وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الجزائر2- أبو القاسم سعد الله-

كلية العلوم الاجتماعية

المرجع/المراسلات الوزارية:

01- رقم:/أ.خ.و/2020 بتاريخ 29 فيفري 2020

02- رقم: 416/أ.خ.و/2020 بتاريخ 17 مارس 2020

03- رقم 440/أ.خ.و /2020 بتاريخ 2020/03/23

نموذج الوثيقة البيداغوجية لتدعيم

منصة التعليم عن بعد

fss@univ-alger2.dz

اسم ولقب الأستاذ: **رشيد ميموني**	
المقياس: تطبيق محاضرة [+] [ ]	
لغة إنجليزية (مصطلحات)	

نوع الوثيقة: نص باللغة الإنجليزية + شرح المصطلحات + تحليل سوسيولوجي + سؤال
الدرس: **الثاني والثالث**
الفئة المستهدفة من الطلبة: ماستر في علم الاجتماع

المستوى : ماستر 1
المجموعة :........1 +2.................... الأفواج:............1+2....................
التخصص: علم **الاجتماع العائلي والطفولة والرعاية الاجتماعية**
تاريخ تسليم الوثيقة: ......10..أفريل 2020....

Specialty: Sociology of Family, Childhood and Social Welfare

Master 1   Unit : English course

Pr/ Rachid Mimouni

Email: rachidmimouni@yahoo.fr

Dear Student,

This unit "English course (terminology) '' aims at improving the student's capacity to understand and analyze a text in sociology in order to make him confident with his capacities to deal with sociological production over the world through "enthusiastic" hardworking.

The first part of the text I am proposing to you is a part of a chapter from an American *textbook* in sociology (textbook means a didactic work presenting the essential notions of a discipline, of a subject written for the students), the chapter is focusing on the sociology of the family, it deals with the family institution, its organization, its different levels which are found in all societies: the system of filiation, the rules of marriage, the system of authority, the family unit size, spousal selection process and marital transactions.

I remind you that during our last course at the university on March 7th , 2020, we had read part of this text to acquire the correct pronunciation of English and I had asked you to explain 3 words of the first page that I had to correct in class when I would explain the vocabulary. However, given the conditions of "sanitary and social confinement "preventing interactivity and the need to present the courses by internet, I intend to adapt this method according to the following procedure:

1- You will find you the **English text**

2- **The explanation of the vocabulary (main concepts**)

3- It will be followed by a **brief sociological analysis**, session by session.

4- As a "**homework", I will ask you a question related to the text** and every student will have to send me the answer (between 10 to 15 lines) through my email above mentioned.

Be steadfast, our slogan is: **« Yes, We can do it** »

أبنائي الطلبة ، بناتي الطالبات ،

تهدف هذه الوحدة "المصطلحات " باللغة الإنجليزية إلى تحسين قدرة الطالب على فهم وتحليل نص في علم الاجتماع لجعله واثقًا من قدراته على التعامل مع الإنتاج السوسيولوجي العالمي من خلال العمل الدؤوب و"المتحمس".

هذا النص هو جزء من فصل مقتبس من كتاب أمريكي في علم الاجتماع (textbook هو الكتاب الجامعي : أيّ عمل تعليمي يقدم المفاهيم الأساسية لتخصص ما، و هو موجّه للطلبة) ، الفصل يتعلق بعلم اجتماع الأسرة ، يتعرض لمؤسسة الأسرة وتنظيمها ومستوياتها المختلفة الموجودة في جميع المجتمعات: نظام النسب ، قواعد الزواج ، نظام السلطة ، حجم الوحدة الأسرية، عملية اختيار القرين، والمعاملات الزوجية.

أذكّركم أنه خلال حصتنا الأخيرة في الجامعة (7 مارس 2020) ، قرأنا جزءًا من هذا النص للحصول على النطق الصحيح باللغة الإنجليزية وطلبت منكم شرح 3 كلمات من الصفحة الأولى للنص التي كان عليّ تصحيحها في الصف عندما سأشرح المفردات.

ولكن نظرًا لظروف "الحجر الصحي المنزلي" الذي يمنع التفاعل المباشر، ووجوب تقديم الدروس عبر الإنترنت، فإنني أعتزم تكييفها وفق الطريقة التي ستجدونها مرفقا:

1- النص باللغة الإنجليزية

2- شرحًا للمفردات الصعبة والدّالة للنص

3- يتبعه تحليل سوسيولوجي موجز

4- وفي كل إرسال، سأطرح عليكم على شكل عمل منزلي سؤالًا يعالج قضية مرتبطة بالنص، ويجب على كل طالب(ة) إرسال إجابته (من 10 إلى 15 سطر) عن طريق بريدي الإلكتروني الموجود أعلاه.

كن ثابتا، وشعارنا هو: «**Yes, We can do it** " **نعم، يمكننا أن نفعل ذلك**".

Cher (e) étudiant (e),

Ce cours de « Terminologie » en langue anglaise vise à améliorer la capacité de l'étudiant à comprendre et analyser un texte en sociologie afin de lui donner confiance dans ses capacités à aborder la production sociologique à travers le monde, ce qui nécessite un travail assidu mais « enthousiaste ».

Le texte que je vous propose est extrait d'un chapitre provenant d'un « textbook » américain en sociologie (textbook signifie un manuel: ouvrage didactique présentant les notions essentielles d'une discipline, d'une matière rédigée pour les étudiants), le chapitre est relatif à la **sociologie de la famille,** il traite de l'institution familiale, de son organisation, de ses différents niveaux que l'on retrouve dans toutes les sociétés: le système de filiation, les règles du mariage, le système

d'autorité, la taille de l'unité familiale, le processus de sélection des conjoints et les transaction maritales.

Je vous rappelle que lors de notre dernier cours à l'université le 7 mars 2020, nous avions procédé à la lecture d'une partie de ce texte pour acquérir la correcte prononciation de l'anglais et je vous avais demandé d'expliquer 3 mots de la première page que je devais corriger en classe lors de mon explication du vocabulaire. Or vu les conditions du confinement sanitaire et social empêchant l'interactivité et la nécessité de présenter les cours par internet, je compte aménager cette méthode selon la procédure suivante :

1- le texte

2- **l'explication du vocabulaire** (les concepts)

3- qui sera suivi par une brève **analyse sociologique**, séance par séance.

4- Comme **travail à la maison**, je vous poserai une **question relative au texte** dont vous aurez à transmettre la réponse (entre 10 et 15 lignes) par mon courrier électronique (ci-dessus).

Soyez ferme, notre devise est : « **Yes, We can do it** » (**Oui, nous pouvons le faire).**

1 /   <u>Family and kinship</u> *

The family is the oldest and most fundamental of all social institutions. In fact, the family was at one time the center of the political, economic, educational, and religious activities. However, the position of the family in society has changed considerably over time, it has been a very resilient social unit that has survived and adapted through time.

The family is an intimate domestic group made up of people related to one another by bonds of blood, sexual mating, or legal ties; as a social institution it is based on kinship that functions to replace members of family and to nurture them. It is a complex institution that has taken different types over time among different societies.

In every society there are rules or norms that shape family and kin relationships, and the family can take many different forms depending upon which particular combination of rules develops in a given society. Once the rules are established, people are socialized to accept their society's form of the family as "natural". In fact, the rules are usually embodied in central cultural values that are internalized, the violation of which is considered unthinkable.

Rules of descent

All societies have rules of kinship and rules of descent that define the rights of family members and their responsibilities toward one another. These standards establish who is obliged to help in emergencies, who will supervise ceremonies like marriage and death, and who will inherit power when a powerful family member dies.

The term **kin** refer to people who are related to one another through common ancestry, marriage, or social agreement. **Consanguineal kin** are people who are biologically related to one another, such as brothers or parents and their children. **Affinal kin** are people who are related by virtue of a marriage bond such as husband and wife or parents-in-law.

Societies differ from one another in terms of whether descent is reckoned through the male or the female line. In **patrilineal descent systems,** which are the most common, descent is determined by the male line, and the children belong to the kin group of their father. In **matrilineal descent systems,** descent is determined through the female line, and children belong to the kin group of their mother. In most patrilineal and matrilineal systems, memberships in kin groups and the resulting social obligations are quite clearly defined.

Rules of marriage

Every society have also rules that govern who can marry whom. Virtually all societies have an incest taboo that prohibits marriage or sexual contact between close relatives such as brothers and sisters or parents and their children. Societies also regulate whom people are permitted to marry beyond their close kin. Some societies have rules of **exogamy,** which require that people choose a mate outside of their own social group or community. One benefit of exogamous rules is that

alliances can be created between families or villages through intermarriage. At the opposite extreme are the rules of **endogamy** which require marriage within a particular group or community.

Societies also regulate the number of spouses that a person may have. **Monogamy** is the marriage between one man and one woman at a time.

Polygamy is practiced, in societies where people can have more than one spouse at a time, it tends to arise in societies where women are regarded as social or economic assets. Among the Siwai of the South Pacific, status is conferred on men by giving feasts with roasted meat, and women are responsible for cultivating the food to feed animals; it is also found in societies where many males are killed in warfare creating an imbalance in the sex ratio.

1 / __Vocabulary explanation__ :

- **Family, kinship and relatives** are terms which hold several related meanings, however there are some little differences between them, there are also explanations in the text:

- Family: 1- parents and children
            2- All those persons descended from a common ancestor

- Kinship: relations between members of the same family, by blood, the focus is on the dynamic dimension of the relation (القرابة)

- Relatives: persons to whom one is related eg: uncle, cousin nephew…

- Institution: an important organization set in order to perform some functions ex: the parliament is a political institution, school is an educational institution and family is a social institution.

- resilient social unit: the family has the capacity to recover easily from shock and hardship
  (لدى الأسرة القدرة على التعافي بسهولة من الصدمة والمشقة)

- intimate domestic group: close and warm family group at home

- bonds of blood : links (روابط دموية) -

- sexual mating: partner in marriage, sexual partner

- legal ties: links accepted by law (روابط شرعية)

- to nurture : feed, educate and support (a child)

- rules: statements about what you must do or must not do

- norms: it is a standard of behavior that is required and acceptable in a particular society or group (المعايير)

- socialization : It is the process whereby an individual learns to adjust to his group and become a member of society by internalizing its values and norms, beliefs, culture, language, skills and learning to perform our social roles (as parents , husband and wife, children, worker, citizen). This is done by institutions (agencies) of socialization: family, school, religion, culture and media, army…Socialization serves two main functions:

1- it prepares individuals for the social roles he has to play

2- by communicating the content of culture from one generation to the other, it provides for its continuity   (التنشئة الاجتماعية)

- <u>embodied :</u> give concrete form to ideas or feelings (تجسيد)

- <u>central cultural values :</u> a value is a socially acquired judgement about what is desirable or not. There are different types of values: ethical values "good # bad § right # wrong"; religious values "licit # illicit"; esthetic values "beautiful # ugly; social values "solidarity # selfishness. Each society has its central cultural values, eg: democracy, patriotism…

  values orientate your behavior and actions.

- <u>Internalized :</u> make a feeling or belief or rule part of the way you think.   (الاستيعاب)

- <u>descent:</u> a person' origin or nationality, ancestry (الأصول)

- <u>consanguineal kin:</u> explained in the text

- <u>affinal kin:</u> explained in the text

- <u>marriage:</u> a legal union of a man and a woman as husband and wife that carries certain rights and obligations.

- <u>Parents-in-law :</u> the parents of your husband or wife

- <u>descent is reckoned:</u> is accepted by society

- <u>patrilineal and matrilineal descent :</u> explained in the text

- <u>social obligations:</u> a social action you must do because it is a duty (التزامات اجتماعية)

- <u>incest taboo</u> : a forbidden sexual relation between very close relatives eg: brothers and sisters, which is forbidden by religion and custom.
- <u>prohibits:</u> forbids (تحريم)

- <u>regulate:</u> to control systematically (ضبط)

- <u>exogamy: explained in the text</u> (الزواج الخارجي)

- <u>endogamy: explained in the text</u> (الزواج الداخلي)

- <u>alliances :</u> a union between families through marriage

- <u>social or economic assets:</u> a useful or valuable thing or person or resource (رصيد اجتماعي، ثروة اقتصادية)

- <u>status</u> : a social or professional position, each person holds many status in different settings where he performs many roles : father in the family, teacher at school, member of a music association. Each person has a specific status according to the sum of his roles…(المكانة الاجتماعية أو المهنية)

- <u>conferred upon</u> : given or granted (الممنوحة); that means that your family gives you its status: the benefits, rank or title attached to it.

- <u>imbalance</u> : a difference between two things that should be equal (اختلال)

- <u>sex ratio</u>: relation between two things expressed in numbers to show how much bigger one is than the other (نسبة الجنس)

2 / <u>Sociological explanation</u> :

The author, Thomas Sullivan is a Professor at the "Northern Michigan University". I would like to quote a sentence from his textbook's introduction showing his passion, high evaluation of sociological impact and the necessity to relate theory to practice, (similarly as is your Master program in "sociology of family, childhood and social welfare").

He says: "For me, sociology, continues to be one of the most exciting, fast-paced, and demanding of disciplines because it presents a continual challenge (تحدي مستمر) to traditional and established ways of thinking about the world. Over the years, I have engaged in sociological research and practice in many settings.

I have evaluated programs to help school children in need and services targeted to teenagers in difficulty: I have advised administrators who run programs for homeless teens as well as providing services to women recovering from drug addictions; I have conducted research on people's responses to life-threatening illnesses. Through all of this work, my passion for the *sociological enterprise* has grown stronger.

(من خلال كل هذه الأعمال فإن شغفي " للمشروع السوسيولوجي" قد ازداد ولعا)

For me, sociology engenders an openness, an eagerness, and an intense desire to learn more about all aspects of the human condition. By knowing other people, their lives, and their society, we come to a better understanding of ourselves. My hope is that this book will generate the same passion in some of the students who read it… and

become the next generation of sociologists أملي أن يُحدث كتابي هذا نفس الشغف
لدى الطلبة ... و يصبحوا الجيل القادم لعلماء علم الاجتماع. ''

و أنا الأستاذ رشيد ميموني أَضيف : " آمل ذلك لطلابي وطالباتي "

Considering the text on family, we can notice that the interest with family is universal, starting in the past with philosophers, moralists, religious reformers, jurists, writers and more recently due to the impact of social changes by different disciplines: sociology, social psychology, anthropology, demography…

Let us mention some prominent sociologists who studied family : Abderrahman Ibn Khaldoun, , Auguste Comte, Alexis de Tocqueville, Emile Durkheim, Georg Simmel, Talcott Parsons, Claude Levi-Strauss…

The text begins by mentioning that the Family is the oldest and most important institution, at the beginning it was performing most of the functions, but due to social changes: industrialization, urban expansion, state education, public health, labor and women's work… the structure of the family changed and its functions were reduced.

Moreover, family is undergoing many changes: divorces, conflict between parents and children, cohabitation and the diminishing of marriage rates, delayed marriages, illegitimate children, adolescent pregnancy, delinquency, economic poverty, unemployment, housing crisis…

However, the family is resisting those problems and is trying to find solutions. Family is a social institution to all societies, whatever may be their cultures. One of its main features is that "there are rules and norms that shape family and kinship…and people are socialized to accept their society's form of the family as "natural".

Among the rules, the author is mentioning:

- Rules of descent

- Rules of marriage

The Algerian society has also specific rules of descent and particular rules of marriage.

3/ <u>Question to all students (between 10 to 15 lines)</u>

-According to you, what are the main rules of marriage in the Algerian family, and what are the main changes it is undergoing ?

Good luck

Pr/ Rachid MIMOUNI