

Summaries

Mohamed DAOUD

Imagery and fantasy in Arabic Language novels.

In this study, it's a question for us to go back to the historical and ideological genesis of "face to face" between the West and the East, which in spite of its secularity has been assured a form since Napoleon's expedition (1798-1801) by accepting the thematic of authenticity, "Me" and of modernity "the other", as its own.

By trying to answer this question, modern Arabic thought has introduced several paths for reflection, among those the desire of holding power over the "other" passes ineluctably by the dream of its negation as a finality. This intellectual exercise has enabled forming an anthropological image of the west in arabo-moslem imagery, a place of all stereotypes, synonymous of all exoticism catalyzing all contradictions and excess.

The romantic Arabic Language Literature is illustrated by the production of several texts relating to the East – West relationship; among the most famous are three "The Bird of the Orient", by Tewfik Al Hakim, and "The Latin District" by Souheil Idris, And Tayeb Salih's "A Season for migrating". These three novels try to inverse the relationship by sexualizing the "civilization conflict"

If oriental imagery calls on the prestigious past to counter a scornful and discrediting West, for that the literature sends us back to archetypes founding arabo-moslem make belief.

Key words : Me – The other – Occident – Orient – Image – Anthropological – Make – Belief – Socio-ideological – Thought – Romantic Literature – Tayeb Salih – Souheil Idriss – Tewfik Al-Hakim.

Abdelkader CHARCHAR

Make-belief in Detective Novel Literature, and its social and mythical sources in universal popular culture.

The author of this article considers right away that the detective novel was given birth by the industrial civilization, even if its first origins haven't yet been identified. But in spite of this first observation, he agrees that Edgar Alan Poe who underwent the influence of Voltaire's novel

(Zadig), whose origins go back to the tales of popular Arabic and Celtic myths, and sacred writings, is the precursor of this type of literature.

After having reviewed the different viewpoints which try to make a historic of this type, he tries to determine the most outstanding of this type as the characters who belong to popular classes, whose frustrations push them to want to get rich by all means, one of which is crime.

Only and in spite of its early beginnings the detective novel couldn't be other than contemporary and modern, its contribution of popular tradition as well as scholastic tradition, have been deciding factors. In addition to these two contributions, urbanization has played a role in proliferating crime, which is the subject matter for detective novels.

Key words : Detective novels – Historical origins – Mythical origins – Popular patrimony – Thousand and one nights – The Art of literature.

Abdelmalek MORTAD

National resistance Image in the short story “François and Rachid”.

The writer of this essay suggests studying national resistance image through a short story, the first of this kind of short story in Algeria, written by Mohamed Said Ez-Zahiri, appearing August 10th 1925 in the second number of the paper “El-Djazair”, touches the resistance to colonialism for the first time by a search for justice.

This is a story of two friends, one Algerian, the other French, which ends with the first friend's death, because of segregation and racial prejudice ; proving that equality between two social entities is impossible. This short story acquired a widespread success among the Algerian intellectuals of the period, from whence the promise of rewarding a poem, the best elegy of the victim.

The only remaining document witnessing the “resistance literature” of this period, after the newspapers suspension, is Mohamed Laid El Khalifa's poem, that the author of this essay takes up again to better establish his argument. In spite of the text in question not having the aesthetic value of a modern short story, it is however considered by the author of this essay as a serious attempt to found this type in Algeria.

After raising the impact that this short story had on the Algerian readers of the period, the author quotes some excerpts from this short story to analyze them.

As for the analysis of this text, it sets forth the putting in evidence of a thematic which was considered politically audacious at the time, then he

started questioning the linguistic structure of the text, at the same time approaching the system of characters and temporal space.

Key Words : Short story – François – Rachid – Algeria – Colonialism – Segregation – Text – Linguistic – Structure – Character plan – Temporal space.

Zineb ALI-BENALI

The novel, This archivist of History.

The author of this essay suggests some tracks for reading, which would allow a glance at how literature and the writer in the Maghreb can be invested with a function, which they don't have initially, because every thing rotates around the management of memory, and starts from history. Thus the Algerian intellectual during colonization was either forced into silence or into a set discourse, but even the access to independence changed nothing to this state of fact.

Yesterday – as today – policy weighs like a destiny on Maghrebin Literature. All writing is continually brought towards reality, towards the social field. If the writer considers history, or looks for it, especially to him, certain domains of history are forbidden

Thus several historical sources like Kahina, Youcef Ibn Tachfin, nationalist militants etc forgotten by official History, are taken up by maghrebin novelists. This work of bringing to light that which was hidden operates like a mechanism deblocking memory. The article equally mentions texts written in the urgency to denounce the slaughter of Algerian intellectuals in the 1990's.

Key words : Novel – History – Memory – Discourse – Kalima – Writing – Assassination – Aissa Khekkadi.

Mourad YELLES

The Female “Arûbi” in the Maghreb. Oral tradition and Detour Poetics.

The article suggests considering female poetry of oral tradition as an integral part of the cultural memory and collective make belief. The Andalou model left its stamp on the main part of citizen repertoires in the Maghreb, and influenced the female corpus, as a direct result of the Reconquista. By its formal and functional character, this poetry raises a certain number of question that previous research didn't solve, whence the necessity for the writer to emerge certain literary and anthropological aspects of the poetry.

After having compared the two cultural universes that of the occident, and the Arabo-moslem one, he concludes that thanks to the civilizational and religious difference, those two universes are different in the sense of “Derrida”

Thus ; in this perspective and from the fact that cross breeding operated the level of classical Arabic poetry, the discourse which is offered centres between “The word” and “the forbidden”, “Aperture” and “enclosure”, transparency and opacity. The rapid development of towns in the Maghreb contributed to the evolution of this type of poetry, which is the symbol of an inherent statutory dominant in juridical conditions of women in Islam, and the symbolic dominations owing to the importance and the attraction of aesthetic models properly masculine (Andalous or derivatives).

Key words : Arûbî – Fende Poetry – Maghreb – Paradigms – Hispano-Moorish – Reconquista.

Fatima Zohra LALAOUI

For a semiotical approach to Algerian writing (the example of Nina Bouraoui : la voyeuse interdite).

Starting from the alterability concept which develops in two branches reformulation and transcoding, the author of this essay analyses Nina Bouraoui’s novel – “La voyeuse interdite”. The writer has a hetero transcodal position, he describes his culture by a culture and a language which is not his own, and starting from there invents his own writing, hence the birth of a betwixt – and between language.

This is expressed by the character of the novel (fikria), whose feelings which are expressed allow us to discover a new and personal language for writing in the practice of altering a remark already existing and giving birth to a narrator of the in between.

This alterability process reveals problems which the relation ship to writing establishes when it oscillates between two languages. It shows the ambiguity of referendary to linguistic sighs . French speaking literature invents a new language which has been able to determine its field of application and the tools necessary for analyses adapted to its usage.

Key words : Alterability – Reformulation – Transioding – Linguistic – Sigh – French speaking Literature – Ambiguity – Nina Bouraoui – The forbidden voyeuse.

Othmane BELMILOUD

Arabian Saharan Image in occidental imaginativeness before the rooming of Islam.

The author of this article brings up the Israelites journey in the mid – Eastern desert for thousands of years to analyse the image of the desert, in western imaginativeness. The crossing of the desert by the Jewish people has been mentioned with great detail by the biblical tales from whence the image of mythical country side or a space of rupture, taken up by the four evangiles.

The sahara has several significations (hard ship – initiation) which vary according to the circumstances in biblical texts. Thus sacrifice, the scape – goat were rituals for the Jewish people for redemption and asking Jehova’s pardon.

In spite of the Sahara being a cursed place where devils live, its equally a sacred place where this people are allowed to meet their god. But the aggressive tone which sticks to the arab image is also mentioned in biblical tales, it is transformed into blind hate this image takes the form of an ambiguous representation, a stereotype built since the century before Jesus Christ by men of letters and greek historians, renewed by judeo – christion imaginativeness in modern times.

Key words : Occidental imaginativeness – The desert – Image – The Middle – Past – The Crossing of the desert – Biblical Tales – Scope goat – Jehove – Judeo – Christian Imaginativeness.

Yazid BEN HOUNET

An anthropological Analysis of a Maghrebin holyman Sîd Ahmêd Mejdub or “an individual out of this world”.

The author of this article tries to account for a specific form of saintliness in an anthropological perspective the saintly person Sîd Ahmâd Mâdjub. Founder of the Awlad Sîd Ahmâd Mâdjub tribe, by basing himself on L. Dumont’s work.

After having given a brief outline of the saint’s geneology, he takes into account actions the sixth saint undertook to spread malekite Islam and Soufism in Berber regions of the upper plateaux and south west Algeria.

Then, he underlined the socio – historical conditions which existed at the emergence of saintliness, and of maghreb maraboutism, mentioning the development of religious ascetism towards mysticism about the end of the first century of the Hegire, and the beginning of the second century, to bloom in the third century, in spite of orthodox Islam opposition.

Sîd Ahmâd Mâjdub was born at the end of the 15th century, this period knew the development of saintliness, which conceded with the fall of Moslem dynasties, and the threat of the Reconquista, but also an alternative to the autonomization process vis – à – vis central power.

It is in this context, that Sîd Ahmâd Mâdjub was made known as a miracle worker, whose wonders and magical power will influence a large part of the population, pushing a tribe, that of the Bâni Amr into exile and the founding of the tribe.

Key words : Sîd Ahmâd Mâjdûb – Bâni Amr – Tribe – L. Dumont – Malekite Islam – Genealogy – Soufism – Saintliness – Orthodox Islam – Maraboutism.

Sidi Mohamed LAKHDAR BARKA

Foreign languages in Algeria : power technology.

Tackling the question of foreign language teaching in Algerian universities, this article insists on the numerous reforms known in this sector.

For the author, these reforms are marked by the trace the apprenticeship model for Arabic Language, which will lead to an antagonistic conception of languages and disassociate language / arts by partitioning the contents in sub-matters.

Thus, the expression “national language” will assert it self more and more as an exclusion criteria in language practices of other tongues, and mainly for French, thus creating a conflictual relationship between the language of the learner to the Arabic language, enabling its users to have access to key positions.

To better enlighten the reader on these anachronisms, the writer analyzes the three reforms carried out in the university sector, namely the faculty to the Institute, the period of the Institutes, the return to the faculty.

A synoptic reader of Oran university foreign Language reviews will be able to note the difference between what is planned and what is achieved in the matter of publications in the linguistic and didactic fields, which are supposed to be preponderant. Palliative measures to reduce this disequilibrium have been a total failure.

Key Words : Foreign languages – Returns – Arabic – Language – Institute – Faculty of linguistics – Didactics.

Mostefa BENABBOU and Peter BEHNSTHEDT

The actual state of linguistic boundary between Arabic and the Berber Language.

To analyze the actual state of the linguistic boundary in North Morocco and to situate the linguistic map of Arabic and Berber, the authors were helped mainly by the work of colonial historians. At the end of the 20th century many Moroccan and foreign researchers tried to do this work again without noteworthy changes in the perception of a linguistic map for this region from whence the necessity of another look for these two authors, the evolution is noteworthy because the Berber Language has lost a lot of ground on behalf of Arabic in the North and the South East of Oujda. In the region of Taza, the situation doesn't seem to change in the same way, because the limits between Arabic and Berber are not as rigid as other idioms, there is even a linguistic union between the two languages.

The maps in the appendix to this article illustrate well the fact that the boundary between the two language is not abrupt.

Key Words : Linguistic frontier – Linguistic Map – Arabic Language – Berber language – North Morocco.

Djaafar YAYOUCHE

The phenomenon between normativity and objectivity in Khalil El Farahidi.

The aim of this work is to show how El Khali El Farahidi managed from a historical point of view to found the first scientific concepts in the study of language practices on an individual level. This is born out through the production of speech as the bias of language, in so much as physical organ and also on the cultural level by the bias of social practices which condition discursive expressions from a dialectal view point in a multi racial society like Moslem society.

This state of facts motivated El Farahidi to study the Arabic Language in its phonetical aspect, and more particularly after the contact established between Arabs and the different races which adopted the Moslem religious.

From this moment on, one can understand the way in which this sensitive question was considered by ancient Moslem scholars, which is in relation to the language practices for from all ideological or religious instrumentalization especially in those moments where one needs to meditate on scientific experiments which relate to constant aspects of

identity and national history, essential elements for the existence of every nation.

Key Words : Normativity – El Khalid El Farahid – Words – Phonetic – Language – Islam – Identity – Ideology.

Mokhtar ATALLAH

Novel and History “the Banks of the Syrtes”. Myth and ambiguity of 20th century men between refractory Individuation and collective suicide.

In the light of circumstances which serve a historical anchorage for the novel, “The Banks of the syrtes” take for a pretext the romantic deception of a young noble man, named Aldo who tries to get away from the place of his disappointment.

This novel, whose writing reveals a scholarly art of romantic writing and a restitution of mythology in the wide sense of universal acceptance of the fable composed around the topic of transgression.

Thus Aldo finds himself in a situation of anticipation which looks to all points like, that which preceded the second world war, with the rise of nazism or to that which succeeded it with the paranoia of the cold war, bringing to light the outlines of 20th C universal history. In this sense Aldo’s transgression in “the Banks of the syrtes” is considered as the last result of a mythical evolution of all time, repressed in the unconsciousness collective of all people.

Key Words : Novel – History – “The Banks of the Syrtes” – Aldo – Transgression – War – Nobility – Collective – Unconsciousness – Mythology – Conflict.