

## Summaries

### **Sidi Mohamed LAKHDAR BARKA : *Algeria: the Phases of a Linguistic Protocol***

*A corpus of two categories of texts labelled as 'Founding' and 'Fundamental' will determine the social project of the new Algerian nation.*

*The texts preceding and/or determining the country's independence are characterized by a relationship to what is 'true', i.e. the out-discursive which will contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives they set to themselves. As such they are as 'founding texts' because their ideological function is enunciated and given as representative (on behalf of the people), imperative (the will of the community), and ineluctable (historical destiny). They state their autonymic characteristic as self-referencing, an authoritarian enunciation.*

*The texts drafted after independence express a relationship to the 'truth' and often were characterized by consensual compromise using discursive techniques: preterition, discursive collocations (Arabic language/religion), linguistic collocations (foreign languages/modernity), and linguistic and juridical code transgressions; which in 'fundamental texts' induces semantic departures and/or omissions that could be redhibitory.*

*This progression will proceed through four stages, here dubbed 'The age of identity crispation', 'The age of grapholectic crispation', 'Emergence of the discursive consciousness', and 'Discursive strategies encounter with reality'*

**Keywords :** Founding texts - fundamental texts - discourse community - grapholect - orality.

### **Hadj MILIANI : *Deploring, Controversies and Inheritance Strategies. About Town Musics in Algeria under Colonial Rule***

*Debates in relation to inheritance are basic even for material or immaterial sphere of involvement. This was the case for the town musics during the colonial period in Algeria which triggered controversies and stand points.*

*This article studied some of the reactions or analyses in relation to measures and actions to which these musics were subjected. It tackled the lamenting and controversial debates which marked as well the procedures of preserving as of promoting this musical inheritance. During the colonial context, these musics were subjugated at the same time to inspecting measures of the colonial governance and to the cultural modalities of the autonomy of the Algerian elite in colonial era.*

**Keywords :** Music - colonization - History - Algeria - townsman - association.

**Mohamed GHALEM : *The Liberation of Oran, February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1792. Event and Symbolism***

*The liberation of Oran in 1792 was not a mere event, the fact seriously stigmatized the social imaginary of the people in Algeria and in the Maghrebian countries. The city of Oran stood as the last Spanish bastion in the Regency. Conjointly, its retrieval resurrected the awareness of membership and identification to Islam, and brought hope in an international context, whereby the Western threat to Muslim countries was considerable.*

*The historicisation of mentalities is of no less importance than that of the political events or economic development. In addition, the author analyzed the system and positioning of collective representations in social stratification and in reality.*

*This study reflects, equally, that the collective imaginary in the Western Algerian region experienced two distinct phases since the Spanish occupation of Oran in 1509. The first is related to poverty and hardship imposed by economic and social harms as well as cultural and mental mutations, the second with the resurrection of hope through Sufi spiritualism and Saints' goodness mobilization devoted to the service of the liberation.*

**Keywords:** Liberation of Oran - collective representations - Saints and charisms - Sufi spiritualism.

**Saddek BENKADA : *El MISBAH: First Algerian Youth's Newspaper, Oran-Tlemcen (1904-1905)***

*The absence of an "indigenous" newspaper had made the young Algerians feel the weight of their dependence on local European newspapers to freely express their ideas and enlighten the Algerian public opinion on the various political, religious and cultural problems that have unsettled the Muslim world.*

*Tlemcen and Oran are among the Algerian cities that have succeeded in the "historical recovery" providing, from 1880, the first figures of a true intelligentsia that, from the beginning of the 20th century, will build a new political and cultural identity which henceforth will be known as the Algerian Youth.*

*From then on, the group of young Algerian "intellectuals" from Oran and Tlemcen, gathered around the teacher Larbi Fekar deciding to create in May 1904, in Oran, *El Misbah (The Lamp)* newspaper, the first newspaper inspired by Youth Algeria in Algeria. It was intended to be the first platform of an emerging elite preparing for the advent of Muslim opinion journalism that would know its hour of glory between the two world wars.*

**Keywords:** Press - Algerian Youth - local elite - Oran - Tlemcen - History of the press.

**Samir REBAI and Abdelkader LAKJAA : Territorialisation and Tribal Affiliations in the Commune of Sidi Khettab (Province of Relizane)**

*Does territorialisation through tribalization mingle with the emergence of freshly emerging territorialities?*

*Our contribution is a reflection on the theme of spatial appropriation, the process of territorialisation and their relationship with tribalism. We examined one of these aspects: tribalisation through land-use projects.*

*We suggest, in a different perspective, one aspect of the experimental representations: in the representations of Sidi Khettab inhabitants, Ouled Ahmed are stereotyped as Berrani (strangers), likewise, they are referred to as the people from beyond the Wadi (Valley). The question of territorial delimitation on a symbolic level seems relevant. Conjointly, the matter is of territorialisation achieved by the politic.*

*The revival of the feeling of tribal or clanic (Arch) membership depends closely on the good spatial integration of the douar (burgh) in the dominion. Our survey showed samples of communal experience, even an urban experience.*

*In conclusion, the territory is viewed, from the perspective of a social construct at the same time, as a tribal support to actors' practices and a producer of territoriality nominally "tribalized".*

**Keywords:** Territorialization - tribalism - Sidi Khattab - territorial planning.

**Hidayet BENABADJI-MEHDID : Towards a Re-didactization of Literary Texts: the Case of « La Chèvre de M. Seguin » (The Goat of Mr. Seguin) in the Algerian Textbook of the 5<sup>th</sup> Primary Year**

*The Algerian textbook of French of the 5th primary year (edition of 2010) presents literary texts didactized for teaching FLE (French as a foreign language). We noticed that didactization, to ensure simplification/facilitation, stripped the authentic text of its literary attributes (poetry, narrative frame). The desired objective, which aims to have the learner practice the normalized language in one (or more) of its concocted forms, was thus launched but remained stand-still.*

*The case raised a set of questions: what is the purpose from didactizing the literary text? To what extent did learning gaps alter ditactizing? How to preserve the essential principles of literary value of the authentic text while making it simple? That is why we deemed that a critical analysis of one of these texts, in this case the tale of «La Chèvre de M. Seguin» of Alphonse Daudet, would highlight the lacunae of didactization performed on the basis of extraction, contraction /reformulation and substitution. The fact will lead to a remediation/ re-didactization during which the literal features of the text would be restored.*

**Keywords :** Teaching/learning of FLE-literary text - authentic document /didactised document - re-didactisation - extraction.

**Leila Dounia MIMOUNI-MESLEM: *The Picture of Aged People in Algerian manga. Case study***

*Algerian comic strips often represent aged people by means of picture and text. This paper thus aims to study the picture given to old people by means of comic strips through the survey of a selection of contemporary Algerian manga (2010-2016). The analysis of pictures and texts will allow us to provide answers to the following questions: what frame represents aged people? What roles in society do they perform according to these authors? What status includes emerging authors as part of modernity?*

**Keywords :** Old people - manga - society - Algeria - comic strip.

**Soufiane BENGOUA : *Linguistic Analysis of some Perfume Names in Algeria***

*The article put forward here is centered on perfume names by means of morpho-lexical analysis. The aim of the paper is to determine the trade denomination strategies.*

*This study is undertaken in five (05) Algerian cosmetic firms in which 170 names of women's and men's perfumes are exposed for semantic reading.*

**Keywords :** Morpho-lexical structure - perfume names - semasiologic dimension - specific denomination - linguistic culture.