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abstract

Arabic language enjoys a reputation among the world's languages, it is the mother tongue of over one hundred and sixty million of Muslims and Arabs, it is also the Holy language of more than a billion Muslims around the world, and is the third world's languages could spread their capacity. Algeria is one of the Arab countries that are considered the Arabic language the first official language. despite the fact that the origin of the Algerian people back to the Amazigh Berbers, not Arabs but the Arabic language spread with the Islamic conquest of North Africa region. Algeria came under French occupation in 1830 and lasted a century and a quarter of a century. French colonialism tried during this period, all the ways and methods, for the marginalization of the Arabic language in Algeria and even tried to uproot the Arabic language from the identity of the Algerian people, and replace it in French. The researcher in the history of modern colonialism, becomes clear to him that colonialism always planned to invade the minds before the invasion of land, and so the French occupation did in Algeria, as it began blurs the Algerian Arab personality, by expanding the use of the French language in all spheres of life instead of the Arabic language even they have, passed a law that prevents the Algerian people, from the use of their language in their daily lives, and imposed on them to teach their children the French language. And because Algeria is the land of ancient civilization and culture, it was a beacon for Knowledge and scientists before the French occupation, and after French colonial policy adopted the anonymity of the Algerian people and destroyed the scientific and cultural heritage which was replete with Algeria .Scientists became a wearer to the need to maintain the spread of science and Arabic language and they confront to the conspiracy of colonization., through the intensification of efforts to form a generation of young people who are proud of their language and Arab scientific legacy of their ancestors.

Among those scientist Basher Mohamed Ibrahimi is one of the most prominent scientists who defended the preservation of the Arabic language in colonial Algeria, he refused to French colonialism to distort the Arabic language conspiracy, and to prevent the spread. he was born in 1889 in Algiers, after nearly fifty years of occupation of France to Algeria ,he Grew up in the house of science and culture, from a young age and excelled distinguished from his peers talent conservation and intuition and intelligence, bringing an early age made

him able to teach his colleagues in the classroom. Then he traveled to Saudi Arabia in order to peruse the knowledge and talents from the scientists there. and then he flew to Syria where he mastered literary and became famous there, because he has completed the scientific and literary ability. In 1920, he returned to Algeria to achieve his ambition in the dissemination of science and the defense of the Arabic language in front of piled against French colonialism. So he went with his fellow scientists, based builds schools and institutes. IBrahimi knows that there is a real treasure in young students, he wanted to make them students excelling in the Arabic language, in resealt they will spread the Arabic language in all parts of Algeria.

Ibrahimi succeeded in implementing his plan, but he was harassed and imprisonment by the French colonial rulers, when the colonial discovered that his education mission is published awareness among young people and encourage them to claim their right to freedom and independence. Because Ibrahimi knows well that knowledge is the basis for the development of the nation and its freedom. So he encourage his students are to claim their rights and be prepared to face the enemy with knowledge and arms together. Ibrahimi traveled to many countries asking for help for achieving his education mission in Algeria, Through these travels, Ibrahimi brought cultural and material and moral support for the Algerian students. Ibrahimi participated in several conferences and gave many lectures which proved his scientific stature and increased his fame. Algeria won its freedom, and declared independence from French occupation on 5 July 1962. Ibrahimi did not live long after independence, because he had been long tortured in the French prison, and his body did not bear all his efforts made in the continuous work and travel tirelessly to defend the Arabic language and education in Algeria. He died on 20 May 1965, after the Arabic language was introduced first official language in the Algerian Constitution.

In conclusion, I have made sure to select the subject of my research, from the importance of the role that language plays in granting the individual a sense of belonging to the community And the role of language in the rapprochement between members of the same society. It must for this important role that reflected its effects positive in the renewal of the cultural building to the whole world, an alliance between civilizations, not just dialogue, but the fruitful cooperation between nations and peoples. This is a task carried out by the scientists, and people with wills good and bright minds, of various stripes and trends, and different civilizations and cultures, to build a secure and prosperous future. In my view, the fighter Mohammed Basher Ibrahimi, was the most important of these scholars, not only because the foundations of an entire generation of Arabic speakers eloquence, but because he was a visionary in the study of the machinations of imperialism, he considered the Arabic language the most important tool for success in the battle of self-realization. Though his conscious for language vitality it one of the senior leaders of free thought in the whole world.