

## Summaries

### **Hadj MILIANI : *Elementary study of cultural entrepreneurs and theatrical experiences in colonized Algeria : 1950-1962***

*Post World War II theatrical activity in Algeria is concomitantly marked by the development of two movements of distribution and of advocating for theatrical art. On one hand, it is the rise of a new artists' generation who invigorate the so-called Arab theatre and display more and more commitment to nationalist mobilization. On the other, a range of theatrical practice, mingled with principles of people's theatre, arises among French circles of conventional education in Algeria. These two currents will sustain links through training, combined plays editing and directory selections while marking their peculiarities as much esthetic as ideological.*

*The political context of the era highlights the range of cultural challenges, justifies, sometimes, specific esthetic choices and often delimits consented Utopias.*

**Keywords :** people's theatre - MTLD - Cordreaux - Errazi - Mustapha Kateb - Baïlac - Hermantier.

### **Kahina BOUANANE : « *Esthetics of History writing : a new Dynamics of games and challenges in " Nulle part dans la maison de mon père » and « La disparition de la langue française » of Assia Djébar »***

*History remains a literary speech space relentlessly solicited and constantly resumed by Assia Djébar: the inclusion of History in her fiction is bound to the adjustment of the past and is wholly expressed on the colonial period. The stream of History is acutely present in the novel "La disparition de la langue française" (French vanishing), it is over determined by the stream of writing which contributes to refreshing Algeria's events when according these the magnitude of retentive sense and aspiration. To what extent does the state of spoilt identity and mutilated Algeria take sense? In "Nulle part dans la maison de mon père" (Nowhere in the house of dad', we discover an infant, then a young girl, insatiable of freedom and independence, happy to preserve an inherited custom and of an experience that she outstandingly masters, split between Algeria and France: we discovered there a Memory, live History (ies) of Algeria in the sense of Catherine Milkovitch-Rioux.*

**Keywords :** story - Algeria - History (ies) - Memory (ies) - Assia Djébar.

**Ouafia BEN MESSAOUD : *Semantics of colours and the significant strategies in « Ahl El Bayad » Story of Moubarek Rabii***

*The present survey examines the integration strategies of visual universe in enunciative texts, the case for having selected Lembarek Rabie's story "Ahl El Bayad" as corpus. We tried to highlight the connotations between the concrete and the abstract, and their presence in the narrative language. The swap of a colour into an element makes the latter become a key factor in narrative programming process and intra textual semantic stream deviator. This narrative displays the differences between white, green and red, for this triptych constitutes the principal engine of elements common to semantic value programming related to colour cultural context.*

*The interest of the survey lies in comprehending the story strategies which fashion the visual universe and the deviations this comprehension introduces to confirm certain values and refute many others.*

**Keywords :** colour semiology - visual universe - colour strategy - abstract.

**Ihlem MORTAD SERIR : *The use of dialect in English literature***

*The aim of this article is to demonstrate the usage of the vernacular in literary writings among English-speaking authors. This way, we question the origin of this literary practice and the different causes capable of intervening, whether be artistic, cultural, psychological or social. To better illustrate this literary situation, we mean in this article to present a number of cases drawn from various literary genres (poetry, stories, novels, etc.) and this starting from the 14th century.*

**Keywords :** english Literature - dialect - theater - poetry - prose.

**Soraya MOULOUDJI-GARROUDJI : *About the learned military translators corpus in the colonized Maghreb : the case of Algeria***

*Having played a major role during French colonial expeditions in Algeria in 1830, translation enabled the colonizer discover Algerian people's anthropological peculiarities in view of dominating the latter.*

*We try, through this article, to trace back the military as well as the scientific itinerary of a group of translators joining in the expedition of Algeria, yet in the colonizing project. On the other hand, we question on the kind of work accomplished by military translators as well as the studies they carried out, and which led to the formation of learned colonial knowledge on the conquered Maghreb as a whole, and on Algeria, in particular.*

**Keywords :** military translators - colonized Algeria - orientalist studies - learned military corpus.

**Idriss EL OUAFA : Proverb : from translation to communication**

*This contribution addresses the question of proverbs in their communicative and translational aspects. Indeed in the field of diversity related to languages and social groups speaking the same language, the proverb is an exception. It is produced by society or a whole community and not by a specific transmitter.*

*The communicative function adheres to the other “virtues” of the proverb, namely the linguistic, esthetic, ethical, anthropological and historical functions. It is a competence of potential communication in all languages. Yet should we emphasize it and give it more care, in a world where we interchange everything without communicating.*

**Keywords** : proverbs - languages - translation - social groups - communicative value.