



LANGUAGE
COMMITTEE



WIKIMEDIA AND ARABIC SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Houcemeddine Turki

Faculty of Medicine of Sfax, University of
Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

Anass Sedrati (Q&A)

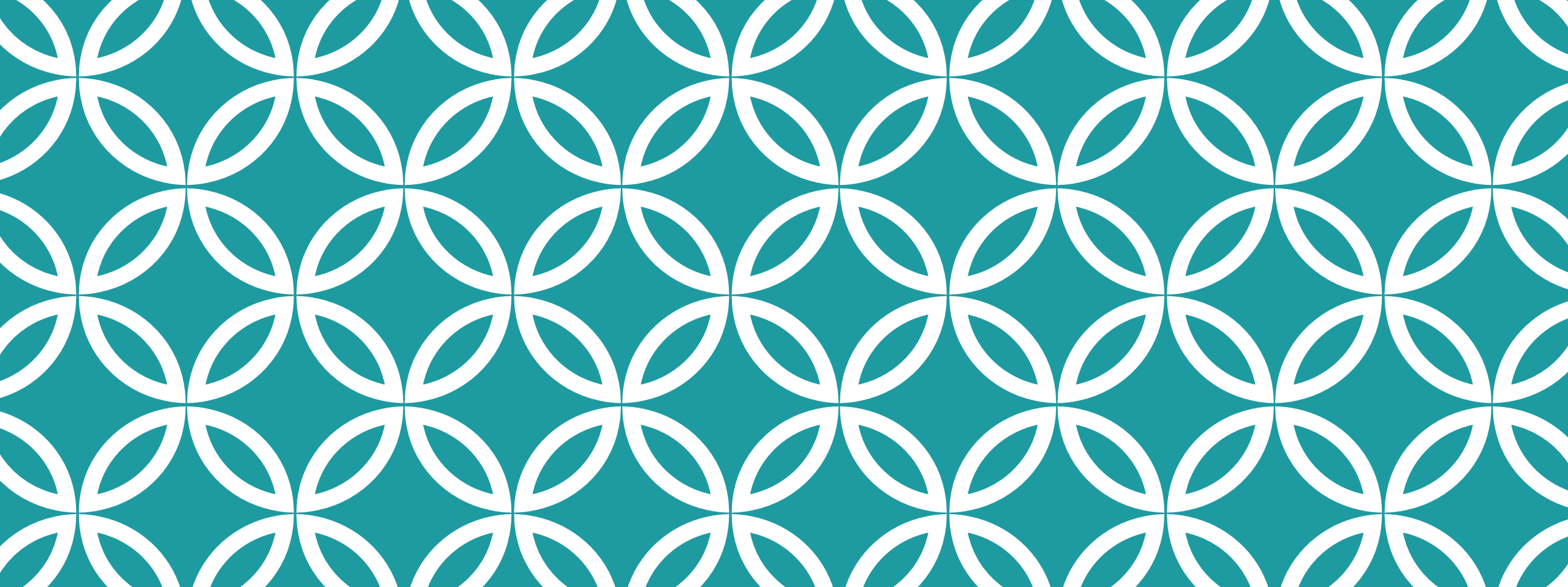
National Institute of Posts and
Telecommunications, Rabat, Morocco



Wikimania 2019

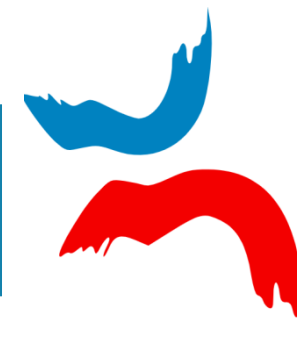
16-18 August 2019, Stockholm





ABOUT US

WikiLingua Maghreb



ABOUT US



Houcemeddine Turki



Anass Sedrati

Houcemeddine Turki (User:Csisc)

Medical student, University of Sfax (Pre-Med 2018)

Wikimedian since 2009 (IP editing since 2007)

Active in Wikipedia, Wikidata, Wikimedia Incubator, Meta-wiki, and Wikimedia Commons

Member, Wiki Project Med, Wikimedia R&D Tunisia, Wikimedia and Libraries User Group Steering Committee, Wikilndaba Steering Committee

Anass Sedrati (User:Anass Sedrati)

Ph.D. Student in Telecommunications, National Institute of Posts and Telecommunications, Rabat, Morocco; B.A. MENA Cultures and International Relations, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Co-Founder, Wikimedia MA User Group

Wikimedian since 2013

Active in Wikipedia, Wikidata, Wikimedia Incubator, Meta-wiki, and Wikimedia Commons

TEAM MEMBERS



Rafik Zribi
IESEG School of Management, France



Imed Adel
University of Sousse, Tunisia



Reda Benkhadra
Wikimedia MA User Group



Ismael Zniber
Wikimedia MA User Group



Omar Tounsi-Sebbahi
Wikimedia MA User Group



TEAM MEMBERS



Mohammed Bachounda
Algeria Wikimedians User Group



Reda Kerbouche
Algeria Wikimedians User Group



Nacim Aboura
Algeria Wikimedians User Group



Mekkia Bennama
Algeria Wikimedians User Group



LIAISONS

Linguistics Liaison



Lameen Souag

Université Sorbonne-Paris-Cité, France



Library Liaison

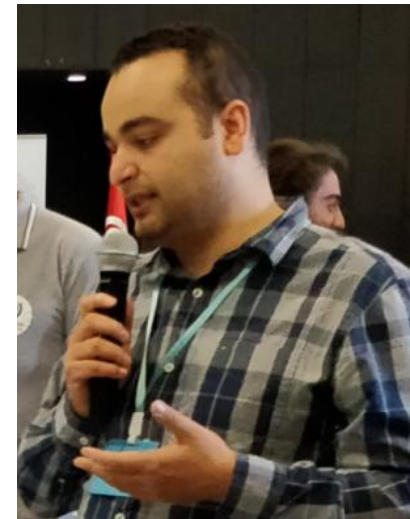


Zeineb Takouti

Diocesan Library of Tunis, Tunisia



Wikidata Liaison



Helmi Hamdi

Université de Sherbrooke, Canada



LIAISONS

Computer Science Liaison



Tariq Daouda
Harvard University, United States



Social Sciences Liaison



Nassim Regragui
Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

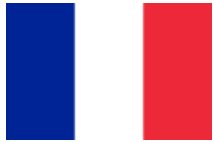


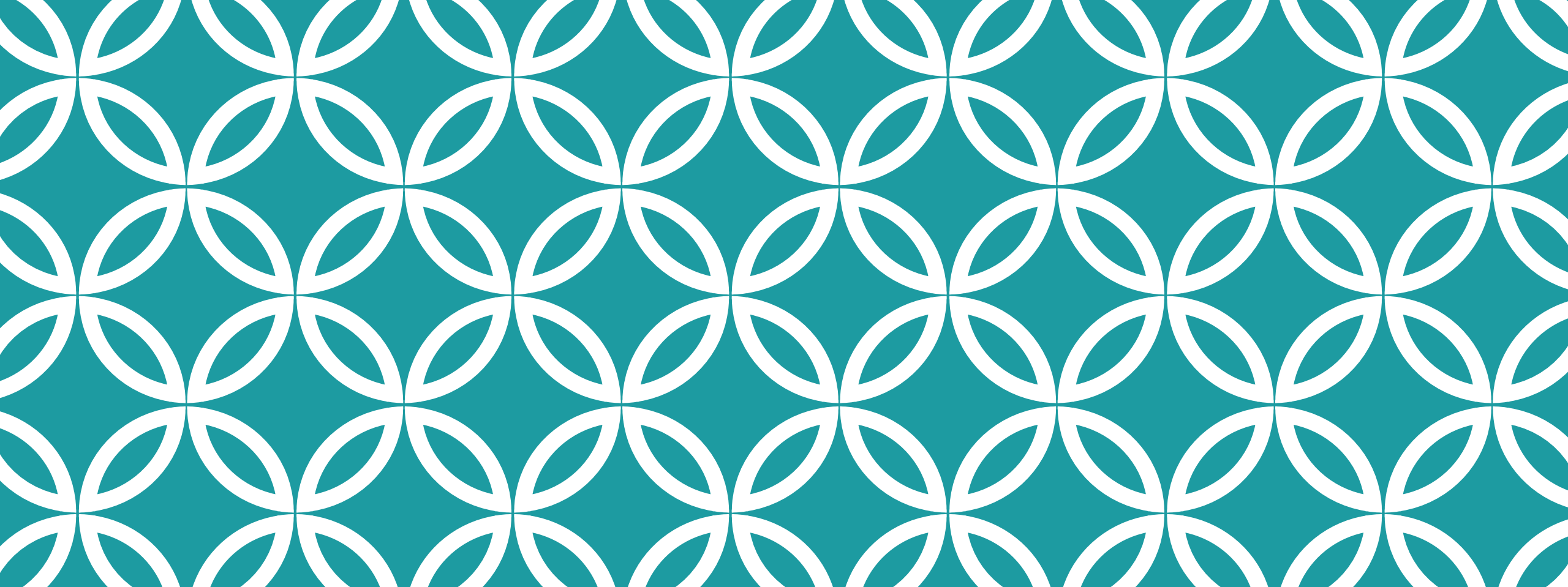
RESEARCH ADVISORS

Mohamed Maamouri
University of Pennsylvania, United States

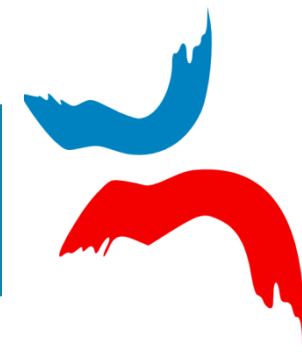


Dominique Caubet
Université Sorbonne-Paris-Cité, France



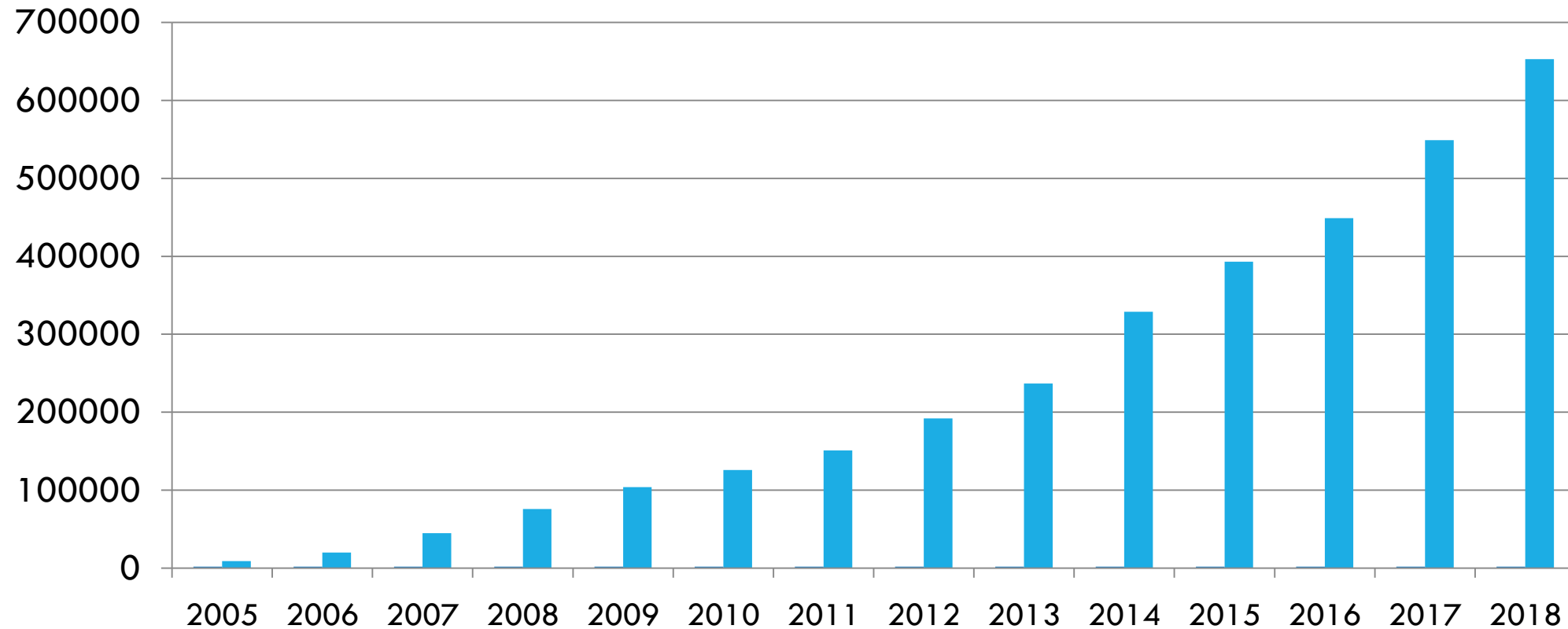


INTRODUCTION



GROWTH OF ARABIC WIKIPEDIA

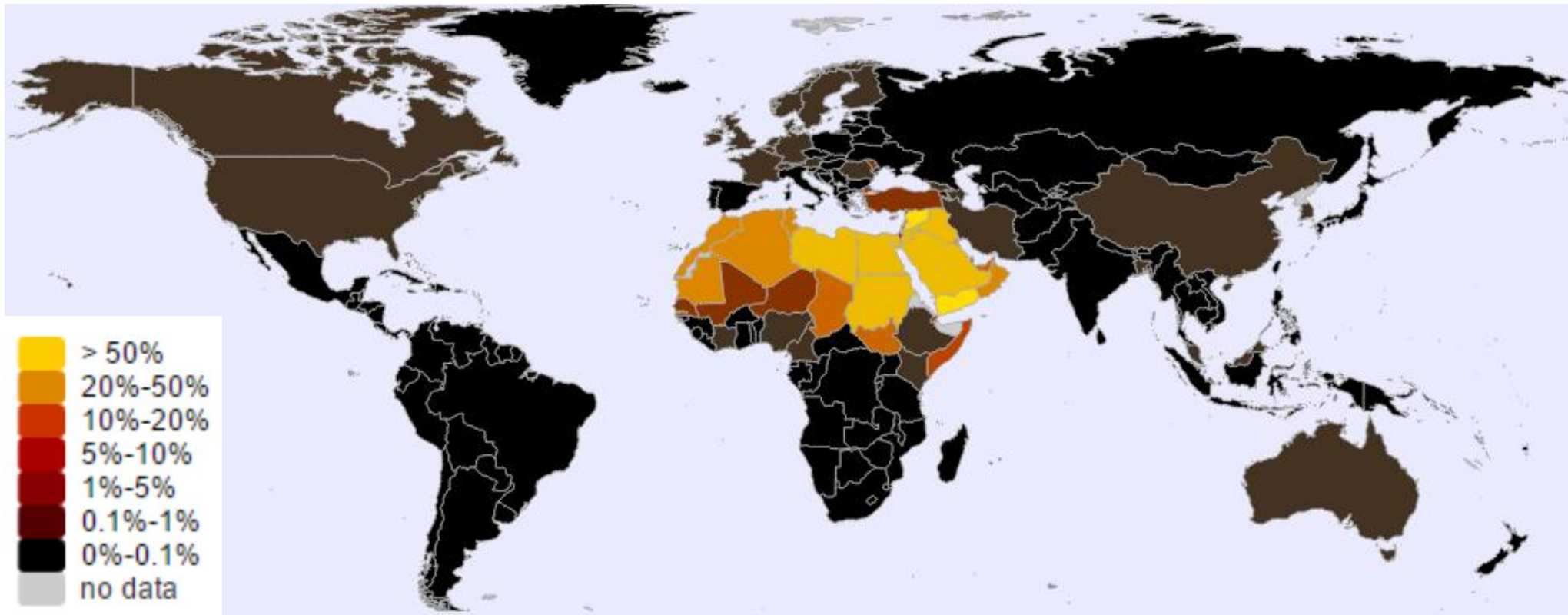
<https://stats.wikimedia.org/FR/ChartsWikipediaAR.htm>



Nº	Language	Language (local)	Wiki	Articles	Total	Edits	Admins	Users	Active Users	Files	Depth
17	Arabic	العربية	ar	903,971	5,387,079	36,817,733	26	1,686,271	4,009	32,491	168

SHARE OF PAGEVIEWS TO ARABIC WIKIPEDIA

<https://stats.wikimedia.org/wikimedia/animations/wivivi/wivivi.html>



REASON: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

LANGUAGES OF THE YEAR 150 C.E.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_provincial_languages_150CE.png



REASON: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

When Classical Arabic had spread over Middle East and North Africa during the seventh century, it entered in contact with the languages already spoken in the region.

This caused the creation of adapted varieties of Arabic that are easier to use by each community. Each variety took into consideration several features of the local languages of each region. This let every dialect distinct from Classical Arabic and from other varieties of Arabic.

This situation became more critical over years because of the different contact between each Arabic dialect and foreign languages such as French, English, Italian and Turkish.

REASON: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

TWO INITIATIVES TO FIGHT THE LACK OF INTELLIGIBILITY OF CLASSICAL ARABIC TO ARAB PEOPLE

Modern Standard Arabic (19th century)

Replacing unintelligible lexical and grammatical structures with understandable structures from Eastern Arabic dialects

Maghrebi dialects not taken into consideration

Functional Arabic (1967)

Replacing unintelligible mainly technical words of Modern Standard Arabic by common Maghrebi Arabic words

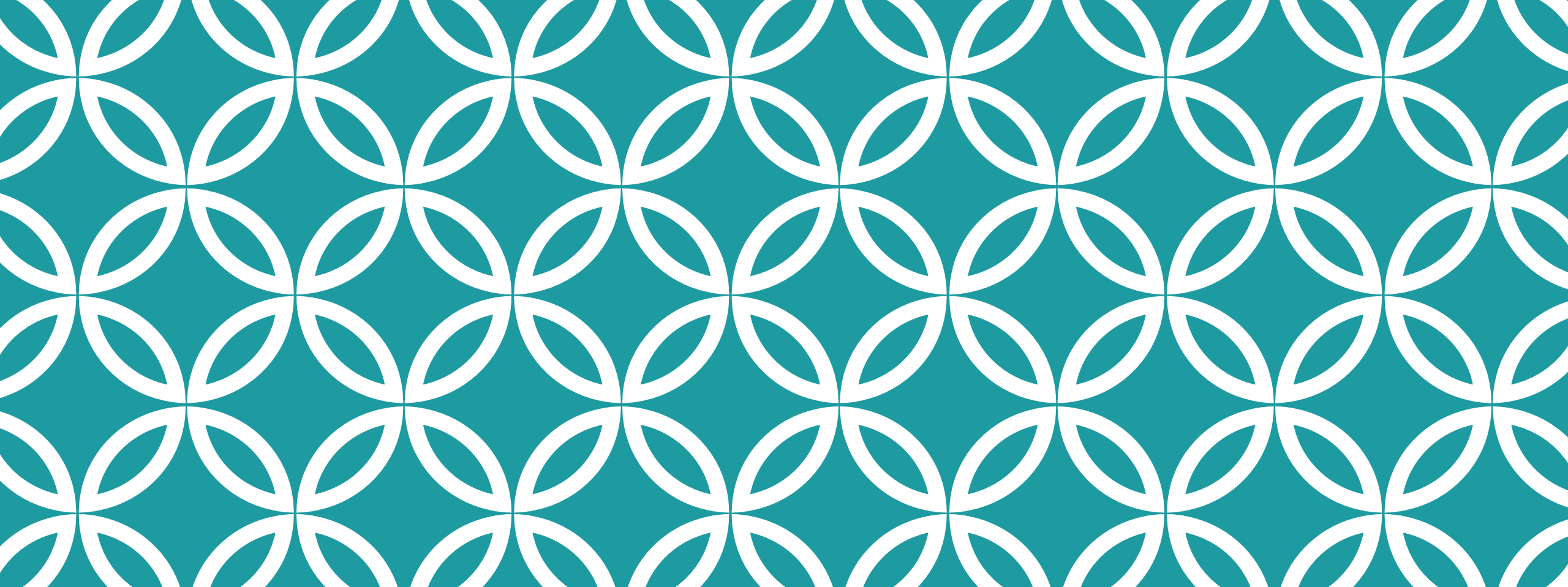
Not recognized by Middle Eastern speakers of Arabic

Consequences on Arabic Wikipedia

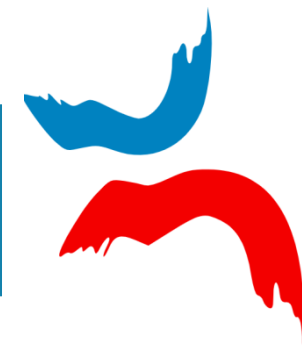
Lack of intelligibility of scientific articles on Wikipedia to Maghrebi users

Biased to Middle Eastern ideas and cultural thoughts

→ Adding support of Arabic languages to WMF wikis is needed to solve these matters



ARABIC LANGUAGES ON WIKIS



WIKIPEDIA EGYPTIAN: LIMITED OUTPUT, MANY STUBS, SEVERAL ARTICLES IN MSA

Wikipedia
Egyptian Arabic

Created

24-
Nov-
2008

<https://arz.wikipedia.org>

Nº	Language	Language (local)	Wiki	Articles	Total	Edits	Admins	Users	Active Users	Files	Depth
114	Egyptian Arabic	مصرى (Maṣri) ↗	arz	20,598 ↗	177,770	873,455	6	113,260	133	1,457	286

الان تورينج

(تحويل من آلان تورينج)

الان تورينج	
 <div>الان تورينج</div>	
الميلاد	الان ماثيسون تورينج 23 يونيو 1912 Maida Vale لندن, England, United Kingdom
الوفاة	7 يونيو 1954 (العمر 41) Wilmslow, Cheshire, England, United Kingdom
مكان الإقامة	United Kingdom
الجنسية	British
المجال	Mathematics, Cryptanalysis, Computer science

الان ماثيسون تورينج (*Alan Mathison Turing*) (اتولد 23 يونيو سنة 1912 فى لندن و مات يوم 7 يونيو 1954) كان عالم كمبيوتر بريطانى، عالم رياضيات، عالم بالمنطق ومحلل شفرات و بيعتبر مؤسس علم الكومبيوتر . درس فى جامعة برينستون، من سنة 1936، و لحد سنة 1938

إبادة الشعوب

إبادة الشعوب^[1] هي تدمير جزئى أو كلي لشعب أو جنس أو جماعة دينية أو عقائدية عن طريق قتل حكومات لعدد من أفرادهم. **الأمم المتحدة** تعتبر هذا العمل جريمة دولية تستحق معاقبة مرتكبيها بطريقة دولية عن طريق محاكمتهم دولياً. من أشهر محاكمات جريمة إبادة الشعوب كانت محاكمات نورمبرج سنة 1945 التي حاكمت **النازيين** اللذين ارتكبوا جرائم إبادة ضد **اليهود** وغيرهم.^{[2][3][4]}



مصادر [[مصدر التعديل](#)]

1.1 بكتب انجليزى كد:Genocide.

1.2 Rubinstein, W.D. (2004). Genocide: a history. Pearson Education. p. 308. ISBN 978-0-582-50601-5

1.3 William Schabas. "Genocide in international law: the crimes of crimes". Cambridge University Press, 2000, p. 25: "Lemkir's interest in the subject dates to his days as a student at Lvov University, when he intently

followed attempts to prosecute the perpetration of the massacres of the Armenians

1.4 Charles H. Anderton, Jurgen Brauer, ed. (2016). Economic Aspects of Genocides, Other Mass Atrocities, and Their Prevention. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-937829-6

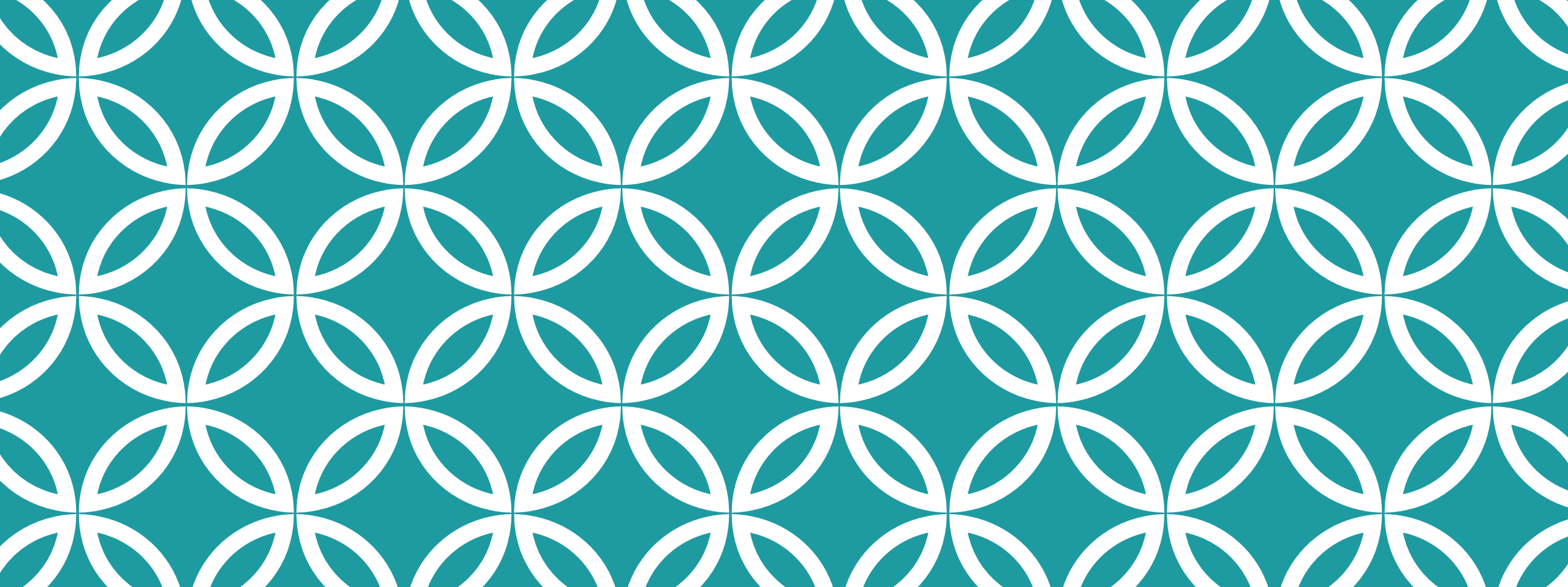
[الصفحة دي فيها تقاوى مقاله عن جريمه](#) . و انت ممكن تساعد ويكيبيديا مصرى علشان تكبرها.

OTHER WIKIS STILL IN WIKIMEDIA INCUBATOR

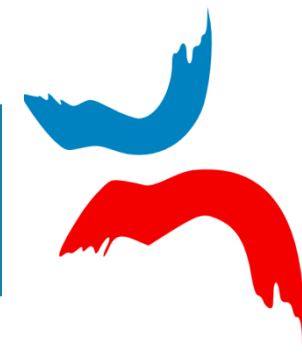
Project	Official status	Status since
Wikipedia Moroccan	 Verified as eligible	06-Apr-2008
Wikipedia Tunisian	 Discussion	27-Sep-2014
Wikipedia Hijazi Arabic	 Discussion	24-Feb-2016
Wikipedia Levantine Arabic	 Discussion	14-Jun-2015
Wikipedia Maghrebi Arabic	 Discussion	30-May-2015
Wikipedia Mesopotamian Arabic	 On hold	30-Jul-2018
Wikipedia Jazayri	 Verified as eligible	04-Jul-2009
Wiktionary Jazayri	 Discussion	21-May-2015

https://meta.m.wikimedia.org/wiki/Requests_for_new_languages

Wikipedia Algero-Moroccan Arabic	 Rejected	23-Apr-2007	
Wikipedia Bahrani Arabic	 Rejected	27-Jul-2018	
Wikipedia Libyan Arabic	 Rejected	22-Mar-2018	
Wikipedia Northwest African Arabic	 Rejected	22-Mar-2018	
Wikipedia South Levantine Arabic	 Rejected	07-Nov-2008	
Wikivoyage Egyptian Arabic	 Rejected	06-Jun-2019	
Wiktionary North Levantine Arabic	 Rejected	25-Jan-2019	
Wikipedia Sudanese Arabic	 Rejected	17-Oct-2009	



MATTERS



LACK OF NORMALIZATION

Orthography guidelines for writing Arabic languages in Arabic script are limited and quite imprecise

Many Latin script-based writing systems for Arabic languages: Arabizi, DMG...

The rules of Latin Script-based orthography are not well defined

Arabizi is widely used in social media. However, there is a lack of consensus of using it for formal purposes

THOUGHTS ABOUT ARABIC LANGUAGES

Initiatives to add support of regional Arabic languages to WMF wikis are always offended by pro-MSA Arabic Wikipedia community

- The Arabic community sees the promotion of the formal use of regional Arabic languages as well as the use of Latin Script to transcribe them as a long-term project of the occident to destruct Modern Standard Arabic, Nationalist ideas and Arab cultural and religious heritage
- They use several politically influenced projects for the promotion of regional Arabic languages such as Said Akl project as examples
- They always tend to underestimate regional Arabic languages and consider them as accents of Arabic language although this is absolutely not accurate
- They always show that Modern Standard Arabic is the unique language of the Arab world although most of the Arab people rarely or never use it in real life

Discussion

- **Oppose** --Alaa :).! 11:40, 25 November 2017 (UTC)
 - @علاء: Ehh why? --Liuxinyu970226 (talk) 11:43, 25 November 2017 (UTC)
 - @Liuxinyu970226: Its not a language! Tunisian is not a separate language from Arabic, its just an accent. The differences between it and other Arabic accents are not extreme to the degree that makes it a separate language -- Alaa :).! 11:47, 25 November 2017 (UTC)
- **Oppose** for the same reason that alaa provided--مصعب (talk) 12:20, 25 November 2017 (UTC)
- **Oppose** What a absurd coincidences! Migration season to the absurd. -- صالح (talk) 19:54, 5 July 2019 (UTC)

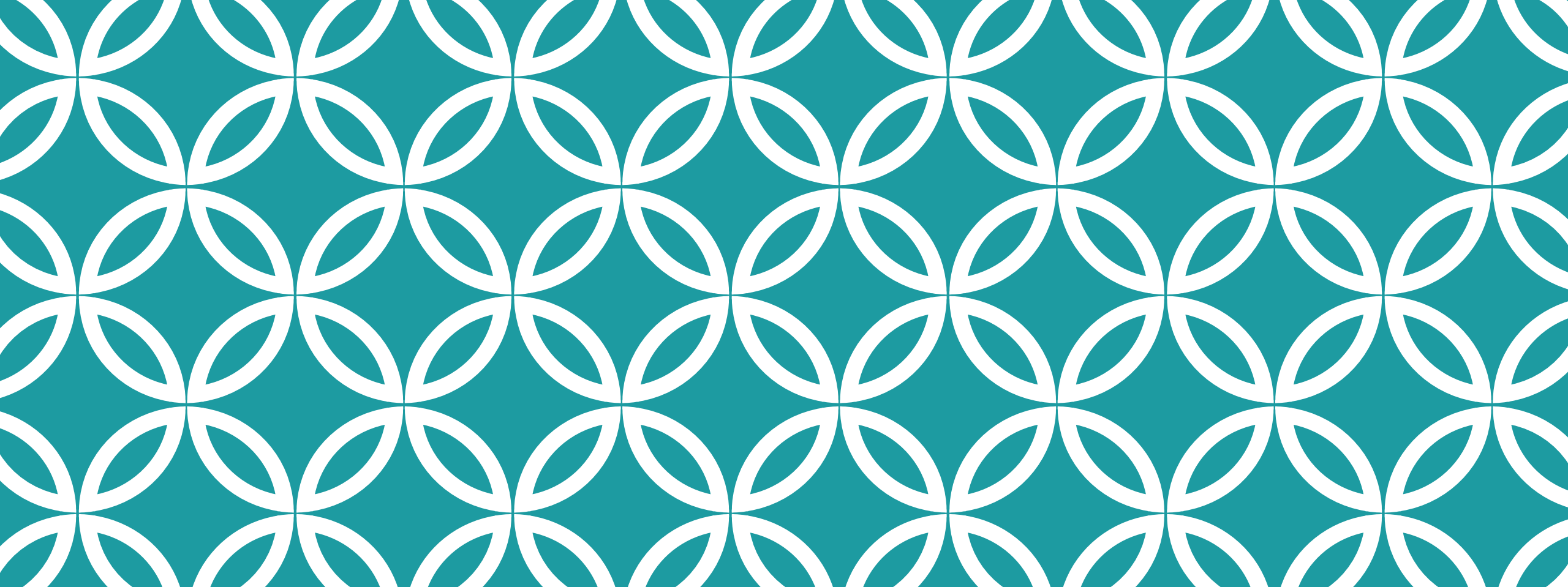
MOST OF THESE THOUGHTS ARE NOT ACCURATE

Regional Arabic languages were first used in written form by Islamic theologians and mystic poets since the 15th century

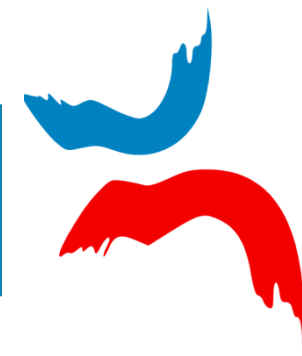
It is absolutely accurate that occidental colonizers were based on regional Arabic languages to communicate with the colonized Arab societies. However, they also found Modern Standard Arabic useful to declare decisions and statements related to all colonized Arab states.

During the Arab Renaissance, Arab scholars used regional Arabic languages to write several important literary masterpieces and research publications so that they can reach and cultivate mostly illiterate Arab people.

Nationalist politicians such as Neo-Destour members in Tunisia studied Arabic dialects and then used them to communicate with people and raise their awareness about Patriotic issues



SOLUTIONS



REFERENCE BOOKS ON COMMONS

Scanned edition of more than fifteen public domain reference books about Arabic Languages are uploaded to Commons to raise awareness about matters related to Arabic Sociolinguistics

















Category:Dictionnaire arabe-français (1938)

Une page de Wikimedia Commons, la médiathèque libre. [Bonnes images](#)

Média dans la catégorie « Dictionnaire arabe-français (1938) »

Cette catégorie comprend 340 fichiers, dont les 200 ci-dessous.

(page précédente) (page suivante)

			
Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 01.jpg 2 142 × 3 320 ; 2,75 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 02.jpg 2 374 × 3 278 ; 2,65 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 03.jpg 2 131 × 3 233 ; 1,95 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 04.jpg 2 693 × 3 327 ; 3,06 Mio
			
Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 05.jpg 2 400 × 2 986 ; 2,41 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 06.jpg 2 628 × 3 517 ; 3,42 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 07.jpg 2 655 × 3 711 ; 3,26 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 08.jpg 2 617 × 3 627 ; 3,86 Mio
			
Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 09.jpg 2 765 × 3 623 ; 3,35 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 10.jpg 2 765 × 3 582 ; 3,97 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 11.jpg 2 503 × 3 559 ; 2,99 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 12.jpg 2 560 × 3 293 ; 2,83 Mio
			
Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) 21.jpg 2 643 × 3 555 ; 3,28 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) p 100.jpg 2 765 × 3 680 ; 3,63 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) p 101.jpg 2 765 × 3 708 ; 3,59 Mio	Dictionnaire Arabe-Français par Alfred Nicolas (1938) p 102.jpg 2 583 × 3 453 ; 3,27 Mio

Catégories (+): Books from Tunisia (-) (+) (i) (r) | Arabic dictionaries (-) (+) (i) (r) | French dictionaries (-) (+) (i) (r) | 1938 books (-) (+) (i) (r) | Tunisian Arabic dialects (-) (+) (i) (r) | (+)

ADDING DETAILED LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS IN THE ENGLISH WIKIPEDIA

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store

- Interaction
- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact page

- Tools
- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Wikidata item
- Cite this page

- In other projects
- Wikimedia Commons
- Wikivoyage
- Print/export
- Create a book
- Download as PDF
- Printable version

- Languages
- العربية
- Aragonés
- Asturianu
- Brezhoneg
- Deutsch
- Ελληνικά
- Español
- فارسی
- Français
- Հայերեն
- Hrvatski
- Bahasa Indonesia
- Italiano
- Мазаровонки
- Malti
- Nederlands
- 日本語
- Piemontais
- Português
- Pycckий
- Svenska
- Укрїнська
- اردو
- 中文
- Edit links

Tunisian Arabic

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about a general description of the language. For the grammatical cases and conjugation, see [Tunisian Arabic morphology](#).

This article or section should specify the language of its non-English content, using {{lang}}, with an appropriate ISO 639 code. See why. (May 2019)

Tunisian Arabic, or simply **Tunisian**, is a set of **dialects** of **Maghrebi Arabic** spoken in Tunisia.^[5] It is known among its over 11 million speakers as: تونسي, romanized: *Tounsi* [tuːnsi] (e·listen),^[6] "Tunisian"^[7] or *Derja* "everyday language" to distinguish it from **Modern Standard Arabic**, the official language of Tunisia.

As part of a **dialect continuum**, Tunisian merges into **Algerian Arabic** and **Libyan Arabic** at the borders of the country. Tunisian Arabic's **morphology**, **syntax**, **pronunciation**, and **vocabulary** are considerably different from Modern Standard Arabic or **Classical Arabic**. Like other Maghrebi dialects, it has a vocabulary that is mostly Arabic with a significant **Berber**, **Latin**,^{[8][9]} and possibly **Neo-Punic**^{[10][11]} **substratum**. However, Tunisian has also many loanwords from **French**,^[12] **Turkish**,^[12] **Italian**^[12] and the languages of **Spain**.^[12]

Tunisian Arabic is mostly intelligible to speakers of other Maghrebi dialects but is hard to understand or is unintelligible to speakers of Middle Eastern Arabic.^[8]

Multilingualism within Tunisia and in the **Tunisian diaspora** makes it common for Tunisians to **code-switch**, mixing Tunisian with French, English, Standard Arabic or other languages in daily speech.^[13] Within some circles, Tunisian Arabic has thereby integrated new French and English words, notably in technical fields, or replaced old French and Italian loans with standard Arabic words.^{[13][14]}

However, code-switching between Tunisian Arabic and modern standard Arabic is mainly done by more educated and upper-class people and has not negatively affected the use of more recent French and English loanwords in Tunisian.^[13]

Moreover, Tunisian Arabic is closely related to **Maltese**,^[15] which is a separate language that descended from Tunisian and **Siculo-Arabic**.^{[16][17]} Maltese and Tunisian Arabic have about 30–40% spoken **mutual intelligibility**.^[18]

Tunisian Arabic	
تونسي	Tounsi
تونسي	Tounsi
Pronunciation	[tuːnsi] (e·listen)
Native to	Tunisia, north-eastern Algeria
Ethnicity	Tunisians
Native speakers	11.2 million native (2014 census) ^[1]
Language family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afro-Asiatic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semitic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Semitic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arabic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maghrebi Arabic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunisian Arabic
Writing system	Arabic script, Latin script
Signed forms	Tunisian Sign Language
Official status	
Recognized minority language in	As a variety of Maghrebi Arabic on 7 May 1999 (Not ratified due to several Constitutional Matters) ^{[2][3]}
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	acb
Glottolog	tuni.1259 ^[4]

- Contents [hide]
- 1 Classification
- 2 History

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Article Talk

Read Edit View history More

Search Wikipedia

Tunisian Arabic morphology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article or section should specify the language of its non-English content, using {{lang}}, with an appropriate ISO 639 code. See why. (April 2019)

The **grammar**, the **conjugaison** and the **morphology** of **Tunisian Arabic** is very similar to that of other **Maghrebi Arabic** varieties.^[1] It is based on **Classical Arabic** and influenced by **Berber languages** and **Latin**, with some morphological inventions. The Berber influence is more noticeable in Pre-Hilalian dialects.^[1]

- Contents** [hide]
- Pronouns
 - Personal pronouns
 - Possessive pronouns
 - Indirect object pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
 - Articles
 - Definite articles
 - Demonstrative articles
 - Possessive articles
 - Modal verbs
 - Hāhū (To be, drawing attention to the presence of the referent)
 - Rāhū (To be, with more intensity by emphasizing it)
 - Māhū (To be, as an evidence marker or in a questioning manner as in tag questions)
 - Qā'id (To be, at the immediate moment)
 - Najjam (Could)
 - Ynajjam (Can, To be able to)
 - Haqū (Should)
 - Karū (Would better, stronger intensity than should)
 - Yilzmū (Have to)
 - Lāzmū (Must)
 - Mādābīb (Had better)
 - Discourse markers
 - Evidence markers
 - Conclusion markers
 - Preverbal markers
 - Verb conjugation
 - Perfective and imperfective tenses
 - Regular verbs
 - Weak verbs
 - Irregular verbs
 - Future tense
 - Imperative tense

ADDING SUPPORT OF ARABIC LANGUAGES ON WIKIDATA

LEXICOGRAPHICAL DATA

The screenshot shows the Wikidata Lexeme page for 'ama' (Amharic). The page includes a navigation menu on the left, a search bar at the top, and several sections: 'Déclarations' (Declarations) with a table of sources, 'Sens' (Senses) with a list of languages, and 'Lexeme' details. The 'Déclarations' table is as follows:

descripteur	propriété	référence
Pennsylvania Sum erian Dictionary	anglais	modifier

The 'Sens' section lists various languages with their corresponding Amharic words for 'mother':

Langue	mot
anglais	mother
français	mère
latin	mater
croate	matka
allemand	Mutter
arménien	մայր
russe	мать
polonais	matka
albanais	ënë
italien	madre
turc	anne
asturien	ma
basque	ama
ukrainien	мати
malayalam	അമ്മ
thaï	แม่
espagnol	madre

The diagram illustrates the structure of Lexeme data on Wikidata, organized into several sections:

- L-id Lexeme**: a meaning carrying part of a language, such as a word or a phrase
- one Lemma**: standard form or dictionary form of the lexeme for verbs this is usually the infinitive form, for a noun the nominative singular, etc.
- one Lexical category**: also known as the part of speech or word class defines the lexeme to be either a noun, or a verb, or an adjective, etc. the set of possible values is open and taken from the Wikidata items
- one Language**: chosen in an open list from Wikidata items
- many Statements**: e.g. derived-from, region, period, homonym, etc.
- Forms**: specific, conjugated or inflexed forms of the lexeme
 - one Representation**: the actual string value realizing a given form
 - many Grammatical features**: e.g. normative, comparative, past tense, etc.
 - many Statements**: e.g. region, period, pronunciation, etc.
- Senses**
 - one Gloss**: short description, translatable in all languages of Wikidata
 - many Statements**: e.g. translations, synonyms, connotation, register, usage example, refers-to-concept, etc.

WIKIS IN ARABIC LANGUAGES

Limiting the creation of wikis in Arabic Languages to two or three varieties of Arabic including Egyptian and Algerian so that we can have sufficient number of users for each newly created wiki

Each article should be limited to one paragraph so that it can be verified and adjusted by a small number of admins

Each wiki should use a lexicon that is common in the region it represents. For example, Wikipedia Algerian should use words that are also commonly used in Tunisia and Morocco

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION

Visscher, M. S. (2012). *Landscape of Languages – The position of provincial languages in the Roman Empire in the first three centuries AD*. Leiden University.

Sayahi, L. (2014). *Diglossia and language contact: Language variation and change in North Africa*. Cambridge University Press.

Said, E. W. (2004). La langue arabe, la Rolls et la Volkswagen. *Le Monde diplomatique*, (8), 17.

Kaye, A. S. (1970). Modern Standard Arabic and the Colloquials. *Lingua*, 24, 374-391.

Mahmoud, Y. (1982). Towards a functional Arabic. *Al-'Arabiyya*, 15(1-2), 82-89.

Maamouri, M. (1998). *Language Education and Human Development: Arabic Diglossia and Its Impact on the Quality of Education in the Arab Region*. International Literacy Institute.

Sedrati, A., & Ait Ali, A. (2019). Moroccan Darija in Online Creation Communities: Example of Wikipedia. In *VIIIth International Congress on Moroccan Arabic* (p. 26). Universidad Complutense Madrid.

REFERENCES

MATTERS

Said, E. W. (2004). La langue arabe, la Rolls et la Volkswagen. *Le Monde diplomatique*, (8), 17.

Sedrati, A., & Ait Ali, A. (2019). Moroccan Darija in Online Creation Communities: Example of Wikipedia. In *VIIIth International Congress on Moroccan Arabic* (p. 26). Universidad Complutense Madrid.

Allehaiby, W. H. (2013). Arabizi: An Analysis of the Romanization of the Arabic Script from a Sociolinguistic Perspective. *Arab World English Journal*, 4(3), 52-62.

Abu Elhija, D. A. (2014). A new writing system? Developing orthographies for writing Arabic dialects in electronic media. *Writing Systems Research*, 6(2), 190-214.

Salameh, F. (2010). *Language, memory, and identity in the Middle East: The case for Lebanon*. Lexington Books

REFERENCES

MATTERS

Jouad, H. (2000). Le chant melhûn. *Horizons Maghrébins-Le droit à la mémoire*, 43(1), 32-45.

Fakhfakh, N. (2007). *Le répertoire musical de la confrérie religieuse «Al-Karrâriyya» de Sfax (Tunisie)*. Université de Paris VIII.

Lecerf, J. (1932). Littérature dialectale et renaissance arabe moderne. *Bulletin d'études orientales*, 2(2), 179-258.

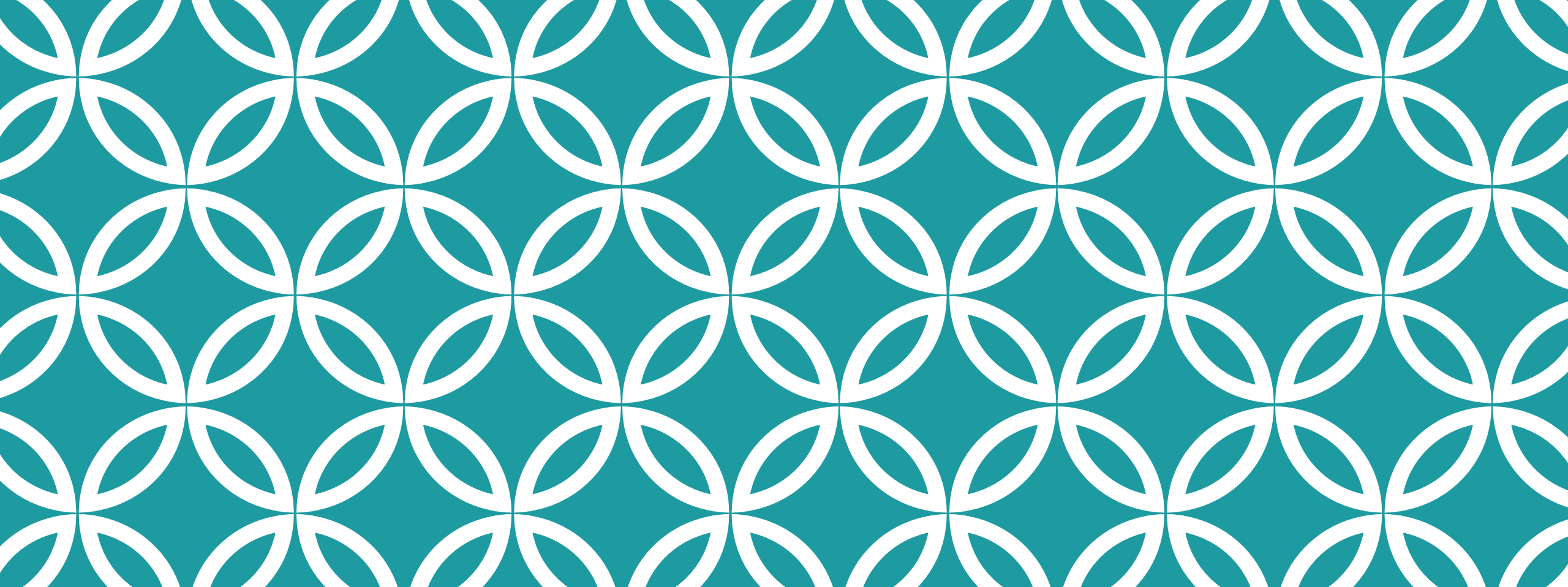
Beït Al-Hikma (2012). *L'Encyclopédie Tunisienne*. Académie Tunisienne des sciences, des lettres et des arts.

Brown, L. C. (2001). Bourguiba and Bourguibism revisited: reflections and interpretation. *The Middle East Journal*, 55(1), 43-57.

Linguistic works by Neo-Destour members:

Marçais, W., & Guiga, A. (1925). *Textes arabes de Takroûna*. Éditions E. Leroux.

Marçais, W., & Farès, J. (1933). Trois textes arabes d'El-Hamma de Gabès. *Journal asiatique*, 1-88.



Houcemeddine Turki
User:Csisc
turkiabdelwaheb@hotmail.fr

Anass Sedrati
User:Anass Sedrati
asedrati@wikimedia.org

THANK YOU

Questions

