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Bimonthly Review of the English Department, Cadi Ayyad Univ. at Beni Mellal. Editor: Khalid Chaouch.

EDITORIAL

Two main activities are taking place in the English Department (Beni Mellal) in January and February.

First, the organization of mock exams in different courses. These are obviously highly beneficial for students, who will have an idea of how final exams will be like. We would like to thank the Professors who kindly accepted to participate to this activity. Some mock exams, it will be remarked, won't be set before March.

Second, the annual 'Cultural Day' which some students of the English Department are intending to organise on February 7th, 2001. Last year's 'Cultural Day' proved, according the majority of students, a success. They felt that they are able to create and to rely on themselves. And in order to make this Day successful too, students are undoubtedly required to overcome last year's shortcomings, mainly those related to language and organization. They are also required to manage to the best the various items set on their agenda.

The Professors are, as usual, willingly ready to provide help (even though students insist, on much occasions, to do things for themselves). Well! Good luck!

Pen Circle.

Animal Language

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A bird twitters, chirps | A bee buzzes |
| A cat mews, purrs | A cow moos, lows |
| A chicken cackles | A cock crows |
| A dog barks | A donkey brays |
| A frog croaks | A horse neighs |
| An insect also chirps | A lion roars |
| An owl hoots | A pig grunts |
| A pigeon/dove coos | A bull bellows |
| A sheep/goat bleats | A wolf howls |

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<p>Pen Circle.</p>	<p>N°10</p>
<p><u>Ramadan Prize Winner</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">“What a Progress!”</p> <p><i>‘The bells are now ringing to announce the world’s degradation.’</i></p> <p>Everyone seems to be in favour of progress. But progress is a funny word. It does not mean that something has become stronger, wiser or better; it rather means that it has changed from one thing to another.</p> <p>The most often discussed aspect of progress is industry. Here, the side effects of progress are too apparent. Initially, there was the growing concern that people were being replaced by machines. It was economically advantageous to make machines do what people could not. They were cheaper, more efficient and less demanding. However, they could not take care of themselves; so, workers found themselves back on the job with a new type of employment.</p> <p>Today, we see the negative effects of industrial progress on environment. Factories produce waste, and for too many years this waste has not without damage been cast into rivers, lakes and oceans. Now we are paying for this carelessness as valuable resources become polluted through high toxic waste. Consequently, some rivers and lakes will never recover from this disaster, and we are just beginning to discover its effect on oceans.</p> <p>The raw material used in factories is now becoming a bone of contention. Coal mines emit a fine dust that, if breathed by coal miners, can cause ‘black lung’, a disease similar to emphysema. Asbestos, a mineral product that is highly resistant to heat, was highly praised as one of the greatest contributions to industrial progress. However, it has recently been found out that such a mineral product causes cancer.</p> <p>It is true that the industrial revolution has made life easier, more comfortable and convenient. But can this fair standard of living be justified at the expense of mankind? No doubt, human beings have made a remarkable progress in so many fields. Some of these have been of some benefit for humanity. Some have not. But can we hope to achieve a positive progress without sacrificing the welfare of humanity? We need to slow down in order to reconsider the positive consequences of our decisions. It is clear to us today that there is a good deal of progress that we could do without.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Zouhir LEMHAOUAR, 4th Year Student.</p>	<p>From the set books</p> <p>⇒ 4th Year: Poetry (Professor M. S. Syad). E. E. Cummings,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Graphological Deviation.</i></p> <p>To the extent that spelling represents pronunciation, any strangeness of pronunciation will be reflected by a strangeness of written form. But there is also a kind of graphological deviation which need have no counterpart in speech. The key example of this might seem too obvious to mention: it is the characteristic line-by-line arrangement of poetry on the printed page, with irregular right-hand margins...</p> <p>It is clear that when lines on the page do not correspond to any phonological reality, as in <i>vers libre</i>, verse lineation becomes a structuring device with no justification beyond itself. Two American poets who explore possibilities of purely visual patterning in poetry are William Carlos Williams and E. E. Cummings. Cummings is well known for his use of other types of orthographic deviation: discarding of capital letters and punctuation where convention calls for them, jumbling of words, eccentric use of parentheses, etc. For him, capitalization, spacing, and punctuation become expressive devices, not symbols to be used according to typographic custom; he uses the compositor’s case as an artist’s palette. Some of his more extreme experiments in visual poetry resemble coded messages which, for their decipherment, call upon the kind of skill we use in solving crossword puzzles and anagrams. The following example, by contrast, is mild and simple:</p> <p>seeker of truth</p> <p>follow no path all paths lead where</p> <p>truth is here</p> <p>[No. 3 of 73 <i>Poems</i>]</p> <p>The brevity of this poem (...) enables me to point to one particular use to which graphological deviation can be put. An ambiguity arises from a clash between the units of sense indicated by lineation and by syntax. According to the lineation, the poem ends with a statement ‘truth is here’; but according to the syntax, ‘truth is’ must belong to the clause begun in the previous line, and so ‘here’ is left on its own as an exclamatory conclusion. The whole significance of the poem pivots on this ambiguity, which of course could not have arisen if the poet had used conventional capitalization and punctuation.</p> <p>(G. N. Leech, <i>A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry</i>. London: Longman, 1974, pp. 47-48.</p>

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<p>Pungent Quotations:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On People</p> <p>“I love the people with their simple straightforward minds. It’s only that their smell brings on my migraine.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bertolt Brecht (1898-1956) <i>The Caucasian Chalk Circle</i> (Act V)</p> <p>“The war of the peoples will be more terrible than those of kings.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Winton S. Churchill (1874-1965) Speech in the House of Commons, <i>Maxims and Reflections.</i></p> <p>“Whenever two people meet there are really six people present. There is each man as he sees himself, each man as the other person sees him, and each man as he really is.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">William James (1842-1910) Quoted in Lawrence Peter’s <i>Peter’s Quotations.</i></p> <p>“I’ve always been interested in people, but I’ve never liked them.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) <i>Observer,</i> ‘Sayings of the Week’, 14-10-1951.</p> <p>“The Rusanovs loved the People, their great People. They served the People and were ready to give their lives for the People. But as the years went by they found themselves less and less able to tolerate actual human beings, those obstinate creatures who were always resistant, refusing to do what they were told and, besides, demanding something for themselves.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Alexander Soljenitsyn (1918-) <i>Cancer Ward.</i></p> <p>“Other people are quite dreadful. The only possible society is oneself.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) <i>An Ideal Husband.</i></p> <p>“If any ask me what a free government is, I answer, that for any practical purpose, it is what the people think so.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Edmund Burke (1729-1797) <i>Letters to the Sheriffs of Bristol.</i></p> <p>“You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) Attributed words in speech, 8 Sept. 1858.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">*** CULTURAL NEWS ***</p> <p>q The English Department at Cadi Ayyad University in Beni Mellal will organize on March 14th, 2001, a Conference on: “Morocco: Culture and Communication.” Participants are expected to focus on issues such as travel literature, Morocco and the Anglo-Saxon World, national vs. trans-national culture, and ways of communicating Moroccan culture.</p> <p>q The Research Group for Translation and Comparative Studies (RGTCs) is a multidisciplinary unit at the Faculty of Humanities in Tetouan. Its founder members, Professors Mohammed Benhaddou and Mohammed Benammi, are lecturers of translation/discourse analysis and English Drama respectively. The aim behind the creation of the unit is to promote academic interest and advance research in translation and comparative cultural studies. RGTCs publishes a biannual journal, OFFSHOOT (now in its 6th issue), in English and Arabic.</p> <p>q The English Department in Béni Mellal witnessed recently the birth of the Research Center on Culture and Communication. Founded by Professors of different options, the RCCC aims at leading serious research in fields of culture and communication both inside and outside Morocco, and at strengthening relationships with the different scholars in these domains. Among the themes that the RCCC intends to work on: travel literature, media, cinema and communicational means in Morocco, reception and the passing of culture, cross-culturalism and acculturation; the cultural, civilizational and historical relations between Morocco and the Anglo-Saxon world, and translation of the relevant works, etc.</p>

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Creative Pens	
<p>These valuable topics were collected by a Second Year student in the form of a five-paragraph essay. For 'space' reasons, we hereby present only a part of the first paragraph and the fourth one.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Cloning”</p> <p>Of all the terms coined by scientists and which have entered popular vocabulary, “clone” has become one of the more emotive words. Strictly speaking a clone refers to one or more offspring derived from a single ancestor, whose genetic composition is identical to that of the ancestor. No sexual intercourse is involved in the production of clones. And since sex is the normal means by which new genetic material is introduced during procreation, clones have no choice but to have the same genes as their single parent. In the same way, a clone of cells refers simply to the descendants of a single parental cell...</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Now scientists have a major problem concerning the use of nuclear industry, because it is still in the early developmental stages. What will happen if we lose the ability to clone? We will have to resort to natural reproduction, causing us to inbreed, which will necessarily generate a series of new problems. Also, if a population of organisms had the same genetic make-up, then the disease would wipe up the entire population. Finally, we feel compelled to raise the following crucial question: Is it possible to clone humans? ...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Youness OUARAB, 2nd Year.</p>	<p>because the newly born was a baby girl. She was named Aziza.</p> <p>However, just a few months after Aziza’s birth, there were quarrels between her mother and her father. This ended with divorce. Naturally, Aziza was left to her mother. But she had not a complete suckling. When she was one year old, she was given back to her father, and she had to live with her grandmother, her stepmother and her uncle’s family.</p> <p>At first, Aziza received affection and tenderness from her father and her grandmother, who was well-tempered. She was spending with the latter most of her time in pastures. That’s why she was the closest to her more than any one else.</p> <p>One day, Mohammed, her grandmother’s brother, came with his family to visit them. They wanted to get away from the routine of the city. Aziza was so merry with them that Mohammed had the idea of adopting her and, thus, rescuing her from the harshness of countryside life. The question was thoroughly discussed with her father, who finally accepted even if he could not stand to be separated from his daughter. The day of Aziza’s departure to the city was a gloomy one, since all the family members, especially the grandmother, were weeping.</p> <p>This was how Aziza began a new life with Mohammed’s family and his sister. Years later when she reached the age of seven, she had to go to school. There, she was very industrious and eager to study. But she had always the feeling that she was underestimated either by her classmates or her teachers, because of the disregard she had on her appearance. She thought that improving one’s mind was better than wearing expensive clothes. In spite of all that, Aziza was successful in her primary school studies. So she moved up to the secondary school.</p> <p>However, when Aziza had her BAC, she didn’t want to continue her studies lest she should be a burden on her family for a longer time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be continued on p. 6)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">“AZIZA”</p> <p>Once, on a very hot summer day, a woman was screaming with pain, and trying to have a baby born. After two hours, the child came to the new world. All the family members were very happy</p>	

“Aziza” (from page 5)

Now that she grew up, she decided to look for a job. When she discussed the idea with her family they refused. Therefore, Aziza had the idea of escaping to a bigger city, Casablanca, hoping to find a suitable work that would help her to have a better standard of living.

Once in Casablanca, she was surprised and at the same time afraid because it was the first time she traveled alone. After roaming for a certain time in streets, she was exhausted and she was at the peak of disappointment. She could not find what she was looking for. When she was walking, along a deserted street, a man called on her and asked her for the reason she was there. She began to narrate the whole story to him. When she finished, the man felt pity for her and suggested that she would go with him to his house. Hence, she smiled with happiness and felt that the world was smiling once again to her. Obviously, she blindly accepted the proposal. But since Aziza entered the man’s house, she never returned home.

Samira GHOULAM,
2nd Year.

CROSSWORDS (N° 10)

by **Abderrahim MOATACIM** (3rd year)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

1- Title of a noble woman. 2- An area of land temporarily under the grass – the body of conventions governing the use of a language (especially those aspects not governed by grammatical rules). 3- One of the countries forming the British Isles. 4- Find it in ‘Noses’ – “Break the ---” means: to create a relaxed atmosphere, especially between people meeting for the first time. 5- A powerful explosive – Cosine. 6- To attack (in slang) – A common tree growing in a great size and height. 7- The European currency – It represents the person’s instincts and impulses. 8- Said at the end of an invocation. 9- Odd.

A- A slim cake made with butter. **B-** The historical term for ‘aviators’ (the pilots of a balloon. **C-** A grain used for making floor as well as food for cattle – Find it in ‘hot-press’. **D-** A pole used for rowing. **E-** A delicate difference in meaning, opinion, colour, etc. – *ante meridiem* (reversed). **F-** ‘He knows’ in Berber – Archaic form for ‘a former age’. **G-** The act of getting (sexual) pleasure from cruelty to others – Find it in ‘spring’. **H-** Specific Gravity. **I-** The upper or lower covering of the eye (pl.).

Jokes

Dinner time

On the dining table, Samir asked his father:

- Can I say something?
- No, Samir! We don’t speak while having dinner.

After they finished eating, the father says:

- Now you can say whatever you want.
- It’s too late, father. I wanted to say that there was a wasp in your salad dish.

Mother & Son:

Mother: What are you doing, son?

Son: I’m writing a letter to my brother.

Mother: That’s a lovely idea, my dear. But why are you writing so slowly?

Son: Because he cannot read very fast!

Suggested by
Noureddine LAHBIB
(3rd Year)

Solution for N° 9:

1- James Joyce. 2- Amateur- ox. 3- Sat – alien. 4- ml – ye. 5- IG (GI) – or – need. 6- NATO – stone. 7- Emir – nth. 8- ae – pea. 9- It – name. 10- Dean – earn.

A- Jasmine – Id. **B-** Amalgamate. **C-** Mat – tie. **D-** et – poor – UN. **E-** Sea. **F-** July – scene. **G-** Orient – AAA. **H-** Eon – Mr. **I-** Content – en. **J-** ex – dehs (shed).