

Summaries

Khaoula TALEB-IBRAHIMI

A stroll in Algiers, and the city shopboard signs between toponymy and language

The author has chosen Algiers, his native town, to make a parallel of linguistic diversity in signs used by shopkeepers in their signboards.

This linguistic cross breeding or multilingualism indicates the country's inexorable integration to a world economy.

After enumerating the actions made by the political authorities who led an Arabisation campaign during the 1970's the author goes back to this period to arrive at the conclusion of another tension between toponymy and language, between 'in-vitro' decided policies and 'in-vivo' Algiers citizens' solutions. This shows the real cultural, social and economic stakes structuring the Algerian symbolic field.

Key words : Sociolinguistic - Signboards - Multilingualism - Algiers - Arabisation - Consumption - Globalisation

Abderrezak DOURARI

Effective and assumed language practices in Kabylia. In the light of "the black spring" (le printemps noir in 2001)

The concept of linguistic practices is disreputed in Algerian society, which is saturated with ideology to the point that it no longer realizes the importance of impersonal scientific description. The linguistic question in a plurilingual society which is not recognized as such, by the state, is inevitably seized by ideology, to conceal people in power's ideals and materialistic interests.

At the stubborn refusal to recognize Tamazight (Berber) language, certain Amazigh defenders react by setting up a rejection to school Arabic. They confound the state power political and linguistic arabization which is in a tight rut, acting under the effect of self hate, with the Arabic language it self, which has been the vehicle for a brilliant civilization and rational thinking, which was transmitted to the occident passing by Averroes to St. Thomas d'Acquin. To deny reality remains thus the thing best shared by these actors.

The graffiti texts which we introduce express in so much the reality of the Tamightophone speakers plural linguistic practices ; French in

contact with Algerian Arabic, alongside Kabyle and school Arabic. Graphics in Arabic and Latin letters are used spontaneously for these graffitis – a form of expression with a wide range of discursive content having political and social implications, brightening the walls of Tizi-Ouzou and Bejaia

It was with the call to rally “ ’ayaw âh ! ” (= Come here ! Or let’s go !) and slogans against “Hogra” (injustice), specifically Algerian expressions, which the attackers used against state police held responsible for 118 young persons’ deaths.

Consequently these expressions were collected from a very serious context.

We have noted, with regards to this context, the use of non critical concepts born with particular historical and social conditions, could lead to serious distortions of reality.

Must we call for an epistemology of sociolinguistic theories ? For Algerian sociolinguistics which won’t confound itself with Catalan, whose social history which gave it birth, distinguishes itself from Algerian society ?

Key words : Linguistic habits – Tamazight – Ideology – arabization
graffito - sociolinguistics

Ferida LAKHDAR BARKA

Relating life with words or death : a feature of feminine discourse

Using the language of the dead in life situations represents a non negligible aspect in women’s linguistic practices ; belonging to traditional societies. The example of spoken Algerian, illustrated by Tlemcen, describes this phenomenon in a very evident way.

Through a processes of language symbolization speakers have elaborated a complex register of expressions to speak of life by using a death lexicon.

Using their different representations of death, leaning on various discursive procedures, and diverse strategies, the users of this dialect have succeeded in creating a new language, as rich as mysterious, that they manipulate with art, and which confers them with a quite particular place within society.

Key words : Dialect – Women –Feminine discourse – Death vocabulary – Linguistic practices – Tlemcen.

Farid BENRAMDANE

History and stakes on naming : the red square at Tiaret

What are the wording and discursive processes when it is a question of the act of renaming a space and when also, different mental and collective linguistic representations exactly opposite, are in competition ?

We try, in the precise case of Tiaret, “La place Rouge”, Red square, to make the conditions of producing onomastic practices more visible and more legible, the way it is accepted as well as the interacting social and ideological values in a plurilingual context, doubled with the duality of verbalization between oral and written, as well as that related to the symbolic power stake.

The groups which form and change, and it is so easy by being on the spot, to know about the most recent information and most diverse commentaries. This square “measures” the political and social temperature of the town. Thursday and Friday mornings for three hours from 9 am to mid-day, a wave of beings and information encounter in a density and remarkable communicative fluidity. In the 1970’s at the height of a very rough political struggle, in this region precisely, concerning the agricultural revolution, therefore land nationalization and distribution to poor peasants, the Tiaret local council (A.P.C.), the one party National Liberation Front (F.L.N.), as in all Algerian town halls, inaugurated their mandate by repairing pavements and by putting new paving stones in place, and also in public squares, which in fact wasn’t even necessary.

The history of the new flagstone paving and its color in our public square is going to take the most unexpected semantic and symbolic turning.

Key words : Socio linguistics – literary critic – literature of decolonisation identity. Interculturation – didactics.

Aicha KASSOUL and Mohamed LAKHADAR-MAOUGAL

Functional analysis or structural break down

Social linguistics is a subject which is slightly grasped by institutions and didactics. By its subversive nature it has become a science like anthropology, a highly supervised one. This said, without the contribution of Algerian creative, ideological structures and imaginary conceptors, writers in particular, it is very important.

By criticizing the tools and investigation methods used by literary critics who are interested in literature concerning decolonization, whose processing is under the influence of so called scientific nattering on

identification, authors illustrate their ideas by giving the example of two texts written about Mouloud Maameri's novel "La colline oubliée 1953" [The forgotten hillside]. The two texts by Mohamed Cherif Sahli and Mostefa Lacheraf who insist on the renial and anachronism of romantic discourse the Algerian university literary critic which followed this renial argument as an achronism, has been impoverished, from hence the resort to interculturalism suggesting nothing new.

Key words : Sociolinguistics – Literary critic – Decolonization literature – Identification – Interculturalism – Didactic.

Mohamed MILIANI

French in High school compositions – foreign language or lingua franca?

From a corpus of high school written work, besides a limited questionnaire, our aim is to show the learners' habits faced with standard schooling. On the contrary to what is said in political speeches in favor or in the educational authority's rough evaluations, the relations to the French language is deteriorating more and more, in spite of a more fruitful environment than in the period before independence.

In our argument, it is not a question of talking about an absence of learning strategies or any other techniques to compensate in order to reach a better language level. It isn't a question of simultaneous management with two or several codes. What interests us on the other hand are the psychological and socio psychological factors influencing the choices and decisions which learners make, faced with a foreign language. Our aim is to try to answer the question which bothers partisans and opponents of the French language : Foreign language, or not, but at the same time surpasses this statement. What holds our attention is first the problem of the bridge between learners' written habits and the school norm, besides the representations they do, to emerge next on a change of this language, which is developing and which is more and more obvious among a majority and not only among certain individuals, to being a lingua franca.

Key words : School standard – bridge – lingua Franca – performance – foreign language- error- variation – plurilingualism.

Ourdia YERMECHE

Algerian nicknames : linguistic and social practices

This article is an effort at understanding nick names or more personal pet names, a real sociocultural and universal linguistic phenomenon,

particularly dynamic and prolific in all world naming systems, and especially in Algeria.

On the basis of a corpus made up of nicknames created in the Algerian milieu and by Algerian speakers, it tries to clarify the construction and attribution modes of this linguistic code, the motives for its creation and communication function within a group.

It shows that a nickname is a true informer of speakers' linguistic behavior, it shows group mentality and bears witness to history, humor and creative spontaneity of the group.

Key words : Nick name – pet name – social group – nomination – communication – mentality –

Yasmina CHERRAD- BENCHEFRA

Students' spoken Language

Even although Algerian students are asked to use only linguistic forms conforming to standard school french, they resort more and more to forms presenting particularities and distinct construction from normal use, preferring a variation and a heterogenous form than to a regular one for our students the two forms "se divorcent" separate. While, so as to say getting their own back on the foreign character of french, our students claim their rights to it and adapt it. Specific functional rules, said or unsaid, govern speakers acts in the community and the Algerian student seems to ignore those of main french.

Besides the variations in style masculine, feminine, singular or plural to which nouns are systematically bound our speakers allocate an other, that of degree proper to the class of adjectives and adverbs Algeria finds itself in this situation, and this french set by a norm which, if it is presented by an external and foreign language, is in fact transformed by social and psychological factors to completely local rules, by a functional readaption of this language possessing Algerian references and according to Algerian usage

Key words : Language – functioning – variation – standard – gaps.

Foued LAROUSSI

Arab bilingualism reviewed. Some thoughts about the Tunisian situation

From the catalo-occitan model, the author tries to analyse Arab bilingualism, not only in Tunisie but also in the Maghreb (North Africa), by showing the limits of a Ferguson – Fishmanian approach.

The chosen model enables us to accentuate the conflictual aspects of bilingualism, because it limits itself to synchronic demonstrations of the bilingual process.

In this point of view, he sets the problem of epilinguistic discourse, which is part of the process focusing on dialectal language opposition, thus that of a linguistic decrease.

After reviewing the different Arabic language denominations, the author suggests three headings, that is ancient literary Arabic, modern literary Arabic, and the mother tongue.

To neutralize the opposition between these different varieties of Arabic, which is a real social and political problem in the Maghreb, we must first abandon the thesis that language is non-scientific, which characterizes the mother tongue ideology, besides the language categories of language without style, a basic language, a non-national language or profane language.

Key words : Diglossary (bilingualism) – Mother tongue – catalo-occitan model – Ferguso – fishmanian approach – Linguistic decrease.

Khaoula TALEB-IBRAHIMI

“ Ahna Ouled Djaïr enta â sah “

Remarks about young peoples' way of speaking in Bab El oued.

This article studies language practices among a certain number of young people in one of Algiers old districts. In this space, several tongues and dialects they are in conflict, are interdependent, in apposition and mingle.

The different aspects of multilingualism which this study corpus represents reflect the wealth of meetings and contacts forming the young Algerois youths' way of speaking.

The researcher worked on the spoken language in a group of youths' recordings in Bab El Oued. She tried by analysing the topics brought up by the young people, to establish a number of linguistic facts. Those showing the existing relationship between social level, lexis and syntax used.

This research has mentioned the influence of school on written language, of official and non official media, besides the French langue in so much as an aspect of established contact between neighbouring peoples, or by historical links.

Key words : Tongues- Society- Space- Language- Dead- Diversity- Contact- Apposition.

Mohamed ABASSA

Dialects in andalous *mouwachahat* and *azdjâl*

Arabic poetry appeared for the first time within the tribe in the 4th century.

*The poetic language differed from one tribe to another. Towards the end of the 5th century, far – reaching poets were able to unify pre-islamic Arabic poetry. And after that Arab poets composed in classical language until *mouwachahat* and *azdjâl* appeared in Andalusia, in which poets were able to introduce linguistic elements other than those in classical Arabic language.*

This present study tries to show that a linguistic diversity does by no means mean that andalous strophic poetry was copied from a roman model, but it marked a particular evolution in the history of Arabic poetry.

Key words : Dialects – *mouwachchhât* – *azdjâl* – Arabic poetry – preislamic Andalusian-Classical Arabic.

Manaa GAOUAOU

Shared sociolinguistic representations and norms within the secondary teachers of French community in the country of Batna

History has set social layers at group level where each member bears indelible signs.

Chaoui in so much as an original language, a popular language, and since always a minority language.

Dialectal Arabic in so much as a low form of written code, the language of the majority of Algerians, which has no statute.

Classical Arabic, in so much as the Coranic language, a language of culture, of a certain elite, and the state official language.

French, as the former conquerors' language, the state language during colonization, now a foreign language with a particular status.

Through this choice of languages, by transcodic marks, it is really a person's identity, which the individual expresses by social linguistics and reconstructs during each communication.

Key words : Representations – social group – Transcribing Markers – original tongue – official language – language foreign.

Fatima-Zohra MEKKAOU

Student discursive strategies and the use of French

For the author of this article, the question is looking at the place which the French language holds in a complex multilingual context in which it is regressing. The reasons explaining this state of facts can be summarized in a certain number of points such as :

- *A non mastery of the language, which is taken for granted.*

This observation is the result of a year's work, closely following students of different subjects at the university of Constantine (French, English, Economics, computer science), who were given a questionnaire to answer.

Aften having made a linguistic corpus, the author tries to interpret it by leaning on a pertinent social analysis. Thus the French language, whatever one says, is well rooted in Algerian language habits, however those students to whom the questionnaire aimed didn't learn a language with different modes of function but learnt a nomenclature, vocabulary enabling them to fill in the blanks left by the Arabic language in different fields (make personal, fashion, sport, culinary art...)

Key Words : Discursive strategies – Multilingual context – Lexicon – Linguistic mores - French

Summaries

Zouaoui BAGHORA

Language, discourse and society: A comparative, philosophical and sociological study.

An analysis of the relationship between language and discourse demands a study of the overall relations, such as the relationship of language to power ideology and to culture, besides bringing to light several theoretical levels and problems like : language origin – language power, and the authority cautioning it, the distinction between, the tongue, language and discourse, the constituent elements of discourse, internal and external linguistics.

It demands a study of epistemological problems raised by the relationship established in a field of knowledge which tries to found methodologies, concepts and problematize despite the polemics occasioned by these relationships among linguistics and sociologists, and which sum up the social nature of language.

Key words : Language – discourse – society – power – ideology – culture – linguistics – methodologies – concept – philosophy – history.

Abdelkader CHARCHAR

Language functions in communication : A reading of Galaïlia LARBI's work : “An Introduction to Linguistic Analysis : terms – meaning – context”.

Galaïlia LARBI's work puts forward a methodological linguistic analysis enabling one to tackle discourse in so much as a linguistic structure open to description and analysis. It also allows putting an emphasis on the importance of language, as well as on its functional operations of communication on the basis that one produces linguistic methodologies like operational tools and three dimensional scientific analysis concepts : syntactical and grammatical context, morphological and phonological concept.

Finally the author aims at making a homogenous and complementary function between former and modern linguistic methodologies by insisting that they coincide on the practical and theoretical field.

This work is based on the results of linguistic studies carried out in the past and more recently, justifying the great advance in the last decade

of the 20th century, by crediting language with two important functions : An expressive function and communicative function.

Key words : Language – discourse – communication – reading, expressive function – methodology – linguistic – meaning – terms.

Mohamed Bachir BOUIDJRA

Poetic discourse, nostalgia and self-projection.

Reactions towards others, who are different, have produced several phenomenon's, that of military action, urban segregation and different types of artistic expression.

Popular poetry is considered as the most important literary expression in Algeria; it enables a deep study of socio-literary aspects.

Recourse to dismissal of what is Algerian in popular poetry in so much as discourse reflecting reactions in front of Arabic language apprenticeship being forbidden to popular classes, who underwent all sorts of humility and, suffering, and temptations, during the colonial period.

If the Arabic language met a great deal of obstacles preventing its natural function to express the painful situation of the Algerian dismissal, this expression is artfully shown by popular poetry.

Key words : Oneself – poetic discourse – language – pain – popular poetry the other – poetic function – being – creation – personality – myth.