

Summaries

Farid BENRAMDANE: *From the etymology of Wahran : to Ouadaharan to Oran*

Here we try to show the mechanisms of lexical interpretation and semantics developed since the foundation of the town and the appearance of its name Wahran/Wihran/ Winhran/Wihrayn : Ouadaharan/Horan/ Oran, etc such as cited by Ibn Haouqual, El Bekri and other authors of the medieval period, Spanish, French colonial period and post-colonial period .We put forward the ins and outs of some hypotheses of past sense their linguistic articulations, eventual historical presuppositions and the place of popular imaginary in some etymologies still alive in local onomastic use.

Wahran is part of this category of toponomy which knows a number of important interpretations. Of all the hypotheses we have tried to elucidate, the etymology of the word Wahran, we keep those which evoke the Berber and Arabic linguistic substratum of past centuries.

Keywords: Oran - Wahran - toponomy - lexicon - significance - popular imaginary.

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.

Keywords: wording and discursive processes - linguistic representations - conditions of producing - onomastic practices - symbolic stakes - public squares - Tiaret.

Kahina DJERROUD: Algiers, categorical districts/languages practised: What sociolinguistic correlations?

This article aims at relating the results of a study that we carried out in our Masters course, where the main objective was to highlight sociolinguistic correlations between different categories of Algiers districts and the languages used there. In order to do so, we led a sociolinguistic research in two districts, one so called "popular": Belcourt/Belouizdad, the other "residential" : Hydra. The sixty-two people, who were studied, were given a questionnaire, then interviewed about their linguistic and spatial representations .By a qualitative analysis of discourse and speakers we were able to derive interesting results: there is really and truly a stereotype discourse structuring linguistic and spatial representations in Algiers.

Keywords: urban sociolinguistic - sociolinguistic correlation - residential and popular districts - spatial linguistic segregation - representations - linguistic practices.

Khaoula TALEB IBRAHIMI: A stroll in Algiers, and the city shopboard signs between toponomy 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 toponomy 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.

Keywords: sociolinguistic - signboards - multilingualism - Algiers - arabisation - consummation - globalisation

Houda DJEBBES: *The question of forename transliteration among the Constantine population (1901-2001). A linguistic study*

This article considers the question of phonetic forename transliteration over a century in Constantine from the 20th C to the beginning of the 21st C.

The Constantine onomastic field has undergone several changes over these two periods. The first during the colonial, period by the changing and reforming enabling a Constantine onomastic identity in a record time. From this we pass from orality in Arabic to transliteration in French, and this really represents the French authorities' success in making us confiscate our nationality and making us acquire an alternative identity through our first names, represented by several transcriptions like: Roukaya, Rofia, Rekia, Reggaya, Reguia, Roukia, Arguia, Reguia .

After independence and precisely during the unstudied Arabization period of birth certificates, the move from French given names to Arabic ones has contributed to another forename alteration and its Arabic equivalent or other such as : Aimen, Aimen, Aymen, Aymene.

Keywords: transliteration - phonetic translation - Constantine - onomastic field - identity.

Ouerdia 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 worldnaming 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.

Keywords: nick name - pet name - social group - nomination - communication - mentality.

Yasmina ZEMMOULI: *Surnames in Algeria through the law on civil status: the case of Constantine 1870, 1900*

The implementation of the French colonial integration projects caused many changes and mutations in Algeria during the 19th century. After reorganising the territory and tribes according to the Senatus Consulte law and the law on individual property, it was necessary to restructure the Arab family according to the French vision. This could only be achieved by the creation of the civil status structure derived from the French Civil Code, starting in 1858, which was officially clarified and codified in 1882 by the application of the law of creation of relative statutes' obliging all inhabitants of the Algerian Tell to bear family names.

The importance of the study of the law of 23 March 1882 lies in the illustration of the mechanisms of its application, its official codification and in the definition of the criteria of choice and obligation through the illustration of the power of the legal text;

the practice is studied through a sample taken in the city of Constantine. In order to establish a comparison between the changes made during the last third of the 19th century, the model underwent a trajectory of mutation of the use of the personal name, going from filiation to the father, grandfather to the recognition of filiation and the personal first name.

Keywords: relatifs statuts code - family name - Constantine - mother booklet - birth certificates - french colonialism.

Fatima Zohra GUECHI : *The monuments and personalities of Constantine.*

This article discusses some historical aspects relating to street names and town squares which were introduced during colonization. Some of the names have been replaced by others, but some, even older have kept their place in the collective memory

Like other Algerian towns, Constantine preserved the memory of its saints and famous personalities by giving their names to certain mosques and zaouias.

To illustrate this subject and at last establish a classification of personality-names borrowed to designate Constantine space, the author refers to the habous register of Salah Bey, and to the 1840 – 1841 obituary notices.

Thus, the names are divided into categories, common names registered in geographical and functional glossaries, names of saints, names of inhabitants to whom the streets were identified, names describing a colour or an attribute.

Keywords: Constantine - nominations colonization - collective memory - saints - renowned personalities - habous - Salah Bey.