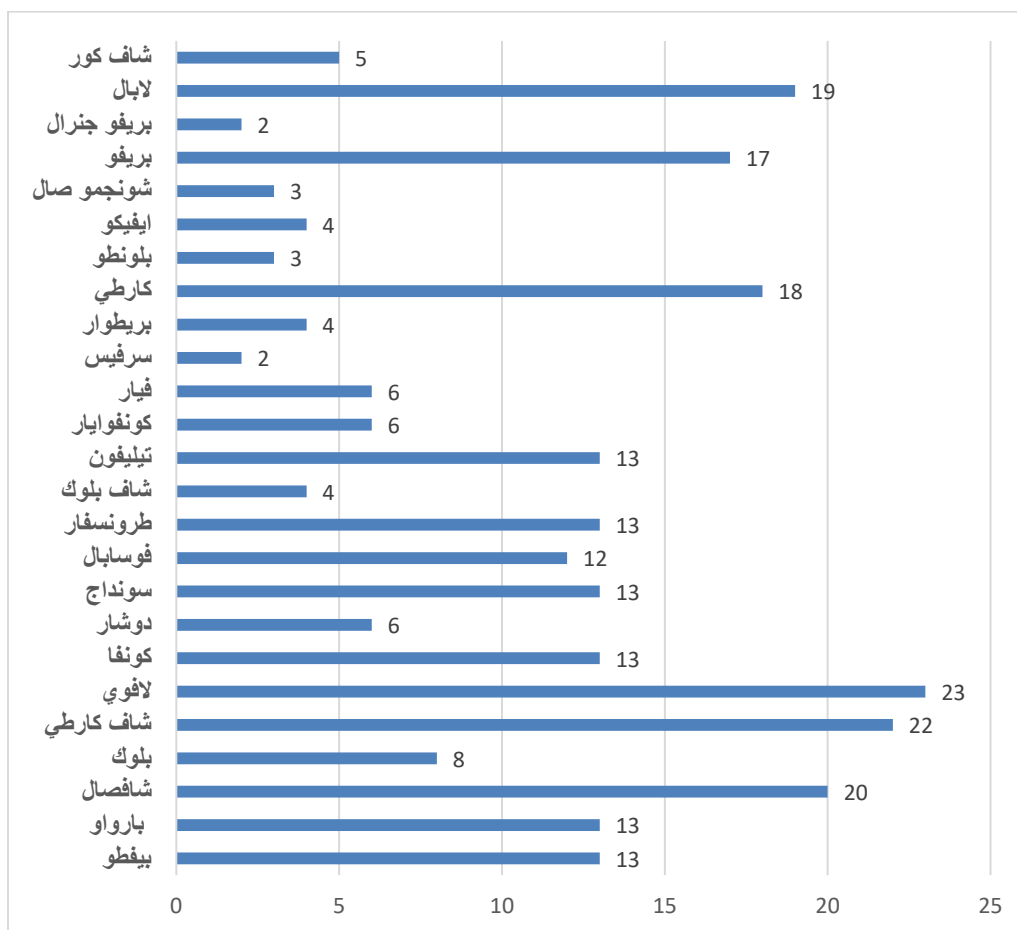
designates the inmate who oversees the hall. The term ‘**Chef Salle**’ /ʃɛf sa:l / semantically refers to the responsible for the hall, and pragmatically it indicates the prisoner in charge of the inmates' hall. Another important term is ‘**Lafwi**’ /læfuj/, which semantically refers a meticulous process that requires careful attention to detail. Pragmatically, it describes the Prison room searches and monitoring operations by agents and officers. Lastly, the word ‘**Fausse appel**’ /fɔ:s æpel/ semantically means incorrect calls. Pragmatically, it refers to errors in the headcount of prisoners. The table below demonstrates more examples of French words communicated among prisoners. Not all the French words are pronounced accurately by prisoners. However, the shift that occurred on such words made them even perceived differently in the dialect.

Table 3.3. French Words Used in Communication Axis

Words	French / English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
بيفطو	Biffeton / kite	write or use (a cheque, bill, or receipt) fraudulently.	any written request by prisoners
باروار	Parloir / Parlor	Room where visitors meet residents or prisoners	The time of family visits
شاف صال	Chef Salle / Room manager	someone who directs and supervises a service or work.	The inmate responsible for running the hall and its cleanliness.
بلوك	Bloc / Block	Solid object or obstruction / one building in a residence	Inmate housing unit
شاف كارطي	Chef Cartier / Cartier Chief	Traditional reader or elder who is responsible for a particular group of people or a specific area	Security agent who commands and exercises authority in the prison yard
لافوي	La fouill / search	a meticulous process that requires careful attention to detail.	Prison room searches and monitoring operations by agents and officers.
كونفا	Convoy	A set of ships or vehicles accompanied by armed troops, war chips for protection	The process of transferring prisoners accompanied by National Gendarmerie tracks.
دوشار	Doucheur / Shower agent	Room where the shower facilities are located	A prisoner who works in the prison shower
سونداج	Sondage / poll	Opinion survey	Accurate search operations carried out by the officers
فوسابال	Fausse appel / False call	Incorrect or wrong call	An error in the process of counting prisoners or naming them
طرونسفار	Transfert /transfer	Moving people or things from one place to another	The process of transferring prisoners to other institutions
شاف	Chief block	Someone who is responsible for	Security agent who commands and

بلوك		a particular group of people or a specific area	exercises authority in the prison
تيليفون	Phone	Means of communication	The prisoner has a request to call his family
كونفوايار	Convoyeur / Conveyor	a person who conveys, carries or transmits.	A person who calls prisoners for court cases or duties.
فيار	veilleur / Watchman	A person who guards at night	Prisoner who looks after cells at night
بريطوار	Pretoire/ Courtroom	The defendant-judge meeting	The prisoner's meeting with the director
كارطي	Cartier	A territory of a region	Prison yard / A space for prisoners to meet out in the breaks
بلونطو	Planton/ bailiff	Soldier on duty with a superior officer, to carry his orders	A director's receptionist or assistant in relevant duties.
ايفيكو	IVECO	An Italian manufacturer of industrial vehicles and buses.	Transportation of prisoners
شونجمو صال	Changement de Salle / Changing rooms	The act of moving from one room to another	Compulsory changing of prisoners' place.
بريفو	Privé / private	-	The inmate who oversees the hall.
بريفو جنرال	Privé generale/ private	-	The head prisoner responsible of halls chiefs.
لابال	L'appel / A call	To exchange information between two or more individuals	Prisoner counting process
شاف كور	Chef Court / Heads of court	Persson who direct the jurisdiction.	The assistant in charge of the prisoner wing.

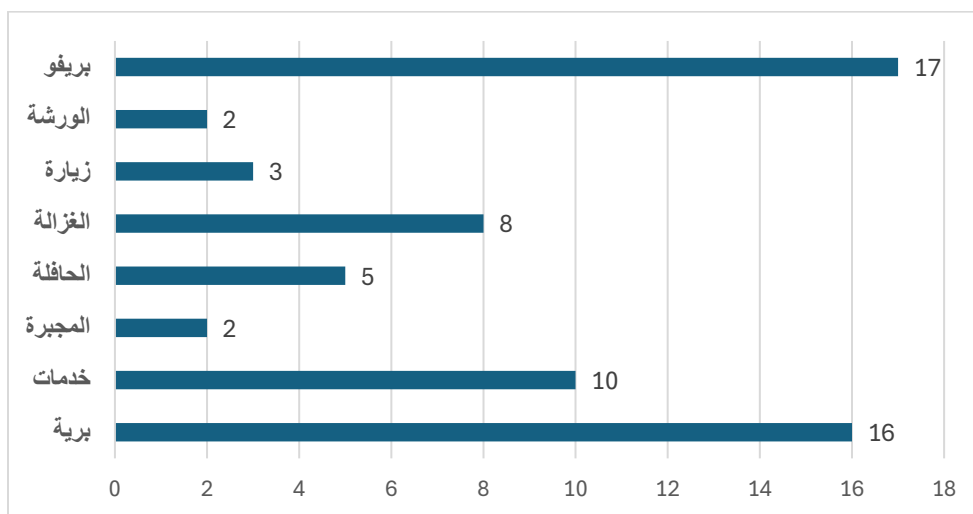
As noticed in their communication, several words are -despite being utilized in the dialect- originally French. The historical factor, colonization, is evident in the choice of technical words in all sectors, namely the penal institutions. Names of occupations (such as chef and doucheur) are used as they are pronounced in French. However, some other words are used in dialectal structure or grammar. For instance, “viar” which is “veilleur” in French and used as it is in dialect morphology. The figure below shows the frequencies of French words related to communication among prisoners.

Figure 3.1. The Frequency of the French Words Used in Communication Axis

The table below demonstrates the literal and pragmatic meanings of communication-related words that commonly originate from Arabic. For instance, the family visit indicator “زيارة” can be used among prisoners to refer to the timing of such visits.

Table 3.4. Arabic Words Used in Communication Axis

Words	English Translation	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
برية	Letter	letter	Letter
خدمات	Services	mission	When prisoners are assigned to a mission or duty
المجبرة	The forced	Coercion	Mode of transport used to transfer prisoners
الحافلة	Bus	Means of transport	A method used when transferring prisoners, more likely to short distances
الغزالة	The deer	animal	The bus that transports prisoners to long distances (the desert)
زيارة	visit	Family's visits	(timing of) Prisoners' visits by their relatives
الورشة	workshop	Training place or event	Place where prisoners work their crafts.

Figure 3.2. The Frequency of the Arabic Words Used in Communication Axis

The recurrence of jargon among prisoners in Arabic is apparent in the use of words related to places (مجرة / ورشة / خدمات). Also, a specific argot word is الغزالة which refers to the animal “deer” and is used for indicating long-distance transportation. The connotation of the term here might refer to the speed of the animal or the place of origin which is the desert.

Section Two: Prisoners’ Personal Axis

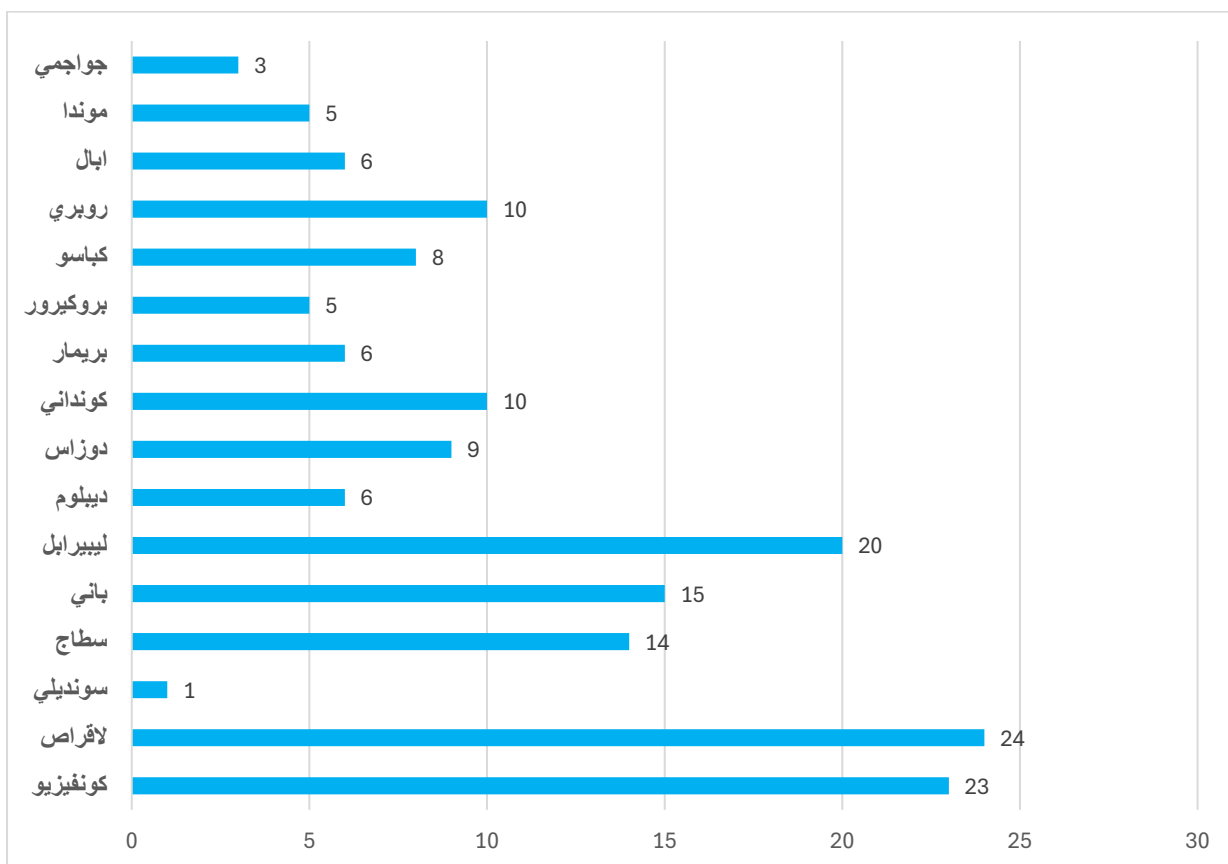
This section pertains to the personal life of prisoners both inside and outside the institution, considering that prisoners are taken out of the institution to appear before the relevant judicial authorities during trials or through transfer from the current institution to another. This section includes eight questions to compile the words and terms related to this aspect. For example, prisoners use the word “**confusion**”/kɔ̃nfizjɔ̃n/, which means the accumulation of punishments in French. Semantically, it refers to the aggregation of multiple criminal cases, phonetically it is pronounced as "confusion," and pragmatically, it is used when a detainee with multiple cases submits a request to the judge of the sentence application (JAP) to decide on their cases.

The word “**lagras**”, derived from the French "La Grâce" /læ gra:s/ is used by prisoners to refer to the presidential amnesty on July 5th each year. As an official exemption, it is rewarded

on the occasion of the national independence day. Two Spanish words are found. First, “**cabaso**” /kæbæsʊ/ refers to the food plastic box or basket brought to the prisoners by their families in visits. Second, the term “**douzas**” /dozes/ semantically refers to a prisoner sentenced to two years, derived from the French phrase "deux ans." Pragmatically, it indicates a specific sentence duration.

Table 3.5. French Words Used in Personal Axis

Words	French/ English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
كونفيزيو	Confusion / Integrate penalties	The legal concept of one prisoner’s multiple cases causing issues in the court.	merging two or more criminal cases into a single case for one sentence.
لاقراص	Grace / Release	Exemptions for prisoners	The act of releasing some prisoners due to a presidential decree
صون ديلى	Sans delay / unlimited	Undetermined date	Release without legal articles
ابال	Appel / call	Action of calling people by name to ensure their presence. Connection operation between a person using a phone.	A legal procedure that allows a party to challenge a decision made by a lower court.
سطاج	Stage / training	Phase period	A formal training program
بانى	Pannier / basket	A container made of woven material	Plastic baskets brought by prisoners’ relatives.
ليبير ابل	Liberable / released	Able to be freed	The prisoner is able to be released
ديپلوم	Diplome / diploma	An academic qualification	The act of having lectures or trainings on crafts.
كوندانى	Condamne / Sentenced	Convicted	Sentencing the prisoner with a final ruling.
بريمار	Primaire / Primary	Fundamental	First offender
بروكيرور	Procureur / prosecutor	The person who represents the public interest in court	a person, especially a public official, who institutes legal proceedings against someone.
روبري	Repris / Habitual offender	A person who has punishment records	The habitual offender with criminal history or records.
جواجمي	Judgement	A decision rendered by a court	A prisoner who is habitually sentenced.
موندا	Monda / deposit warrant	A note for claiming a deposit	A prisoner’s warrant for investigation before sentencing.
دوزاس	2 years	2 years	Two years imprisonment
كباسو	Cabaso / basket	Basket for food or clothes	A plastic basket in which the prisoner's family puts food

Figure 3.3. The Frequency of the French Words Used in Personal Axis

Moreover, the word “**Sans délai**” /sɔn deli/ originally a French word meaning an indefinite period, semantically refers to unconditional amnesty in prison. Pragmatically, it is used for presidential amnesties where all charges are dropped. The term “**L’appel**” /læpel/ semantically means an attendance list in French, but in prison, it refers to the resumption of a prisoner's trial and it is used in legal contexts. Finally, the word “**monda**”/mɔndæ/, a French word meaning postal transfer, semantically refers to temporary detention. Pragmatically, it indicates a detainee who is temporarily held without a final judgment.

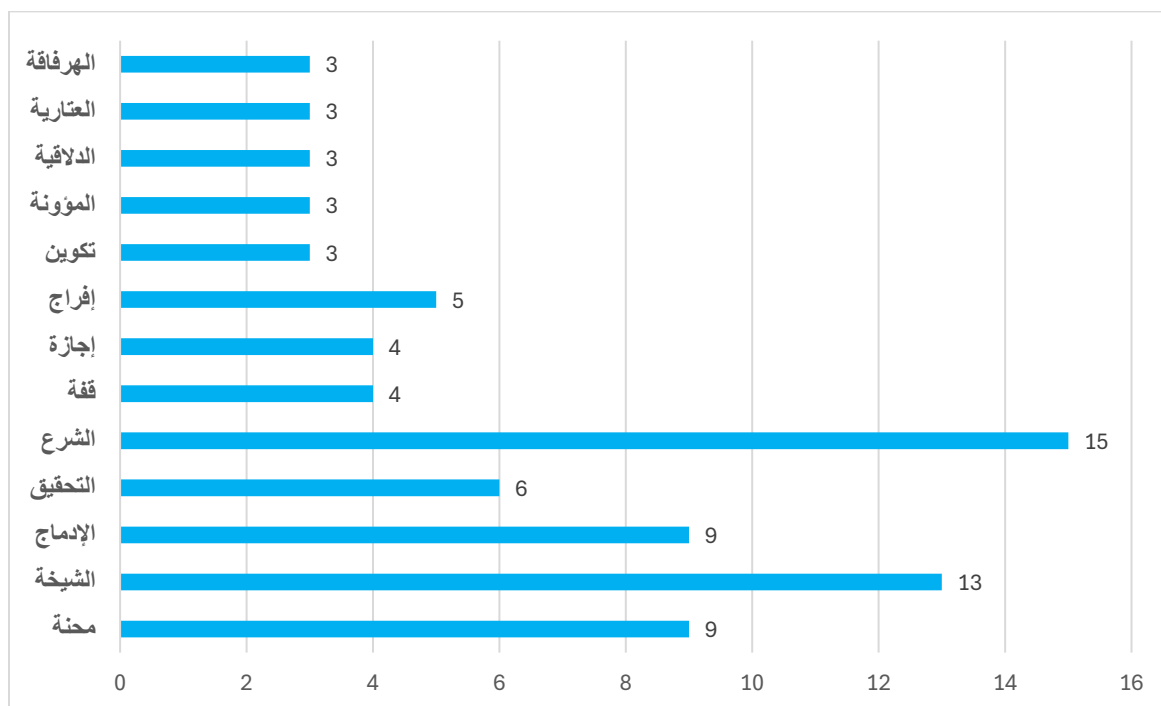
Table 3.6. Arabic Words Used in Personal Axis

Words	English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
محنة	Suffering	Be in pain	Releasable out of 5 th July
الشيخة	Teacher	Someone who instructs and teaches	Someone who teaches prisoners.
الإدماج	integration	Incorporating individuals or groups into a society	Teachers

التحقيق	Investigation	To discover facts	The period of investigating the prisoner to gather information about his crime
الشرع	Judicial hearing	Prisoner trial	Prosecuting the prisoner
قفة	Basket	basket	Any brought items of clothes or food to prisoners.
إجازة	Furlough	A temporary leave	Prisoner's request for a 10-day leave from the judge of enforcement
إفراج	Release	being free	When the judge or president released the prisoner after serving his punishment
تكوين	formation	The state of being formed	When the prisoner is registered in a manual trade
المؤونة	Food supplies	Essential materials for daily life	The food that the prisoner's brings
الدلاقية	-	-	The food that the prisoner's bring
العتارية	-	-	The food that the prisoner's bring
الهرفافة	-	-	The food that the prisoner's bring

Several names are given to the food that a prisoner brings either from the prison's restaurant or family visit such as الدلاقية /dələqɪə/, العتارية /ʔta:riə/, الهرفافة /hərfa:gə/. Such dialectal terms may not be found in classical Arabic. The word "قفة" /qɒfæ/, however, is used for the food or clothes baskets brought to the prisoners in their family visits.

Figure 3.4. The Frequency of the Arabic Words Used in Personal Axis



Section Three: The Health Axis

In this section, questions address the health aspect of the detainees and the entities dealing with them in this regard. Three questions are directed in this aspect to extract the words and terms associated with it. For example, the word “**Blara**” is an Arabic word meaning a box, but in prison, it has another meaning referring to a nerve-calming medication that the sick prisoner drinks with a prescription from the institution's doctor and has a medical file. Semantically, it means medication, phonetically it is pronounced as "blara," and pragmatically, it refers to a specific type of prescribed medication.

The word “**Al-Taarash**” /teʕra:f/ is a prison-specific term with no meaning in other languages, but in the dialect, it is used to describe a tense act of insult by prisoners when they are angry, indicating their protest. Semantically, it refers to a state of tension; pragmatically, it is used to describe an agitated inmate. The term “**Raisonmou**” /rizo:nmo/ is a French word meaning isolation. However, the prisoner uses it to refer to their isolation in a separate room in case of a contagious disease, and there could be more than one of them. Semantically, it means isolation due to illness, and pragmatically, it refers to quarantine conditions.

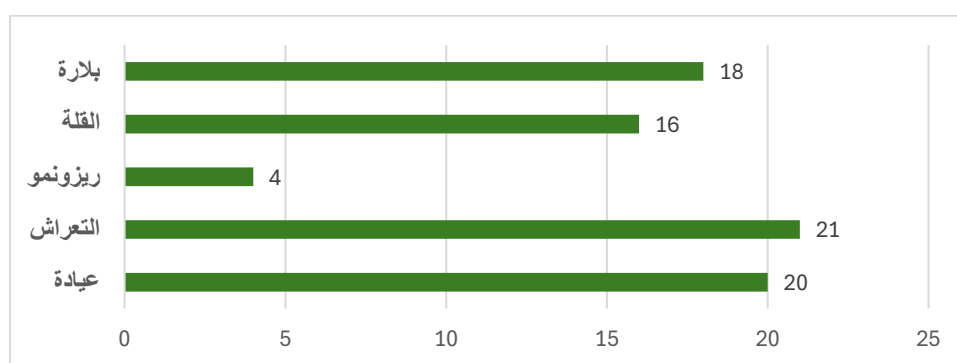
Table 3.7. Words Used in Health Axis

Words	French / English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
بلارة	Glass box		a nerve-calming medication that sick prisoners take.
ريزونمو	Isolement /Isolation	Isolation	Illness / Punishment
عيادة	Clinique /Clinic	Medical center	medical Room
التعراش	Claims	Reclamation	The strike
القلة	The Jar	Wide cylindrical container made of pottery	Calming medication

The word “**Al-Qulla**” /əl qʊˈlæ/ is an Arabic word meaning the jar used to store water. In prison, it refers to a calming medication that a mentally ill prisoner drinks with a prescription

from the doctor, and they have a medical file. Semantically, it means medication, and pragmatically, it indicates a prescribed calming drug. The last word, “**Qat' Rouhu**” /qatʻ ru:ħu:/, is a colloquial term used by prisoners inside the prison, meaning self-mutilation, indicating protest. Semantically, it refers to self-harm; pragmatically, it indicates an extreme form of protest by an inmate.

Figure 3.5. The Frequency of Words Used in Health Axis



Section Four: The Living Axis

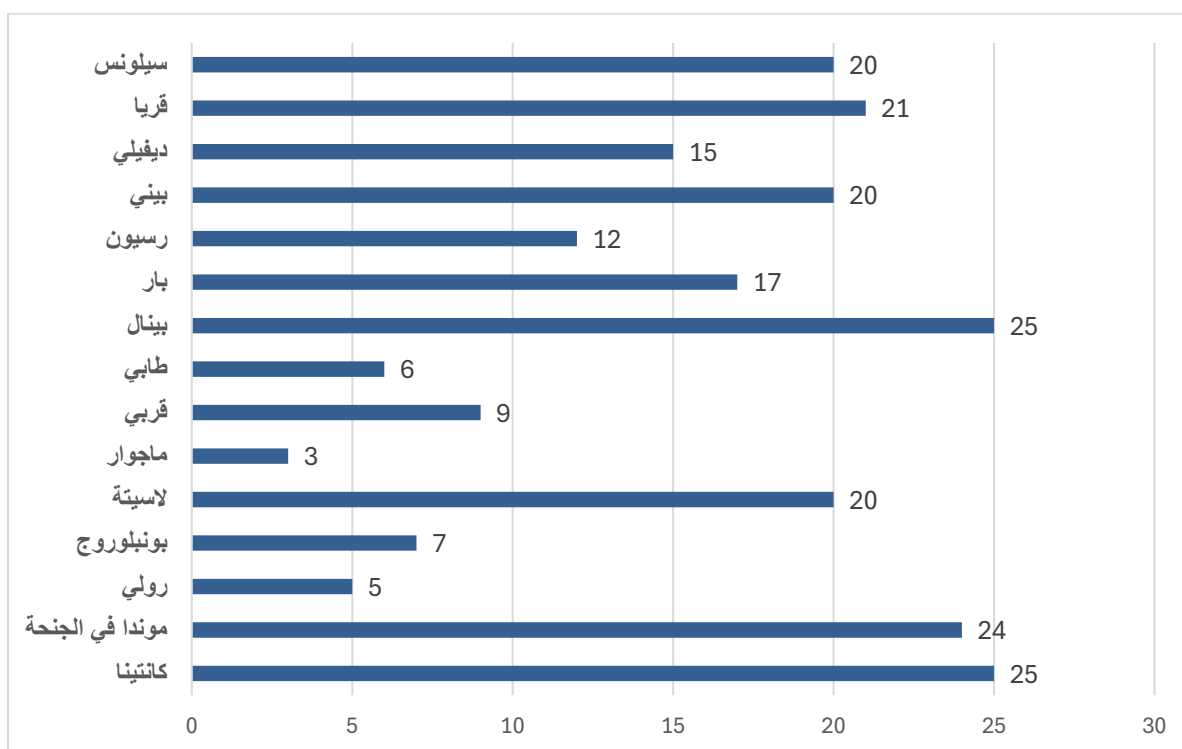
This fourth section deals with the living aspects of the prisoners inside the institution and their daily routines, from waking up to sleeping. This is confined within the closed environment of the institution. This section consists of 15 questions to extract the words and terms used in this context, regarding food, accommodation, and clothing. For example, the word "**cantine**" /kænti:n/ originates from French, meaning a restaurant or snack bar. Semantically, it refers to a small shop where prisoners buy items once a week using money sent by their families after submitting a request to the clerk. Phonetically, it is pronounced as "canteen," and pragmatically, it is used to describe the prison shop.

The word "**Bonblorouj**" /bɒnblɜ:ʒ/ literally means a large-sized bag with three colors: white, blue, and red. Semantically, it refers to a bag where the prisoner keeps their clothes regardless of its color. Pragmatically, it serves as a personal storage item for clothing. The word "**lasita**" /læsi:tə/ is a mixed word between French and Spanish, meaning the plastic plate used by the prisoner for eating. Semantically, it refers to a dining plate. Pragmatically, it

is used for eating meals. Lastly, “gorbi” pronounced /gu:rbi/, a classic French word meaning a small and old room shared by several family members. Pragmatically, it describes a fellow inmate with whom a prisoner shares their meals.

Table 3.8. French Words Used in Living Axis

Words	French / English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
كانتينا	Cantine	A bar space / restaurant	A store where prisoners buy groceries
موندنا في الجنة	Mandate	The temporary arrest or detention	A judicial act under investigation
رولي	Cake	Sweetie cake	Cake made by prisoner
بلونبلوروج	Blanc Bleu rouge	Colors	Prisoners' bag
لاسيطة	Assiette / Plate	Plate for food	Big food container and uses to sit on in the yard.
ماجوار	Mangeoire/Manger	A long trough from which horses or cattle feed	Food Container made by plastic used for eating and washing clothes.
قربي	Un gourbi /Shack	A Small and old room shared by several family member (poor people)	It refers to a food- sharing companion
طابي	Tapis /Carpet		When prisoners do not have beds
بينال	Penal	A criminal personal/ punishment	Prisoners' clothes
بار	Part /Portion	Food	Prisoners' portion
رسيون	Une Ration /ration	Quantity of a food allocated to someone or an animal for a day	Fruit or dessert brought by prisoners' family
بيني	Puni /Punished	Punishment	Isolated prisoner disciplinarily.
ديفيلي	Defile / fashion	Fashion show of models presenting clothes	When prisoners exit from the hall to the yard
قريا	Grille / grid	Iron net used in doors	The fence in prison's areas.
لوشة	La louche / Ladle	Serving soups and stews.	Serving soups and stews.
سيلونس	Silence	Absence of sound	Call for Sleeping in prison

Figure 3.6. The Frequency of the French Words Used in Living Axis

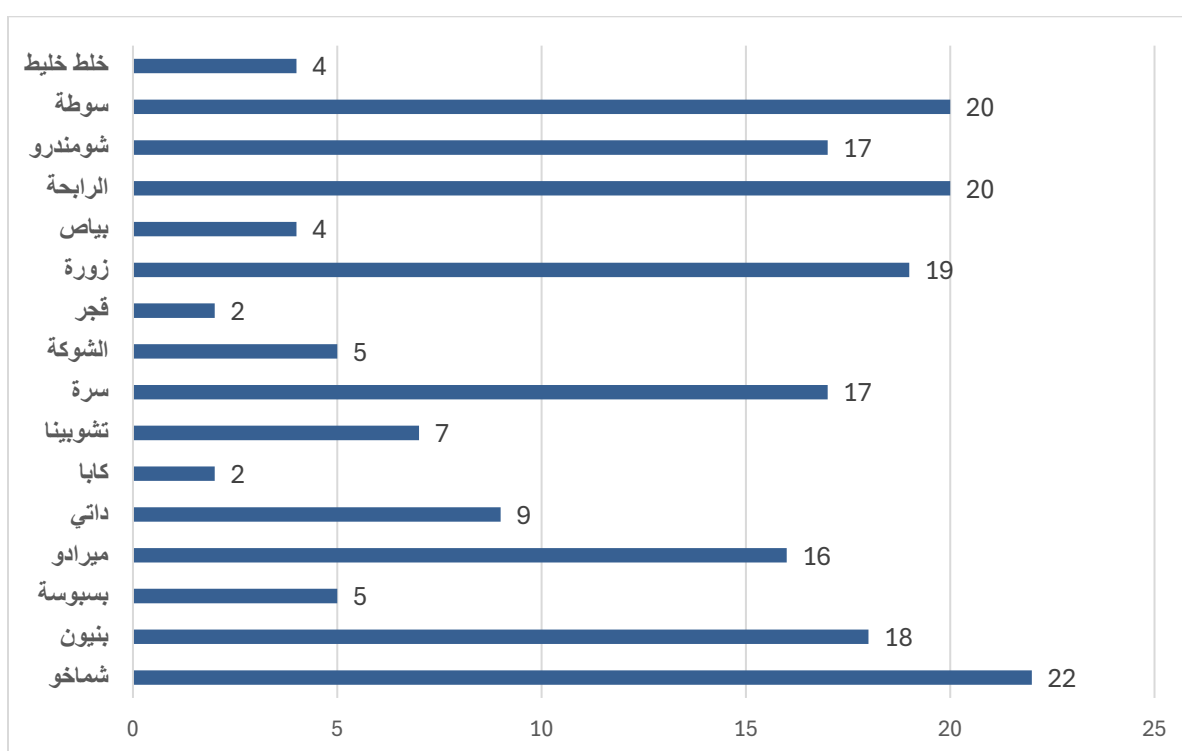
Some of the dialectal terms used in the living axis which the researcher could not justify them etymologically, there is "**chmakho**" /ʃmæxɔ/. It is used among prisoners to refer to a type of dessert favored by prisoners, prepared without cooking with simple ingredients resembling 'tiramisu' or 'basbousa'. Thus, pragmatically, it describes a no-bake dessert prepared by inmates. Moreover, the word "**miradu**" /mirædu:/ is prison-specific language meaning the bag in which prisoners put their clothes. and pragmatically, it is used to describe a personal storage bag for clothes within the prison. Also, it describes a place for organizing clothes.

Table 3.9. Arabic Words Used in Living Axis

Words	English	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
شماخو	-	-	Making some milk powder and cookies wet.
بنيون	Delicious	Sweetly cake	Cake made by prisoners
بسبوسة	Cake	Sweetly cake	Cake made by prisoner
ميرادو	-	A place where clothes are put on	A shelf for prisoners; clothes
داتي		Pieces of information	Prisoners' clothes placement
كابا	Bag	Prisoners's bag	Prisoners's bag
تشوبينا	-	-	Plate by plastic
سرة	Bed	where we sleep	A place where the prisoners sleep

الشوكة	fork	an implement with prongs for lifting or holding food.	The place last corner of the room where the prisoners sleep
فجر	Drawer	Sliding locker nested in a reserved location	A place where a prisoner sleeps between two beds
زورة	Blanket	A blanket to cover on bed	A blanket to cover on bed
بياص	-	-	Bedding piece
الرابحة	winner	Person who wins, especially in a context of competition.	Hitting prisoners
شومندرو	-	-	Wall around the prison
سوطه	Game cart	A cart that contains number 10	meaning ten years of sentenced as prisoner
خلط خليط	Mix up	Mix up	Prisoners' mixing of food

Figure 3.7. The Frequency of Arabic Words Used in the Living Axis



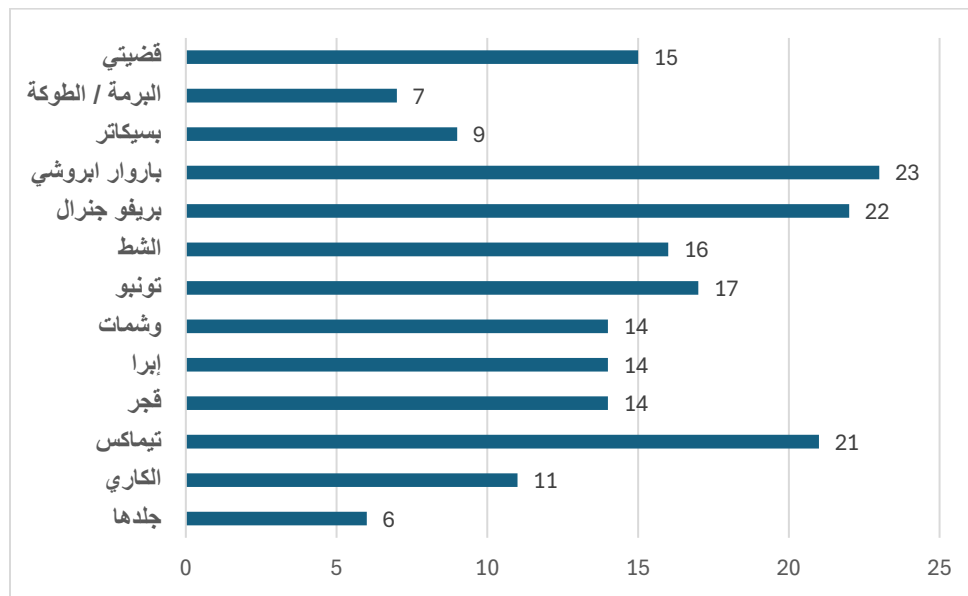
Section Five: The Optional Axis

In this section, thirteen different words and expressions are described semantically and pragmatically.

Table 3.10. Words Used in the Optional Axis

Words	English/French	Literal Meaning	Symbolic Meaning
جلدها	Peau / Skin		Water bottle rolled with wet socks and papers to cool the water.
الكاربي	Le Carré / the square		The place at the beginning of the hall where the prisoners sleep.

تيماكس	TMax / Motorcycle brand		Prisoner who reports all the actions of someone, who denounces them.
قجر	Tiroir/drawer	Sliding locker nested in a reserved location	A place where a prisoner sleeps between two beds
إبرا	Aiguille / needle	A thin, sharp instrument with an eye at one end, used for sewing. A thin hollow needle used to inject fluids into the body	The case when a prisoner wants to sew their shirt
وشمات	Tattoo	Permanent decorative or symbolic designs made on the skin	It is forbidden in prison
تونبو	Le tombeau/ The tomb		Brick oven
الشط	La plage / The beach		The prisoner who sleeps in the middle of the hallway of the hall.
بريفو جنرال	Privilégier / Private	Give particular importance to someone or something.	The head prisoner responsible of halls chiefs.
باروار ابروشي	parloire rapproché / Close parlor	Room in a circle together without separation	Family 's meeting with the prisoner without separation.
بسيكاتر	Psychatre / psychiatrist	Doctor specializing in mental illness	A sick prisoner who takes sedative medication.
البرمة الطوكة	Marmite/pot	A type of deep pot used for cooking food made of pottery or stone which is today a metal or ceramic type of dutch oven that is made of cast iron or Enameled steel.	Cooking pot/container with a lid and generally handles, in which food is cooked for prisoners.
قضيئي	Affaire / legal case	A dispute between two parties, resolved through court, or other legal process.	Two prisoners accused in the same case

Figure 3.8. The Frequency of Words Used in the Optional Axis

The last section of the questionnaire presented two questions about terms that were no longer in use as heavily as before, as well as words and terms that were considered new to the researchers. Through these questions and this section, we found that the incarcerated individual was using several words that are no longer present. This indicates that the prisoner residing in this exemplary institution, which is ATPI, which is considered among the new institutions that were built differently from the old institutions. For example, the word "**borma**" /bɔrmæ/ is no longer present. It is used to refer to a large pot in which prisoners' food is cooked. The term "**dibara**" /di:barə/ was used to refer to the prisoner who calls out to other prisoners and also to the place used as a store for prisoners' belongings.

Another suggested word by participants is "**psychatre**" /psi:ka:tr/ which refers to the prisoner who takes sedative medication or any inmate on medication. Further, the term "**carti**" /ka:rti/ semantically means the wing. Pragmatically, it refers to a section of the prison. The word "**Tmax**" /ti:ma:ks/ semantically refers to a motorcycle brand but in prison, it means the informer prisoner who denounces and delivers reports about others. Lastly, the term "**wahda Bzouj**" / whdæ b zu:ʒ/ is "two for one" in English that semantically refers to a loan. In prison, it is pragmatically used when a prisoner borrows food from another in condition of paying it

back doubled.

The word “**jet ski**” / ʒet ski:/ is a small jet-propelled vehicle that skims across the surface of water. However, prisoners at ATPI use this word to refer to the squeegee (or squilgee) which is a tool with a flat, smooth rubber blade, used to remove or control the flow of liquid on a flat surface. Besides, the dialectal word “**lahaya**” /læheijə/ is used among prisoners to refer to humiliated prisoner mocked by other prisoners. Moreover, when a prisoner from the upper bunk covers the sides of the lower bunk to stop the light from annoying sleepers, they call it “**la quarante**” /læ kærɒnt/. It means “forty” in French. However, the word might have shifted from “quarantine” which medically means locking someone in a place for a while.

3.3. Findings and Discussion

This part provides a discussion of the main results obtained from the prisoners’ questionnaire used to investigate the socio-Pragmatic meanings of the argot used by male prisoners at ATPI. Accordingly, it seeks to answer the research questions formulated in the general introduction and check the validity of the advanced hypotheses.

3.3.1. The Effect of Age, Region, and Type of Habitual Incarceration

Moreover, this study aimed to explore and analyze the use of male prisoners' argot at ATPI in Mostaganem, with an eye towards understanding its practical and applied dimensions within the prison environment. Argot is considered as an important part of prison culture, as it is used by inmates to communicate within the prison and establish their own interactional patterns, additionally, the 25 respondents, including both regular and first-time entrants to the prison, their ages are ranging from 17 to 42 years old. The questionnaire gives us insights to understand patterns and trends within the prison environment and their impact on inmate behaviour as well as contributing to a better understanding of prison culture and its social interactions.

The findings revealed that a good number of terms are used within ATPI. These are considered as prison argot. In this regard, there is a difference in some terminology from one prisoner to another. For example, we find the word “shaf sal” repeated 09 times among those who have preceded a judge, and repeated 10 times among beginners and words are used by all prisoners regardless of the nature of habitual, that is, whether they are prefixed or primary. The purpose or goal of these first comparisons is related to habit, and the second is age group. In the end, the researcher concluded that whatever the nature of habitual or age group the prisoners who belong to this environment, they prove to use these terms and words interchangeably. For instance, newcomers to prison hear words like ‘jet ski’, ‘la quarante’ and ‘lahaya’ as soon as they start communicating with other prisoners. Thus, age and time passed in prison are less likely to affect their argot choices.

The findings show that, the respondents in the last section, through which two questions were asked regarding terms that were present and are currently not used as heavily as they were before, as well as words or terms that are new to the respondent. Through these questions and this section, we found that the person being investigated or the prisoner used several words that no longer exist now, and this shows that the prisoner who resides in this model institution (ATPI), which is considered among the new institutions that were built in a way that is different from the old institutions, for example, the word “Qajar” is not used in Ain Tadles Foundation, but is used in other institutions such as the Sidi Othman Foundation. This is due to the difference in the structure and architecture. When the respondent filled out the questionnaire, he brought all the words he knew according to the question, and that he and by the nature of this environment, when the prisoner is transferred from one institution to another and from one state to another, some terminology changes according to the dialect and according to the design and structure of the institution. As for the terminology, most of them are repeated, and this is what prompted us to add this fifth section to discover these words as well as new ones. As a note, if

we take the sample from an institution in an eastern state, such as the Al-Kodiya Foundation in Constantine and the Al-Barwaguia Foundation in Medea, we will find other words and terms because the dialect of the place changes. For example, the term Ataria is found strongly in the East and not in the West, and as for the word Qajar, we find it more strongly in the West.

3.3.2. The Functions of Prison Argot at ATPI

The analysis of argot used by male prisoners in ATPI in Mostaganem reveals a particular interplay of language, history, and social context. While French colonialism left a lasting impact evident in the use of numerous French words and terms, the prisoners have adapted and repurposed these words for their own unique communication needs within the prison environment. The analysis reveals that the prisoners' argot serves as a tool for navigating the complex social landscape of the institution. It allows them to communicate efficiently and discreetly, referencing specific procedures, individuals, and situations within the prison setting.

Using words like “byfto” and “al qulla” is meant to facilitate communication and understanding. That function provides a shorthand for complex concepts, ideas, and practices within the prison setting. Another function is maintaining social order and hierarchy. Using “chef salle” and even “lahaya” reinforces social roles and hierarchies, influencing interaction patterns and communication flow. Sometimes, argot is for protecting privacy and security. Besides, expressing emotion and dissent by inmates is delivered by words of living and communication to express frustration, protest, and shared experiences.

The argot instances provided a concise means to communicate crucial moments within the prisoners' lives. Further, they created a unique understanding of "prison life" through pragmatic levels of commonly used words in French or Algerian dialect. Due to the importance of strict routines and protocols, prisoners represented deviations from various established norms even in naming events and tools.

3.4. Conclusion

This chapter included the findings obtained from the analysis of the prisoners' questionnaire, in which all the important steps related to data analysis are presented. First it includes the analysis of the fifth section. Thereon, it provides a discussion of the main results obtained from the questionnaire addressed to male prisoners at ATPI.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The present study has attempted to conduct a socio-pragmatic analysis of male prisoners' argot at ATPI in Mostaganem. More specifically, the ongoing study sought to explore the prisoners' argot and offer a comprehensive understanding of the symbolic meanings embedded in the argot words used by prisoners at Mostaganem's penal institution and the effect of age, region and habitual detention on the argot used. The study also examined the multifaceted functions that argot words play in the communication and interactions among inmates at Mostaganem's penal institution.

In order to attain the research objectives and provide answers to the research questions stated in the general introduction, argot words among inmates have been meticulously examined within the institution. A mixed method approach was adopted, to be more precise, data were collected using a questionnaire administrative to 25 male prisoners at ATPI, thirty-eight (38) questions were addressed to the participants. The obtained data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative method.

This dissertation consisted of three chapters. The first chapter was devoted to defining and introducing the major conceptions and fields related to the aims of the study. The second chapter described the setting of the study (ATPI), the methods utilized and the participants. It includes the procedure of data collection and ethical considerations. The last chapter provided the socio-pragmatic analysis of the argot words collected from participants.

Based on the results obtained, it was deduced that the prisoners used specific terms among them. In addition, despite variations in dialect and institutional structure, there is a remarkable consistency in the use of certain terms among prisoners. Terms related to daily life in the institution, such as food, sleeping arrangements, and social interactions, were frequently used.

The results underscore the dynamic nature of language within the prison environment.

The prisoners have not only borrowed or used words from the French language but also adapted and reinterpreted their meaning to create a distinct vocabulary that reflects the unique social realities of their lives. This reappropriation of language is a powerful demonstration of how language adapts to the needs and realities of its users, creating a powerful and nuanced communication system within the prison walls.

It is worth mentioning that these terms were obtained from the questionnaire. After tallying, the researcher compared the frequency of use of these words obtained from the respondents by determining the usual category of the respondent, whether they were previously convicted or beginners, and comparing them. The researcher extracted the number of repeated words for each respondent according to the category they belong to. For example, the word "shaf sal" was repeated nine times for previously convicted individuals and ten times for beginners. It was found that all respondents, regardless of their age category, use these words. The purpose of these previous comparisons, regarding the nature of habituation and age category, is to know if there is a difference in the use of words. This, it was concluded that regardless of the nature of habituation or the age category of the prisoner in this environment, all prisoners use these terms and words automatically, sometimes even compulsorily, as is often the case.

Through the analysis, it was deduced that the prisoners used several words that are no longer in use currently, indicating that the prisoners residing in this exemplary institution which is considered among the new institutions built differently from the old ones use argot which is different from the old institutions. For example, the word "gir" is not used in ATPI but is used in other institutions like Sidi Othman's because this feature does not exist structurally in Ain Tades' center. When the respondents filled out the questionnaire, they brought all the words they knew according to the question. Due to the nature of this environment, when the prisoner is transferred from one institution to another or from one province to another, some terms

change according to the dialect and the structure of the institution. However, most of the terms are repeated, which led the researcher to add the fifth axis to discover these words, including new ones. As a note, if we took the sample from an institution in an eastern province, we would find other words and terms because the dialect specific to that place changes. Relying on the results of the selected data collection tool that the present study provides, the findings answered the three research questions which were previously advanced in the general introduction.

In light of this conclusion, some recommendations for further research are required. In fact, in the present study, the researcher dealt only with male gender, but in future studies one may deal with both genders, that is, male and female prisoners' argot at the institution. Moreover, future studies may use other instruments to collect data. The current study is just a starting point. To determine the pragmatic analysis of male prisoners' argot at ATPI, Mostaganem, the interview can be a powerful tool that helps researchers to obtain more detailed and precise evidence. Finally, Future studies can explore the pragmatic analysis of male prisoners' argot at Ain Tadles Penal Institution in Mostaganem with other institutions to ensure the reliability and generalizability of the research findings, thus, the study should be repeated with a larger sample and include prisoners from the different Algerian prisons.

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APPENDICES
Appendix A - Prisoners' Questionnaire

<p>Participant:</p> <p>Age:</p> <p>Educational Level:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Nature of Habituation: First offender / Habitual offender</p> <p><u>1. Communication Axis:</u></p> <p>1: What are the means of communication in prison? And what do they mean?</p> <p>02: Who is responsible for managing the hall and its cleanliness? And what does it mean?</p> <p>03: How do you name the process of calculating correct and incorrect prisoners?</p> <p>04: How do you name the process of transferring prisoners and its specific means?</p> <p>05: How do you name the wing and the person in charge of it?</p> <p>06: How do you name the prisoner who calls out to other prisoners?</p> <p>07: How do you name the prisoner responsible for the showers?</p> <p>08: How do you name the inspection process?</p> <p>09: How do you name the process of monitoring the halls?</p> <p>10: How do you name the prison for services?</p> <p><u>2. Personal Axis:</u></p> <p>01: What are the stages you went through during the trial?</p> <p>02: Is this your first time in prison?</p> <p>03: How do you name your release from prison?</p> <p>04: How do you name someone sentenced to two years?</p> <p>05: How do you name the completion of punishments?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>المبحوث:</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">السن:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">المستوى الدراسي</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الولاية:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">طبيعة الاعتياد: ابتدائي معتمد</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>مجاور الإتصال:</u></p> <p>1: ما هي وسائل التواصل في السجن؟ وماذا تعني؟</p> <p>02: من هم المسؤولون عن تسيير القاعة ونظافتها؟ وماذا تعني؟</p> <p>03: كيف تسمي عملية حساب المساجين الصحيحة والخاطئة؟</p> <p>04: كيف تسمي عملية تحويل المساجين والوسيلة الخاصة بها؟</p> <p>05: كيف تسمي الجناح والمسؤول عنه؟</p> <p>06: كيف تسمي المسجون الذي ينادي على المساجين؟</p> <p>07: كيف تسمي المسجون المكلف بالمرشات؟</p> <p>08: كيف تسمي عملية التفتيش؟</p> <p>09: كيف تسمي عملية مراقبة القاعات؟</p> <p>10: كيف تسمي السجن الخاص بالخدمات؟</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>المحور الشخصي:</u></p> <p>01: ما هي المراحل التي مررت عليها خلال المحاكمة؟</p> <p>02: هل هذه أول مرة تسجن؟</p> <p>03: كيف تسمي خروجك من السجن؟</p> <p>04: كيف تسمي من حكم عليه بسنتين؟</p> <p>05: كيف تسمي جب العقوبات؟</p>
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06: How do you name amnesty?

07: How do you name training? And who teaches you?

08: How do you name the basket brought by your family?

3.Health Axis:

01: How do you name sedative medication?

02: Where do they place the patients?

4.Living Axis:

01: Where do you buy groceries? And where does the money come from?

02: What is your favorite dessert in prison?

03: Where do you keep your clothes in the hall?

04: What are the utensils used for eating? And who do you eat with?

05: Where do you sleep in the hall now and previously?

06: What do you call the sleeping cover?

07: What do you call the prisoner's clothing?

08: How do you name your share of the food?

09: How are troublemakers punished?

10: How do you name your exit from the hall and where to?

11: How do you name prison bars?

12: How do you name working prisoners?

13: How do you name the prison's surrounding walls?

14: How do you name nap time? And silence time?

15: How do you name 10 years?

5. Optional Axis:

1: Do you know words that were once common but are no longer used? And why?

2: Do you know other new words? And what are they?

Thank you for your cooperation

06: كيف تسمي العفو؟

07: كيف تسمي التكوين؟ ومن يدرسكم؟

08: كيف تسمي القفة التي يحضرها لك الأهل؟

المحور الصحي:

01: كيف تسمي الدواء المهدئ؟

02: أين يضعون المرضى؟

المحور المعيشي:

01: من أين تشتري الحاجيات الغذائية؟ ومن أين تأتي بالمال؟

02: ما هي التحلية المفضلة في السجن؟

03: أين تضع ملابسك في القاعة؟

04: ما هي الأدوات المستعملة في الأكل؟ ومع من تأكل؟

05: أين تنام في القاعة الآن وسابقا؟

06: ماذا تسمي الغطاء الخاص بالنوم؟

07: ماذا تسمي اللباس الخاص بالمحبوس؟

08: كيف تسمي نصيبك من الأكل؟

09: كيف تتم معاقبة المشاكسين؟

10: كيف تسمي خروجك من القاعة و إلى أين؟

11: كيف تسمي حديد السجن؟

12: كيف تسمي المساجين العاملين؟

13: كيف تسمي السور المحيط بالسجن؟

14: كيف تسمي القيلولة؟ و وقت السكوت؟

15: كيف تسمي 10 سنوات؟

محور مفتوح:

السؤال 1: هل تعرف كلمات كانت متداولة من قبل ولم تعد تستعمل حاليا؟ ولماذا؟

السؤال 2: هل تعرف كلمات أخرى جديدة؟ وماهي؟

شكرا لتعاونكم

Appendix B – Permit to Conduct a Research at ATPI



الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة العدل

المديرية العامة لإدارة السجون وإعادة الإدماج
مديرية البحث وإعادة الإدماج الإجتماعي للمحبوسين
المديرية الفرعية للبحث العقابي
رقم : 467 / 2023

السيد مدير مؤسسة إعادة التربية مستغنام

الموضوع : بخصوص إجراء دراسة ميدانية.

يشرفني أن أخبركم ان الطالبة كسيللي أمال أستاذة اللغة الإنجليزية بمؤسستكم حظيت بالموافقة لإجراء

دراسة ميدانية على مستوى مؤسسة إعادة التربية عين تادلس حول موضوع " الكلمات المتداولة من طرف المحبوسين
داخل الوسط العقابي " في إطار التحضير لشهادة ماستر.

و عليه أطلب منكم تبليغ المعنية بالموافقة و دعوتها للتقرب من المؤسسة المعنية.

عن وزير العدل، حافظ الأختام
المديرة الفرعية للبحث العقابي

زواوي سليمة
تاريخ : 2023-12-25 13:43:32

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Ministry of Higher Education
And Scientific Research
University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis
Mostaganem
Faculty of Foreign Languages

وزارة التعليم العالي
والبحرث العلمي
جامعة عبد الحميد بن باديس
مستغانم

Department of English
Date: 17 /12/2023
Ref : 53 / U.M / R / 2023

مستغانم في: 17/12/2023
الرقم 53 / ج / م / 2023

AUTORISATION

Je soussignée Dre Farida OUALI, cheffe du département de langue anglaise, autorise l'étudiante KECILI Amel, inscrite en deuxième année master, spécialité « Linguistique » au titre de l'année universitaire 2023/2024 à effectuer une recherche qui nécessite une visite à la prison de la wilaya de Mostaganem, et cela dans le cadre de son projet de fin d'études.

Cette attestation est délivrée à la demande de l'intéressée pour lui servir et valoir ce que de droit.

