

## Summaries

### **Mohamed MELIANI:** *Language Sciences and their importance in compiling Arabic dictionaries: Ibn Mandour's "Lissan El Arab" example*

*Arabic dictionaries make working tools for research workers in the language field, in literature, sociology, psychology, and philology. From their linguistic riches, they guarantee a generous terminological fluidity.*

*Among these dictionaries is "Lissan El Arab", an important encyclopedic work whose author took advantage of those proceeding him in this field and considered them as fundamental sources in the accomplishment of his work.*

*The lexicologists main objective was to realize multiple functions among which, language confirmation, precisely at the novel period, and word meaning standardization. Their main concern was to record Arabic terminology.*

*Grammar accompanies the set words and aims at showing the semantic variations, to ignore them would lead to ambiguity and confusion, for this reason the first lexicologists favored using language sciences in standardizing language so that it could accomplish its role.*

**Keywords:** language sciences - grammar - syntax - dictionaries - *Lissan El Arab* - Ibn Mandour.

### **Mokhtar LAZAAR:** *An overall view of Bichr Ibn Mouatamir's communicative discourse*

*Through this article we have tried to contemplate the general frame work of the relationship between language reality discourse, enabling us to call to mind the relationship existing between language and deliberative discourse focalizing our attention on communicative discourse founded on the linguistic aspect in its relation to syntax contexts, leading us to talk about important cognitive and methodological aspects which create a communicative scientific legitimacy between discourse and language.*

*Through this thematic choice, we have also tried to show the communicative dimension with its two rational and linguistic aspects which are concerned by linguistic discourse study within society, this is the main concern for linguistics.*

**Keywords:** discourse - language - conversational implications - interpretation - communication - linguistique.

### **Brahim HAMEK:** *Amazigh lexical choice and teaching*

*Dictionaries are familiar useful objects, used at any moment and every age, they are integral pedagogical means from primary on. They have a stipulation function as they make choices among existing terms, and a descriptive function since they must reflect social truths in admitted terms. A dictionary is presented*

*as a means of apprenticeship and a source of absolute truth to which one refers for each problem, even if a term present in one dictionary can be omitted in another, sometimes due to the editor's choice. In the Tamazight example, there are no monolingual dictionaries, there are only bilingual ones, mainly French and spoken Amazigh, and some terminological dictionaries. From this situation the question: which process to follow in face of the multitude of terms and spoken Amazigh is raised, in the teaching and use of its lexicon.*

*This modest contribution aims at defining some approach to be followed in the choice and teaching of Amazigh lexicon based on spoken Amazigh.*

**Keywords:** teaching - choice - lexicon - Amazigh speech - Tamazight.

### **Ahmed GRICHE: *Social importance of dialect and necessity for a scientific study***

*This article considers the social importance of dialect and the necessity for scientific study. This primordial aspect in all analytical approaches of this phenomenon reveals that all languages, without any exception, have at the start known, an oral stage before being transcribed. This demands a scientific takeover of the dialect, with regards to its vitality and the linguistic dynamism which characterize it.*

**Keywords:** languages - dialect - oral - writing - scientific investigation - linguistic legitimacy.

### **Mohamed BERROUNA: *"Saalik" poetry. A corpus reading***

*This study tries to consider a part of pre-Islamic poetry and to bring to light an important category, that of traditional Arabic poetry. It's a matter of revealing the facets of Saalik poets' lives, through an anthropological analysis of their texts, far from historical prejudices.*

*The main differences existing in the daily artistic lives of these Saalik poets, compared to other classical poets, is the absence of the nostalgia phenomenon replaced by the mountain and mirador metaphor, the place of these poets natural and artistic refuge. The strong presence of wild animals recorded in their texts, doesn't express the presence of frightening or terrifying mythic elements, but rather that of companions and family. These differences aim at violating tribal taboos, its honor, its rites, its traditions, and to revolt against its power, questioning its organization, as well as its social institutions. These poets are in search of a scheme for society in which man's individuality is not disintegrated and his personality doesn't fade before tribal symbols and its masters.*

**Keywords:** Saalaka - tribe - power - individuality - wild animals - mirador.

### **Laid MIRAT: *Realistic theatre in Algeria. The "El Hareb" example***

*"El Hareb" is one of the famous Algerian writer Tahar Ouetar's plays which marks a psychic philosophical turning belonging to realism.*

*This play aims at showing the hierarchical conflicts experienced in Algerian society at the early independence period of its contemporary history. This text shows that the author was an intellectual before his time, having the gift of*

*foreseeing this hierarchical conflict which Algeria experienced after independence, knowing that Algeria adopted a socialist regime following independence, declaring war on the bourgeoisie and capitalism.*

**Keywords:** drama - play - conflict - characters - time - space.

**Mohamed SERRIR: *Refusal discourse in Mohamed Belkheir's poetry***

*Popular poetry is considered an element of Algerian identity, enrooted in the Algerian people's history. This form of expression includes numerous concepts and multiple studies among which is the popular poet Mohamed Belkheir's refusal discourse, this son of the Sidi El Cheikh El Bayadh region. The motivations for refusal are well defined which push the poet to refuse everything in his environment automatically if it goes against his way of thinking. Among these motivations are the French colonization, the geographical and social environment, the tribal system, exile, reform, and self confirmation, such as shown by the refusals emerging from his poetic discourse: psychic, social, religious, moral and even daily life with all its perturbations and changes.*

*The refusal instinct remains constant with this character, who starts a revolt against "the Other" and against real life, bringing to light the unconscious from self conscious, thus realizing what could not have been have been accomplished in reality.*

**Keywords:** popular poetry - refusal - resistance - Mohamed Belkheir - colonization - self confirmation.

**Hadj MILIANI: *Ritual exchange and social affirmation, "El Berrah" and its dedications in western Algerian urban space***

*This study considers a very popular past cultural phenomenon in rural milieu. Its expression is now confined to a closed citizen milieu and for family celebrations (weddings, etc.), on account of social mutations in Algeria.*

*It's a matter of the "El Berrah" and its homages dedicated to the "rivals" of one evening. It flatters some and slanders others. This essay tries to highlight the importance of this interactive relationship between the people attending, at a linguistic level. It draws its words from several narrative registers (popular poetry, sayings, religious discourse etc.). This festive atmosphere gives everyone a social affirmation.*

**Keywords:** *El Berrah* - citizen space - dedication - social affirmation - Ouest of Algeria - social mutations.