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**Social Semiotics Analysis on the
Representation of Illegal African
Immigrants in Selected Algerian
Newspapers**

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of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

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Dedication

To my adorable, caring and motivating parents,

To myself for always going forward and never giving up,

*To my lovely supportive sisters, dear brother, precious brothers-in-law, beloved niblings and
all my family members who supported me throughout the journey.*

To my cherished one, my closest person Rayane, To my dear friend and partner in the journey

Djoumana

This dissertation is also dedicated to:

Dr. Benabida, Dr. Belabbas, Dr. Cheriet, Mr. Benhamimid and Dr. Boudouaia

My delightful students and my brilliant teamwork at PinPoint school,

All my inspiring teachers,

*To all my close friends who never hesitated to help, to support, to guide and to encourage me
throughout this incredible experience.*

Ikhlas

Dedication

This study is dedicated to my beloved parents who have been my source of inspiration, guide and who gave me strength continually, provided me their morals, emotional and financial support.

I warmly dedicate this work to my close friend who believed in my intentions and abilities to finish the study.

And lastly, I dedicate it to our Mighty God that guide me and give me strength.

All of this, we offer to you.

Hayat

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Abstract

Algeria, as a north African country, with a Mediterranean coastline, being the largest country in Africa and possessing a Saharan desert interior was regarded as one of the most attractive hosting countries for refugees and asylum seekers coming from the south. African refugees, as being labelled by North Africans, moving through the Saharan borders, also targeted Algeria to earn a living and consider it a host country. This study presents a descriptive investigation into the representation of Illegal African Refugees in selected Algerian newspapers. The sample of the study compromised both types of newspapers, independent and governmental, print and online in both Arabic language and French language from 2014 to 2024, relying on a Corpus-based Approach to warrant a systematic data gathering in accordance with Critical Discourse Analysis as an analysis tool. Furthermore, the study results indicate that Illegal African Immigrants were depicted in unfavorable picture socially and legally, being considered a threat to the state's security and a burden on the Algerian society. Conclusively, it demonstrates power relations and social stereotypes implied within media in its governmental and independent form.

Keywords: Illegal African Immigrants, Critical Discourse Analysis, Corpus-based Approach, Social Semiotics, Newspapers.

List of Abbreviations

3DM: 3 Dimensional Modal.

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis.

IAI: Illegal African Immigrants

M.A.K: Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday.

SSA: Sub-Saharan Africans.

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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General Introduction

1. Background of the study

In a globalised world, people originated from different countries tend to leave their homelands and adopt the title of “Refugee” due to the violation of their rights as human beings (Allen et., al 2006). According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (n.d), there exist 35.3 million refugees spread worldwide, which proves the phenomenon to be of high significance. In recent years, harsh life circumstances including wars, poverty, famine and unemployment, forced a considerable number of people to flee their homelands and strive for a better and a safe life elsewhere, being in exile and creating a shelter that guarantees a living. Asylum seekers re-settle in neighboring countries that seem to possess a welfare life, or a life that is superior to theirs in terms of the satisfaction of their needs. Experiencing such journey in fleeing, obliged several asylum seekers to get injured, witness their friends or any of their family members die, being killed or attacked which demonstrates the degree of toughness they encountered.

Algeria, as a Mediterranean country began to witness a dynamic mobility consisting of a range of arrays coming from the south and constantly being evolved. Such mobility had been stemming from Mali and Niger majorly due to the unstable circumstances the two countries were undergoing. The main motives compelling Africans to relinquish their homelands heading to Algeria can be illustrated in the escape from the despised reality of starvation, ailments, wars and unsafety of their counties, considering it whether an immigration portal towards Europe, or to reside in, to earn a living and to enjoy better life conditions.

Review of literature alludes a significant growing of interest in the field of refugee’s investigation. As it has been regarded as a rich source for a better understanding of this social and political phenomenon, several studies investigated various Asylum Seekers communities in the world, be it in Europe, Asia or the middle east countries. The previous studies

demonstrated an inquiry associating media press with refugees, exploring their portrayal in various genres, formats and classes of newspapers. Such literature review included Syrian refugees in Turkish newspapers, where Onay-Coker (2019) employed Critical discourse analysis, aiming at exploring the discursive practices constructed in Turkish newspapers to illustrate the influx of Syrian refugees.

The previously mention scientific research, undertaken by Onay-coker created the impression for a similar investigation with novel insights in the same field of the study. Given the fact that African Asylum Seekers, as a community, exist in Algeria, they were considered an interesting case to conduct a research on in relation to the Algerian media press. The exploration of the study tends to be founded on both a sociolinguistic perspective in terms of power relations, and discourse analysis in terms of linguistic practices constructed to reflect ideologies. Therefore, it is of high significance to examine the depiction in a variety of discourses with its different formats and languages.

2. Statement of the problem

There is no such way of reporting news and delivering updates on continuous incidents occurring in life as media press. Newspapers tend to be the most widespread means of news report, be it in its printed version or providing online articles on the latest news. Subsequently, news reports encompass all social, economic and political domains. One of the most living incident is the increasing mobility of Illegal African Refugees in Algeria. The depiction of African Asylum Seekers in Algerian newspapers did not garner a portion of interest in the field of linguistics. Despite the existing studies on this phenomenon, there exists a remarkable research gap in examining their portrayal in selected Algerian newspapers, probing the discursive practices employed to depict their image on both the social and the legal perspective, interrelating it to ideologies and power relations implied within discourse.

3. Objectives of the Study

The present study underlines a set of objectives to attain:

- 1- To examine the linguistic strategies and choices employed in the representation of Illegal African Immigrants in selected Algerian newspapers.
- 2- To distinguish between their representation in both governmental and independent newspapers articles, printed and online.
- 3- To investigate the role of power dynamics, ideologies and social structures in presenting illegal immigrants accurate image.
- 4- To analyze the dominant narratives included in populists and elitists discourses of illegal immigrants.

4. Research Questions

To attain the above-mentioned objectives, the current research aims at providing answers to the following questions:

- 1- What are the discursive practices and the linguistics choices employed in Algerian newspaper discourse representing Illegal African Immigrants?
- 2- How do the Algerian newspapers portray the existence of Illegal African Immigrants in the Algerian society?
- 3- How do Media contribute to the construction of ideologies, power relations and social attitudes towards illegal immigrants in elitists and populist discourses?

5. Research Hypothesis

Based on the above research questions, we proposed the following research hypothesis:

- 1- The Selected Algerian newspapers may employ persuasive language, quoting and authority language.

- 2- The linguistic and symbolic choices used in the representation of Illegal African Immigrants in Algerian discourse may reinforce negative stereotypes and resilience.
- 3- Selected Algerian newspapers are expected to imply humanitarianism and Xenophobia as ideologies within its discourse.

6. Methodology and Data Collection

The research methodology is designed to achieve a well-constructed analysis on the representation of Illegal African Immigrants in selected Algerian newspapers. In the present study, the aim is to discover their depiction in addition to the linguistic and discursive strategies used within media discourse. To attain the objectives of the study, a qualitative research design based on content analysis using Critical Discourse Analysis in alignment with Corpus-based Approach as a data collection tool is employed. The design is selected since it paves the way towards an in-depth analysis to provide comprehensible depiction to the phenomenon under investigation. The Corpus approach was employed to warrant the collection of the sample since it targets newspapers of both government and independent press, print and online, in Arabic language and French language as well. The compilation takes into consideration a period of time that spans from 2014 to 2024. Thus, it assists in assuring the representativeness of the corpus as well as the reliability of the study.

7. Significance of the Study

The current research significance relies in providing a well-structured account for illegal African immigrants in Algeria. Such account can pave the way towards a better understanding of public perceptions towards social issues as well as social attitudes existing towards Illegal African Immigrants. Moreover, it offers a comprehensive framework of discursive strategies employed in media to depict ideologies and represent social stereotypes. Therefore, the analysis

of local and public newspapers highlights complex relationships between societal attitudes and the representation of illegal immigration in Algeria.

8. Structure of the Study

The dissertation incorporates two main chapters. The first chapter covers a profound review of literature, tackling significant concepts and notions pertaining to social semiotics as a theory such as its development and its major concepts. Moreover, it digests the primary insights on those asylum seekers including the causes, challenges and experiences in northern countries of Africa. The second chapter is devoted to discuss the methodological process to conduct the study. It encompasses the research design, analysis approach and data collection tool. Furthermore, it provides a portion to the analysis, discussion of the findings in accordance with main research objective.

Chapter One: Social Semiotics of Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria

Introduction

This chapter is dedicated to account for the background literature existing on Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria as well as social semiotics key concepts. It tackles mainly the most significant notions required to dealt with the study. We define social semiotics as a theory in addition to its development, its relation to language, its main notions and theories falling under its umbrella. Additionally, we emphasised on the phenomenon of the study “Illegal African Immigrants” presenting the causes, challenges, their experience in northern African countries including Morocco Tunisia and Libya besides their image in Algeria.

1. Section One: Social Semiotics

1.1 Social Semiotics Definition

Social semiotics, as a social discipline of inquiry, encompasses “society” + “semiotics” in which the latter is originated from the Greek word “semion” pertaining to sign – the smallest meaningful unit combining both meaning and form (Gualberto & Kress, 2019).

Social Semiotics is defined as the investigation of the principles, tools and structures individuals within a society, create, interpret and interact within their surroundings (Gualberto & Kress, 2018; Bezmer & Cowan, 2020). In the same vein, Bezemer and Cowan (2020) expand this insight in that such field of investigation elucidates how individuals correlate forms and formations to construct a certain meaning as “it recognizes that material (stone, light, ink, air, muscles, etc.) can be manipulated and explored in distinctly different ways, offering distinct possibilities and limitations for meaning-making” (p.2).

In addition, Jewitt and Henrikson (2016) highlight social semiotics objective as the exploration and the influence of representations in cultural contexts, focusing mainly on social functions and meanings occurring when communicating. In this respect, the analysis of their

textual characteristics seeks to unveil insights on social relations, power, the intention behind sign-making, the perceived audience and the social objectives fulfilled through texts.

1.2 Development of Social Semiotics

Social semiotics, pertains to “the study of life of signs in society” as defined by De Saussure (Hodge & Kress, 1998). Such definition sheds light on the dominance of society in setting linguistic rules and principles, based on which communication is formed among individuals within a particular society. Thus, it shapes the vital existence of the relationship between signs and society, that is society frames the creation of signs.

The notion “Semiotics” can be traced back to the systematic functional model introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, where he stresses on the existence of language not only as a linguistic system but rather a social one, within which people belonging to one community construct and communicate meaning (Anderson et al., 2015). This new emerging investigation of study has been adopted by numerous scholars who drew several dimensions accounting for the original work of M.A.K Halliday “Social semiotics”, including Gunther Kress and Van Leeuwen directing their interest towards investigating Visuals added to the writing.

According to Jewitt and Henrikson (2016), this social discipline is developed by several scholars including Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress and Theo van Leeuwen into a multimodal sign-making theory where they, in addition to Halliday’s theory, encompass the involvement of a social group’s values, preferential linguistics structures and powers into language, proving the society to govern all semiotic sources to attain particular social purposes. Expanding on this, they add that Kress and Leeuwen extend Halliday’s social semiotics focus to the incorporation of visuals as a unit of analysis in addition to writing. They introduce such incorporation in their seminal book *Reading images: The grammar of visual design*. Besides,

considering images in prints paves the way towards the emergence of further concepts including composition, modality and framing. Such orientation to Multimodality culminates success due to the selection of diverse range of social contexts with multiple modes.

1.3 Language and Social Semiotic

As previously mentioned, social semiotics, as a term, was first introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday in his book “Language as Social Semiotics” where he argues that language and society are two amalgamate concepts to their investigation. Such social approach, according to M.A.K Halliday, entails language being a byproduct of society whose individuals shape language sources based on meeting their communicative needs (Jewitt, Henrikson, 2016). Furthermore, Language tends to be a social product, according to which people produce and shape their meanings, being contextualized within society. Notably, there is a considerable agreement among scholars such as Halliday, Kress and Leeuwen on the existence of language as a vital reflection of society influence on its usage among its individuals (Gualberto & Kress,2019).

1.4 Social Semiotics Key Concepts

1.4. 1 Semiotic Resource

Semiotic resource, as one key concept within the approach of social semiotics, derived from the work of Halliday, does not only pertain to a stretch of grammatical items, but rather a resource of meaning-making (Halliday, 1978). In the same vein, Van Leeuwen (2005) expands the previously mentioned idea introduced by Halliday and define semiotic resource as:

Semiotic resources as the actions and artefacts we use to communicate, whether they are produced physiologically – with our vocal apparatus; with the muscles we use to create facial expressions and gestures, etc. – or by means of technologies – with pen,

ink and paper; with computer hardware and software; with fabrics, scissors and sewing machines, etc. (p285).

In this regard, semiotic resources, as traditionally labeled signs, a signifier of a union interrelated to a signified, constructs the idea that any material element individuals produce refers to a concept that possesses a meaning.

1.4. 2 Mode and Modal Affordance

Two main crucial concepts within Social Semiotics are mode and modal affordance. Mode is defined as “the material resources for the production and materialization of signs”, that is the material resources for manifesting meaning, demonstrating its clarity (Gualberto & Kress, 2019, p.3). In the same expository article on Social semiotics, it is stated that such modes regarded as resources, tend to be under the recognition of the society in addition to its particular regularities, enabling members of that society to understand them with their distinction. The notion Modal Affordance is considered when setting the purpose of communication. In the same regard, she affirms that modes are afforded for a communicative purpose that the sender opts for as the most appropriate form to achieve that goal.

1.4. 3 Multimodality

Multimodality, as defined by linguists and semioticians as Goodwin, Kress and Van Leeuwen, challenges the segmentation of professional domains in the study of meaning making (Kanervirta, 2018). This concept has emerged over the past two decades as a means to explore the rich sources of meaning expressed in social interactions. Multimodality has garnered attention from both researchers and policy makers due to its potential for enhancing communication in various contexts (Jewitt & Hnerikson, 2016). Kress (2009) posits that multimodality serves as a framework for studying communication, placing emphasis on the meaning conveyed through various modes of interaction beyond language.

It is exclusively linguistic and technical to share messages as stated by Souryana (2012, p.42) “the multimodal correlation between the verbal, visual, and other modes which commonly co-occur in modern communication”. The modes of communication mentioned above exhibit cultural sensitivity and are highly reliant on contextual factors. Language is recognized as one of the multiple resources utilized in the process of meaning making. In this respect, Kress and Jewitt (2003) claim that although oral and written language are usually considered as the central media of communication, there are also other semiotics resources such as visual, gestural and aural through which individuals can represent significant meanings.

While multimodality has been partly emerged in the late 1980s to develop the field of the critical analysis of texts to include multiple forms of visuals analyzed from a social semiotic perspective, critical linguistics concentrated on language as the only system through which meanings are constructed and consequently ideologies are performed (Djonov & Zhao, 2014). Particular attention has been paid by Kress and Leeuwen (2001) to multimodal analysis techniques that combine verbal and visual elements. Thus, multimodal discourse analysis is a method that underscores the importance of multiple communication modalities, encompassing textual, visual, auditory and color elements. According to Kress (2009), this analytical approach recognizes the interconnectedness of modalities and the collective impact on the production and interpretation of meaning within discourse.

In her scholarly work, Jewitt (2013) argues that multimodality involves a diverse array of semiotic resources that are embedded with the cultural contexts. These resources, including images, gaze, gestures play a pivotal role in meaning construction in multimodal communication. The term multimodality is primarily related to three assumptions on representation and communication such as socio semiotics/systemic functional grammar (SFG), discourse analysis, and interactional analysis.

1.4. 4 Signs and Meaning Making

According to Kress and Leeuwen (2001), majority of textual forms are multimodal, which indicates the fact that, written forms are included in the communication and integration of multiple semiotic modes and signs. In fact, newspapers are significantly concerned with the functional report of many social issues, which provides a diverse explanation of semiotic modes such as wording, (still) images, typography, layout, color, etc for their meaning-making. Therefore, multimodal texts are structured by the integration and interaction of a variety of modes as it is claimed by Kress a & Leewen (2001) "...multimodal texts are texts -as-objects which use more than one mode of meaning-making like writing, visuals" (p.42).

During their subsequent research, Kress and Leeuwen (2001) observe a notable increase in the academic interest surrounding monomodal discourse, including corporate, political and mass media. According to Leeuwen (2005), this fields adapts the approach in information sharing which lies in its interpretation on textual and visual linkage. It serves to elaborate and extend the visual component, by utilizing techniques such as similarity, contrast and complements. Like Kress and Leeuwen, Iedema (2003), followed the footsteps of M.A.K. Halliday, adjusting the metafunction theory to moving images. Television and film analysis has various methods and theories that provided frameworks for analyzing the structure, semiotic perspectives, themes and similar. In contrast, Iedema provides an approach that focuses on the sociopolitical inter textualities and the manner they relate one frame to another.

According to Vygotsky (1978), language stands as a tool for expressing thought, enabling people to organize and structure minds Vygotsky spotlighted the role of socio-cultural context in which communication and different conversation takes place. In fact, the meaning of a message is not solely derived from the words used, but also from the cultural and social cues embedded in the various modes of communication. The visuals provide additional information

and context, while the music evokes emotions and sets the tone. The current pillars interact to design an immersive experience for the audience.

1.5 Social Semiotic Theories

1.5. 1 Language and Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse Analysis is considered according to Wodak (2014) as a prominent field in social sciences. It is a problem-orientated interdisciplinary research programme and subsuming a variety of approaches. In the German and central European context, a distinction is conducted between text and discourse, in reference to the tradition in text linguistics and to rhetoric (Wodak & Koller ,2008). Jäger & Maier (2009) stated that text is the concrete realization of abstract forms of knowledge, that is named discourse in Foucauldian approach. Discourse therefore refers to the knowledge of social practices, which is aligned to differing ideological positions (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001). More specifically, critical discourse analysis focuses on the inequitable distributions of economic, cultural and political goods in contemporary societies (Kress, 1996).

It is primarily interested in the neutral beliefs, frequently appearing disguised as conceptual metaphors and analogies (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Lakoff & Johnson, 1999). Critical discourse analysis is concerned with categorizing the modes of exercising power in discourse and over discourse in the field of politics (Holzscheiter, 2005). According to Holzscheiter (2005), power in discourse is actors' struggles over different interpretations of meaning. The semiotic hegemony relates to the selection of specific linguistic codes, rules for interaction, rules for access to the meaning-making forum, rules for decision-making, turn-taking, opening of sessions, making contributions and interventions. Lastly, power of discourse relates to the impact of historically grown macro-structures of items' meaning, of the principles of the language structure in which actors interact.

Norman Fairclough (1992, 1995) argues that the dialectical relational approach focuses upon social conflict in the Marxian tradition, in which it reveals its linguistic manifestations in discourses, in terms of dominance, difference, and resistance. Accordingly, each social practice has a semiotic element. Productive activity, the means of production, social relations, social identities, cultural values, consciousness, and semiosis are considered dialectically related elements of social practice. These semiotic social practice emphasize the constitution of genres and styles, that is called the order of discourse.

1.5. 2 Intersectionality and Media Representation

Intersectionality is a crucial tool that examine the interconnections and interdependencies between systems (Lau & Murnighan, 1998). Many scholars use intersectionality to ensure insights into social justice and inequality in organizations, which maximize the chance of social change. As a critical theory, intersectionality conceptualize knowledge as situated, contextual, relational and representative to the political power. Atewologun (2018) asserts that it is associated with a qualitative research method because of the significant implication on a giving voices and elicited through focus groups. Else-Quest and Hyde (2016) argue that social categories are intrinsically related to the personal identities in context of various structural systems.

The term intersectionality significantly emerges from the work of critical legal scholar, Kim-Berley Crenshaw (1989). In fact, the implications of various positionality theories are the notions of interlocking oppressions (Collins, 1990) and gendered racism (Essed, 1991). This traditionally tool focuses on the alternative features of individual experiences with group's differences in a systematic dynamics power (Rodriguez, 2004). Intersectionality provides an appropriate framework to highlight the often hidden identity of Illegal African immigrants and enhance policies that determine their existence. According to McCall (2005),

it is the relationship between different dimensions and modalities of social relations and the subject formations. It is stated that intersectionality emphasizes the manner multiple categories of expression including gender, sexual orientation can interact to produce social inequality. Moreover, this concept has arisen in 1980 in the context of black movement as a response to the illegal migrations and large increase of discrimination. According to Crenshaw (1989), particular social classes are experiencing racial discrimination based on the single axis framework produced on their article. In the context of racial practices, illegal categories are showed as the primary victims, while black immigrants more specifically are considered a source of dirtiness for citizens of another origin. However, Crenshaw assumes that this one - dimensional view of discrimination renders this group because of race manners to produce social forms as a result of its disadvantages.

Hancock (2007) defines the term intersectionality as an approach that recognises the previous excluded categories into preexisting frameworks to increase the political inquiries in a community. In order to indicate the way intersectionality, serve as a normative tool, Hancock states that it is composed from six assumptions including; the existence of multiple difference categories, opened empirical questions, the correlation between the differences within a particular political interventions and lastly the attention of integrative analysis.

McCall (2005) describes three approaches to the field of intersectionality. The first approached is the anti- categorical complexity that denote the analytical categories based on the assumption that a particular community is complex to fit into regular group which ease inequities with the society. In the second category, inter-categorical complexity means that scholars implement dimensions to document correlation of inequality among social classes. Lastly, the intra-categorical complexity rejects the presence of groups as the anti-categorical approach that emphasises the neglecting of individuals in terms of intersection of these categories.

1.5. 3 The Grammar of visual Design

According to Kress and Leeuwen (1998), visual grammar is a contemporary approach in readings and analyzing images. Halliday (1978) argues that meanings relate to culture, rather than to specific semiotic modes (Kress & Leeuwen, 2006). It is to denote that the semiotic mode (language, visuals, gestures etc) is determined by their cultural context. Accordingly, they state that Visual structures realize meanings as linguistic structures do. For instance, what is expressed in language through the choice between different word classes and semantic structures is, in visual communication, expressed through the choice between, for instance, different uses of color, or different compositional.

While the visual and verbal systems appear to generate meanings of the same kind, researchers argued that the analysis is established through particular techniques that are equivalent to the respective semiotic systems. However, it is emphasized that each modality has own possibilities and limitations. Focus, gaze, size, positioning, color, space, vectors, salience, validity, and other visual characteristics are among the ones identified by the framework as being useful for analyzing the interpretation of images (Kress & Leeuwen, 2006).

Kress and Leeuwen (2006) state that the analysis approach is partly distinct from the social semiotic category. The reason for this distinction is that earlier methods concentrate more on the meaning that particular elements including people, locations, and objects created in an image than on the "grammar" of images, the later may called lexis. They associate it to the represented participants (objects, individuals and places) and the way they significantly relate to one another in the image. In this met function, they also refer to the existence of two categories which are the narrative and the conceptual processes.

- **Narrative Process**

The narrative processes, according to Kress and Leeuwen (2006) refers to production of events unfolding actions and transitory special arrangement. Therefore, this process deals with depicted events, rather than represented states of the social value. In addition, it refers to a situation in which the represented participants are connected with a vector. The latter is gradually illustrated by elements appearing in pictures that form an oblique line, often a quite strong, diagonal line. The narrative processes have mainly three categories of actions. First, transactional action appears when a participant (actor) performs an action to another one (goal). Second, non-transactional action occurs when one participant performs an action and plays a role of an actor. Finally, reactional action refers to a situation where a participant reacts in the image and this by gazing to another one or phenomenon.

- **Conceptual process**

Conceptual process refers to presenting participant as a generalized and more stable and timeless essence as it involves the class, the structure and meaning (Kress & Leeuwen, 2006). In fact, the conceptual process is static in terms of dealing with state rather than the action of the participant particularly. In comparison with first type, the latter do not include vector which contain two processes. First, the classification process presents participants together in a united picture to indicate the fact of belonging to the same class (Leeuwen & Jewitt, 2011). Second, analytical process connects participants in terms of a part whole structure. The participants that are involved in this process, the first is known as the carrier (the whole) and the second indicates the visual form.

2. Section Two: Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria

Illegal African Immigrants come mainly from south Africa including Mali and Niger (Algeria, 2021). This Mediterranean country started witnessing a dynamic mobility consisting

of a range of arrays coming from the west and constantly being evolved in which statistics estimated approximately 173.600 refugees came to Algeria by November 2023 (Algeria, n.d). Moreover, South Africans, as illegal immigrants, have undergone a set of disastrous living motives that predestined them to relinquish. Such factors include, social conflicts, civil disturbance, environmental disasters, undemocratic regimes, resulting in the abuse of human rights (Amnesty International, 2023). Heading particularly to North Africa became the only solution for them as a means of survival. Algeria, due to its large size and its geographic position, owning one of the largest deserts, has been hosting refugees excessively compared to other north African countries (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, n.d).

2.1. Causes of Migration

A set of motives forced black Africans, as being called by North Africans, to leave their mother lands and head to the north for a secure life. Such factors may be political, economic, or social.

2.1.1 Security and Political Factors

The African Sahel countries have witnesses a sense of instability on its lands, being considered perilous circumstances that compelled Sahel Africans flee their countries and head to the north. In accordance with Taibi and Bernaoui (2021), these south African countries experience ethnic and civil wars, internal instability, situations of repression and persecution as well as terrorism. According to Essoungou (2013), it is illustrated that African Sahel countries have undergone a chronic crisis of Political instability. He illustrates that Mali was one of the African countries witnessing instability in terms of its security, experiencing a Military coup dated back to 2012 which resulted in an abrupt of stable democracy. In addition, he sheds lights on terrorists' attempts to strengthen their grip on the northern region, targeting the south, had the opportunity to control the entire country. As synthesized through the words of The Center

for Preventive Actions (2024), violent extremism spans in most countries of African Sahel including Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad leading to human rights violation, legitimacy defects, and corruption. Most internal wars and chaos are demonstrated in intensified violence, attacks, suicidal attacks, rebellion, abduction, all resulting in corruption and civilian casualties.

2.1.2 Economic and Natural Factors

One of the main incentives behind the arrays pouring to north Africa is poverty and the underdevelopment of sub-Saharan countries. As demonstrated by Taibi and Bernaoui (2021), African countries, from where these IAI come, endure several climatic obstacles including drought which caused agricultural losses along with livestock loss. In addition, they depict the fact that African countries possess tremendous natural sources, pointing to the economic issues existing in the Sahel consisting of high demographic growth coupled with lack of developmental dynamism that satisfy individuals' needs resulting in desertification, high prices of living materials, pervasive poverty and unemployment.

Furthermore, Essoungou (2013) affirms that the recurring waves of drought did not only cause starvation but also malnutrition, spread of ailments and displacement of people, as he synthesises the countries of the Sahel demonstrate poor economic and social well-being according to the measurements of UNDP's Human Development Index.

2.1.3 The North as an arrival point or a transit gate

Framing the immigration on the geographic characteristics of north Africa, Algeria became a central attention for IAI as a path towards achieving their dream reaching Europe. Algeria's geographical position, extensively bordering Sahel countries to south, possessing a prominent stretch on the Mediterranean Sea coastline, is regarded as a coast entrance to Europe (Taibi & Bernaoui, 2021). The Second motive behind the extensive arrival of IAI to Algeria is taking it as a hosting country which provides stability where they can reside and guarantee

better life conditions. In conformity with Taibi and Bernaoui (2021), Algeria witnesses an economic revitalization creating employment opportunities particularly within construction, agriculture, self-employment for private individuals. Such evolvement in the economical field in addition to the presence of IAI, prompt Algerian employers to provide illegal immigrants work for lower wages, in fields including agriculture and house building.

2.2. Challenges of migration

2.1.3 Legal Status

One of the primary hurdles for undocumented African Immigrants is the lack of legal status in the destination country. It apparently indicates that immigrants missed the necessary documentation to reside, work, and access basic rights and services. Without legal status, immigrants face constant fear of detention and deportation, which can have an impact on the social class. (Boumerzak & Ayad, 2023). As demonstrated by Lahouazi (2023), the lack of identification documents and limited residency prevents African children, born in Algeria and speaking its dialect, enroll in Algerian schools to receive education.

2.2.2 Discrimination and Xenophobia:

Undocumented African immigrants often face discrimination and xenophobia with the citizen of the host country. In accordance with Boumerzak and Ayad (2023), IAI face prejudice, stereotypes, and hostility based on race, nationality and immigration status. It can result in social exclusion, limited job prospects, and difficulties in integrating into the local community. They also asserted that discrimination can manifest in the form of unequal treatment by law enforcement and employers.

2.2.3 Exploitation and Labor Abuse:

Due to the vulnerable status, undocumented African immigrants are particularly susceptible to exploitation and labor abuse. At a certain period, immigrants forced to work in

hazardous conditions, endure long working hours, and receive meager wages. They partly stand victim to human trafficking and forced labor. The fear of losing the job for immigration authorities often prevents them from reporting abuse (Boumerzak & Ayad, 2023).

2.2.4 Language and Cultural Barriers:

Language and cultural differences pose significant challenges for undocumented African Immigrants at many stages. As demonstrated by Kamouni and Haugbolle (2018), limited proficiency in the local language impedes effective communication and hinders employment opportunities. Moreover, it restricts access to essential services, as cultural differences may also affect the ability to integrate into the local community, leading to feelings of isolation and exclusion. Undocumented African Immigrants often lack social support networks in the host countries. Therefore, the absence of a support system can lead to feelings of isolation, loneliness, and mental health issues.

2.2.5 Legal Vulnerability

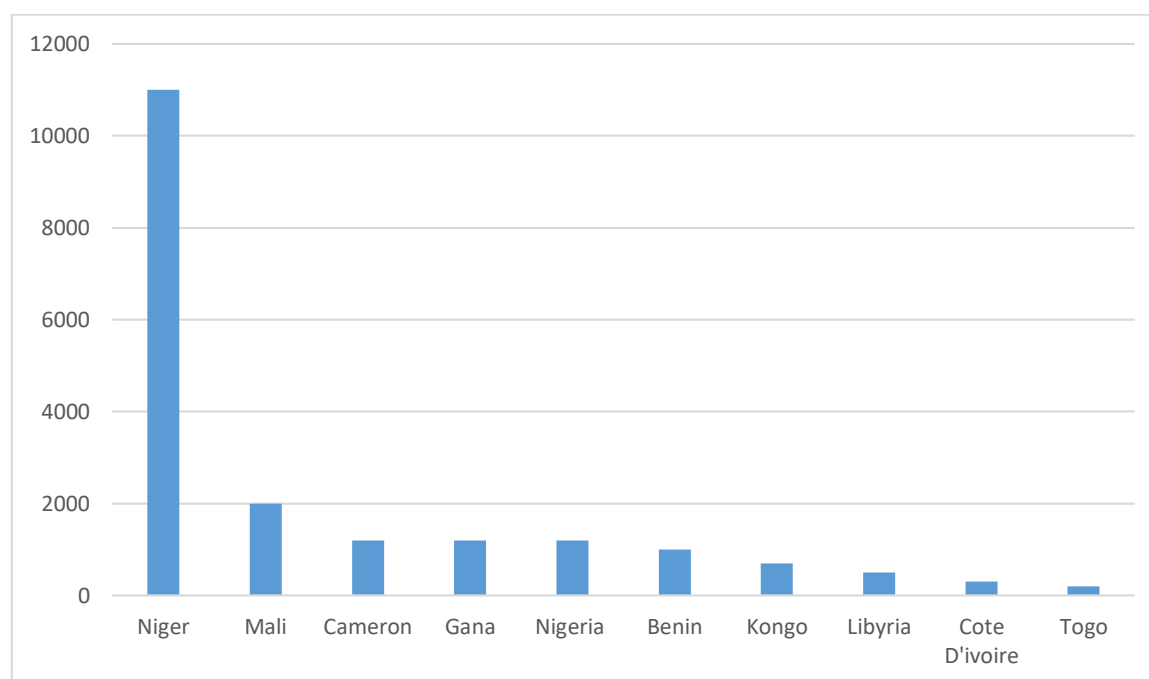
The issue of Illegal Immigration has evolved into a significant problem, spanning countries that host migrants. The European continent stands as the primary destination for Illegal Immigrants from North African and American countries, with even the Arab Gulf countries witnessing a surge in illegal immigration, often labeled as an invasion. Illegal migration bears far-reaching consequences in the short, medium, and long term, affecting psychological and social structures of individuals, as well as the social, cultural, political, and economic frameworks of origin and destination countries. (Boumerzak & Ayad, 2023)

2.3 Containment of Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria

South Africans, as Illegal Immigrants, have undergone a set of disastrous living motives that predestined them to relinquish. Such factors include, social conflicts, civil disturbance,

environmental disasters, undemocratic regimes, resulting in the abuse of human rights (Amnesty International, 2023). Heading particularly to north Africa became the only solution for them as a means of survival. Algeria, due to its large size and its geographic position, owning one of the largest deserts, has been hosting refugees excessively compared to other north African countries (The UN Refugee Agency, n.d). African refugees, living in Algeria, have been experiencing a new living march, bringing their culture to a new society. This movement creates new social and cultural practices to be adapted to that of the Algerian society such as dealing with people and engaging with the community, which engenders misunderstandings and challenges that hinders the new comers' integration to the host society (Gassoumi, 2019). Moreover, according to Lahouazi (2023), the Algerian authorities have taken measurements to organize shelters for IAI, instead of being homeless in the streets, as well as providing them the necessary supplements. In contrast, as cited declared by Kacimi (2018), the director of immigration, the influx of 90000 illegal African immigrants yearly creates concerns on the legal perspective, where the state has taken their departure as a necessary procedure.

Graph 1: Distibution of IAI by nationality in Algeria. (Taibi & Bernaoui, 2023).



The above graph illustrates the various nationalities stemming from Sahel countries in Algeria. As demonstrated, Niger outranks all countries moving to Algeria due to the massive political crisis the country witnessed, deteriorating its nationals lives. Mali occupies the second rank due to the war that has emerged, compelling its people to feel their country, seeking security in border countries. Algeria becomes their sole survival gate where they find stability residing there, or due to its geographic characteristics being a path to Europe.

2.4 Their Experience in Boarder countries

2.4.1 Tunisia

Tunisia as a north African country is considered one of the hosting countries attracting Sub-Saharan refugees. According to the UN Refugee Agency (2023), Tunisia has witnessed an increasing mobile movement of African refugees on its land, where more than 12.000 refugee are registered by the UNHCR.

2.4.1.1 The Social Perspective

The re-settlement of IAI in Tunisia, imposed their integrity in the Tunisian Society, where there exists a different culture, norms and new social practices. According to Hadji's report on Aljazeera Arabic (2023), IAI have been experiencing disastrous living conditions where they took streets as shelters. In addition to this, in the same reported news, they are encountered by rejection from Tunisians, undergoing crushes with the new society individuals. Moreover, due to the massive increase of those IAI, several activists have voiced Tunisian people urge to depart them to the borders, considering them a danger threatening their peace.

Contradicted to some Tunisians reaction toward their existence, other witnesses in the same reports revealed that Sub-Saharan refugees were able to obtain a job and earn a living on peaceful conditions. Abu Bakr Ahmed, a Chadian who affirms that Tunisians are kind and he has never witnessed a racist behavior. Another witness that proves the IAI are immersed in the

Tunisians society, yet experiencing a turning table later on, being urged to depart the Tunisian territory. Minaiso (Mali): “I have been living in Tunisia for 3 years. We used to work normally and did not face any problems with the Tunisians, but in the last week everything changed and we found ourselves facing a wave of bad treatment” (Hamoudi, 2023).

The existence of IAI is regarded as a source of criminality that threatens Tunisians private possessions where theft is committed as well as causing insults be it physical or verbal. Hadji (2023) affirms that violent clashes occurred between African Migrants and Tunisians in the city of Sfax resulted in casualties of both sides. Moreover, it is reported by Deutsche Welle (2024) that Tunisians are frustrated of the theft done by IAI, stealing their private properties including their phones, where such situation imposed them to remain home preserving their personal properties. Likewise, such massive mobility is viewed as invasion being spread in flocks in the streets.

2.4.1.2 The Legal Perspective

Due to several social issues caused by the existence of IAI, the Tunisian government decides to expel them to the borders. According to several news reports, the president Kais Saeid voices his claim considering those migrants as a plot being resettled in Tunisia. (Middle East Monitor, 2024; Hamoudi, 2023). In addition, the head of state expresses his objection to the accusations of racism towards AI, stating that “those who falsely talk about racial discrimination are seeking strife and division and harming our relations with our African brothers” (Hamoudi, 2023). In the same vein, he affirms that the issue does not concern those residing legally in the Tunisian land, warning against their harm, but rather is concerned with the state and its responsibility towards those immigrants. Moreover, as indicated by the same source, the president Kais Saeid addresses his government officials to do well to the African brothers and that no harm shall be committed to them.

As a safety procedure, the Tunisian government considers the influx of IAI as a serious issue that requires discussion. According to Al Khabar (2024) 45 deputies in the Tunisian parliament urge the prime minister to discuss this migration phenomenon. The list of those deputies considers that “this is a phenomenon that has become a threat to the security of the residents of many areas inside the country, and has now necessitated the formation of a parliamentary investigation committee to look into the issue,” after a parliamentary delegation visited the camps dedicated to African migrants in the Al-Amra region in the Sfax state, southern Tunisia.

The Tunisian government manifests a sense of easiness towards IAI including their residence, education and voluntary departure. Reports by Hamoudi (2023) unveils that the presidency decided on granting one-year residence cards to students from African countries to ease their stay in Tunisia and enable them to periodically renew their documents within appropriate deadlines. As well as “extending the residence visa from three months to six months, and facilitating voluntary departures for those who wish, within an organized framework and in prior coordination with embassies and diplomatic missions of African countries in Tunisia,” according to the statement.

2.4.2 Morocco

Morocco overlooking the Mediterranean Sea to north Africa, captured the attention of Africans, feeling their countries and seeking asylum. The Moroccan government estimates the number of African Immigrants approximately 100.000 residing in its lands, whether legally or illegally, seeking residence or taking a stopover in their passage to Europe (King, 2023).

2.4.2.1 The Social Perspective

Illegal African Immigrants, as a community existing in Morocco, are obliged to integrate in the Moroccan society to earn a living, encountering a sense of flexibility from its people and discrimination as well. According to Al Hurra (2023), a survey demonstrates that 85% of the young Moroccans object to the arrival of African immigrants to their country, urging the government to intensify the invigilation on the Moroccan borders. The existence of such community leads to disputes between citizens and IAI where clashes occur in neighborhoods nearby “Oulad Ziane” station in the center of capital, Casablanca due to taking street as a random camp to lodge in.

Committing thievery and assaults are recorded according to Al-Ashraf (2022), a journalist and a writer at Independent Arabia, asserting that some migrants perpetrate thefts as well as assault since being homeless, unemployed and spread in streets. Moreover, IAI ARE regarded as a source of social misconduct, causing problems between one another due to the difficulties they confront to earn a living. Within popular neighborhoods, these Illegal Immigrants gather in rented houses in more than five or ten people being crowded into one room, resulting in many problems and quarrels between the immigrants themselves and between them and the Moroccan residents as well. Several IAI resort to begging to make a living seeking empathy. As mentioned in the same source those beggars invade streets, and restaurants, empathizing passengers and citizens using expression such as “Hajj, Sadaqa, May god have mercy on your parents” in a Moroccan dialect with an African accent.

Contradicted to the previous living conditions, IAI were able to reside peacefully with the Moroccans, possessing a job to pay their life expenses. As demonstrated by Al-Ashraf (2022) in his article published on Independent Arabia, IAI, with resilience and physical

endurance have most the opportunity to work and gain money, in fields such as construction installation, cobbler, or porter, and other available professions.

2.4.2.2 The Legal Perspective

The Moroccan authorities have taken measures to solve the issues related to IAI in order to preserve the safety and the peace of the country. According to Nassif (2018), as an attempt to regularize the status of IAI, the Moroccan authorities set accredited rule, providing residence to approximately 50.000 immigrants. Added to this, the government could succeed in persuading more than 2000 illegal immigrants to return voluntarily to their homelands, gaining financial intensives in return. The kingdom strategies witness a sense of change concerning the development of its handling the African issue where it has been recorded where the Moroccan authorities relied for the first time on its forces to quell the IAI attempts to pass the border fence separating the city of Ceuta, pertained to Spain. Subsequently, it is reported afterwards, that a blooded violence was committed to IAI on the Moroccan territory due to their continuous attempts to cross the border fence towards the Spanish enclave of Melilla, leading to the demise of 24 IAI. He also adds that this tragic incident was recorded in video shared on social media, depicting the scene of the Moroccan forces brutalizing those IAI, as it is considered to be the deadliest toll to occur during the density IAI attempts to reach Spain.

2.4.3 Libya

As a north African country, Libya, in addition to Tunisia and Morocco, attracts the attention of Illegal African Immigrants, departing their homelands and seeking asylum in border countries. In the words of Al Hurra (2024), The International Organization for Migration states that data obtained by the United Nations during May and June 2023 indicates the presence of more than 700,000 migrants on Libyan territory.

2.4.3.1 Social Perspective

Despite the challenges IAI immigrants encounter on their journey towards entering Libyan territory, including death of their relatives, starvation and thirst, two major destinations were considered as their faith. As reported by Khalifa (2021), Some IAI are kept prisoned in detention centers, whilst others are able to live freely in Tripoli the capital of Libya, working as salesclerks in construction trade and house builders for several years and earning a living that is sufficient to pay their life expenses as well as transmitting a portion to their families in their homelands. Moreover, in the same video of news reports, it is illustrated that they were able to engage in enjoyable activities, meeting every day in a place called “Souq Joumouaa” where they played football and had fun.

Contradicted to the previously mentioned living standards, some IAI voice their experience in Libya, encountering oppressive behaviors from Libyans. As reported in InfoMigrants (2020), some IAI coming from different African countries are exploited to work voluntarily with falsehood without getting payed. Within the same reports, witnesses unveil that violence was committed to those IAI.

2.4.3.2 Legal Perspective

Despite the fact that Libya lacks security stability, IAI headed to its lands, be it to reside or to consider it a path leading to Europe. The Libyan authorities have taken measures to prevent any anticipated anarchy resulting from their presence in the Libyan territory. As indicated in BBC NEWS Arabic (2019), there is a lack of protection towards sub-Saharan Africans, Tajoura shelter center was bombed on 2nd of July, 2019, resulting in more than 130 injuries accusing the team responsible of the detention center, as it reflects the reality of those Africans being victims regardless of the conflicts ongoing in the country.

Violence and brutality attitudes towards SSA are also linked to the Libyan forces in several news reports and online articles. In accordance with Bu Khams a reporter at Deutsche Welle, a German international broadcast, (2013), entails a report proposed by Amnesty International today, Thursday (June 20, 2013), revealed that it has evidence proving that most sub-saharan African migrants - are subjected to very poor treatment, being tortured by Libyan authorities in seven detention centers.

2.5 Illegal African Immigrants Image in Algeria

2.5.1 Political Institution Image

The Algerian government took into consideration the presence of IAI coming from various sub Saharan African countries. According to Shaqrani (2018) reports on Aljazeera, the difficulty SSA stumble across towards their journey to Europe, in most cases forced them to stay and reside in Algeria, thus the Algerian government is overloaded with an additional security and economic burden. In the same account, it is also stated that the Algeria authorities strive to find a solution to benefit those Illegal migrants, yet the evolvement of their number in Algeria compels the government to deport them to their homelands. Moreover, as stated by El Bilad (2020), Minister of the Interior, Local Communities and Urban Development stress on the influx of African Immigrants in Algeria creates security concerns and arises preoccupations related to humanistic concerns in particular. Furthermore, more political declarations addressing IAI are voiced by the state representatives. As cited by Asharq-Al-Awsat (2017), The Algerian Minister and Director of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic, Ahmed Ouyahia, views those immigrants residing illegally in Algeria and counted in tens of thousands as a source of hazardous evils including drugs and crimes, voicing his urge to depart them to their homelands. Contradicted to Ouyahia, the Algerian minister stance, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, the new prime minister announces on the behalf of the government that IAI are welcome to Algeria, signifying the possibility of legalizing their residence in the country. In

the same news reports, the prime minister declarations are a reaction to the accusation addressed by the international Amnesty that the Algeria government commits an abusive act towards those immigrants, deporting them to their home countries.

2.5.2 Populist Image

Sub-Saharan Africans, coming from the south, residing in Algeria, are imposed to immerse in a quite different society with various cultural norms and social regularities. According to Kahal (2023), IAI are able to get a job in various fields such as construction, blacksmith workshops, restaurants, and other productive, commercial and services, making employers prefer them as worker rather than Algerians since they earn low wages and lack insurance coverage. From a social perspective, Taibi and Bernaoui (2023) indicates that the illegal immigration committed by sub-saharans threatens the Algerian society norms including language, culture, religious and national subjectivity since they represent an entire different community from that of Algeria. They also refer to the existence of the phenomenon of begging, homelessness and chaotic buildings taken as shelter threatens the Algerian society morals and values. Other news reports entails two primary stance of the Algerian society towards those Africans. According to Shaqrani (2018), some Algerians consider them as an unbearable burden that sprang far from their management, whilst others express a sense of humanity. As cited in the same source, building random camps in the streets, as shelters, progressively establishing a private African emirate under the recognition of their laws increased the spread of disease and dirt. Thereafter, clashes between native inhabitants and IAI inflated particularly due to the increase of crimes, theft and series of chaos, prompting residents to urge the authorities to expel them to their countries.

2.6 Social Stereotypes

Social stereotypes pertain to a prejudices framed upon a group of individuals, existing within society. Such beliefs are constructed and generalized, neglecting the existence of individual differences. Stereotypes leads to hostility towards an entire social group due to those beliefs (Britannica, 2024). As IAI reside in Algeria as a community, they tend to be exposed to stereotypes through the observations of Algerians.

2.6.1 Invasion

Invasion is considered one of the beliefs concerning SSA, arriving in arrays throughout the entire country. According to Houam, a reporter at Shourouk newspaper (2022), African Immigrants invaded Algerian streets, spreading randomly all over roads and public places. In the same article, he asserts that they took of construction workshops, bridges and abandoned places a shelter to spend their nights in. Moreover, Houam (2017) reports that African created a shelter labelling it “Africa Town”, as their initial chaotic city in Al-Harash, Algeria, made of worn and fabrics tents, where an entire tribe coming from Niger stays.

2.6.2 Competition for Jobs

The necessity to find a job to earn a living and pay life expenses, compelled IAI to work for less wages to guarantee earning money. As cited by Houam (2017), to earn money those Africans depend on begging during the day, and switch to trade of cleaning products during the night. In addition, he affirms that they divide works and the money they earn to pay their living expenses.

2.6.3 Source of Criminality

Illegal African Immigrants were considered, according to several news reports, as a source of criminality. According to Sid Ahmed (2014), illegal African immigrants committed

several criminality acts in different parts of the country. In the same source, he affirms that inhabitants urge for their departure to preserve themselves from the devil exposed by those Africans. Moreover, witnesses unveil that IAI are considered a source for continuous crimes occurring such as theft, violence, assault and various dangerous behaviors.

2.6.4 Source of Social Misconduct

Misconduct has been associated to illegal Sahel Africans in news reports, including begins, dirtiness and social disturbance. According to Yahi (2021), waves of begins became a remarkable phenomenon in the Algerian streets mostly conducted by children despite the law prohibiting the practice of begging and imprisoning anyone committing this act. In the same vein, Zamouche (2022) asserts that the phenomenon of begging had strongly spread in the streets and even those beggars took new locations in addition to the usual ones, taking mosques as a door for begging, after the disputes occurring between beggars and inhabitants. Moreover, Kadri (2017) depicts that the living circumstances of illegal African refugees in Algeria possessed no hygiene conditions where dirtiness existed.

Conclusion

This chapter attempted to provide a comprehensible theoretical framework of social semiotics and Illegal African Immigrants. It tackled first social semiotics as an investigation theory, providing a well-constructed definition, paying attention to its development, association to language, its major key concepts delved within its application. It also focused on three major theories stemming from social semiotics; critical discourse analysis, intersectionality and language as well as grammar visual design. Moreover, it clarified the existing phenomenon of “Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria” through presenting a detailed overview on their containment in Algeria including the various nationalities stemming from African Sahel. In addition, it highlighted a variety of the causes and motives behind seeking asylum in other countries and the challenges they encountered as well. Additionally, it provided a thorough glance at their experiences in terms of containment in border countries to Algeria including Libya, Tunisia and Morocco. As it demonstrated their image in Algeria covering both the social perspective and the legal perspective, it ultimately displayed social stereotypes related to those Africans. The subsequent chapter will discuss the methodological framework of the study including, research design, analysis approach, data collection tool, analysis and discussion of the findings.

Chapter Two: Research Methodology, Results, and Discussion

Introduction

The previous chapter tackled the theoretical framework of the study including its various theories and the major notions pertaining to Social Semiotics and Illegal African Immigrants. Whilst the current chapter is devoted to demonstrate the methodological processes, it investigates the selected method to conduct the study, the tools of data gathering as well as sampling and analysis. In addition, it provides a detailed overview pertaining to corpus compilation, sample selection, method of analysis, and the results.

2.1 Research Methodology

The current study aims at analysing how IAI are represented in selected Algerian newspapers. Thus, the nature of this research demonstrates that the descriptive method under the qualitative approach is most appropriate to conduct the study since its objectives are centered on depicting a particular state as being in the present. Critical Discourse analysis is adopted as a tool of analysis in addition to Corpus-Based Approach as a data collection tool.

2.2 Research Design and Approach

As previously mentioned in the introduction, this research poses fundamentally questions on the representation of illegal African immigrants as a community in selected Algerian newspapers written in both Arabic language and French language as well as power relations being delved within written discourse. Such research impetus requires an in-depth analysis of discourse in order to infer outcomes responding to the main research questions being posed. The nature of the research implies the necessity to opt for the Qualitative approach, forming a descriptive design based on a Corpus-based approach to gather data since the study deals with articles in accordance with Critical Discourse Analysis as a tool of analysis.

2.2.1 Corpus-based Approach

In simple words, corpus is the process of collecting a large number of representative authentic written or spoken texts being established manually or electronically (Al-gamal, Ali, 2019). A corpus may serve as an effective tool dealing with studies investigating language use and languages specific aspects (Rappen, 2022). Therefore, corpus is essential when investigating issues or inquiries pertaining to language use. The possibility to address a broad spectrum of language use based on corpus, puts this approach on the advantageous side, being the essence of its theoretical framework to be applied on discourse. The study encompasses the employment of newspapers articles to investigate the study, compilation of these newspapers articles can be framed into a corpus that is based on the use of key words pertaining to the theme being discussed to facilitate the relevance of the articles.

2.2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Fairclough (1995) contributes to the investigation of media language from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis with one prominent framework, being convinced of the linguistic and discourse nature of media power. In his perspective, he affirms that media language can be tackled in different field of study including linguistics, sociolinguistics, and semiotics. In the same line, Paniagua et al (2007), from their synthesis of Fraiclough's book of CDA, affirm that Social Semiotics has evolved from CDA. To approach the selected method of analysis, CDA pertains to an approach which considers language as a social practice, striving to unveil how power relations and ideologies are implied within. Dealing with Newspaper articles, analyzing language use in order to provide reliable response to the questions of the research, CDA is necessary to investigate the study since it require a textual analysis in relation to society, which on its turn facilitates the process of illuminating IAI portrayal that may be marginalized through several discursive strategies employed within discourse.

In regard to several CDA theories, the three dimensional model (3DM) of Norman Fairclough was adopted in several similar studies based on the analysis of media press articles, drawing reliable and valid outcomes from the examination. Such studies include Onay-Coker investigating the representation of Syrian refugees in Turkish newspapers and El Alaoui and Bernouss examining Migration issue on Hespess news articles. Thus, to provide precise criteria based on which the analysis is made, the corpus is analyzed based on this dimensional theory. The 3DM of Fairclough was divided into three major considerations: text (how text is represented), discourse practices (dimension that including the process of production text and consumption text), and sociocultural practice (dimension that is related to society).

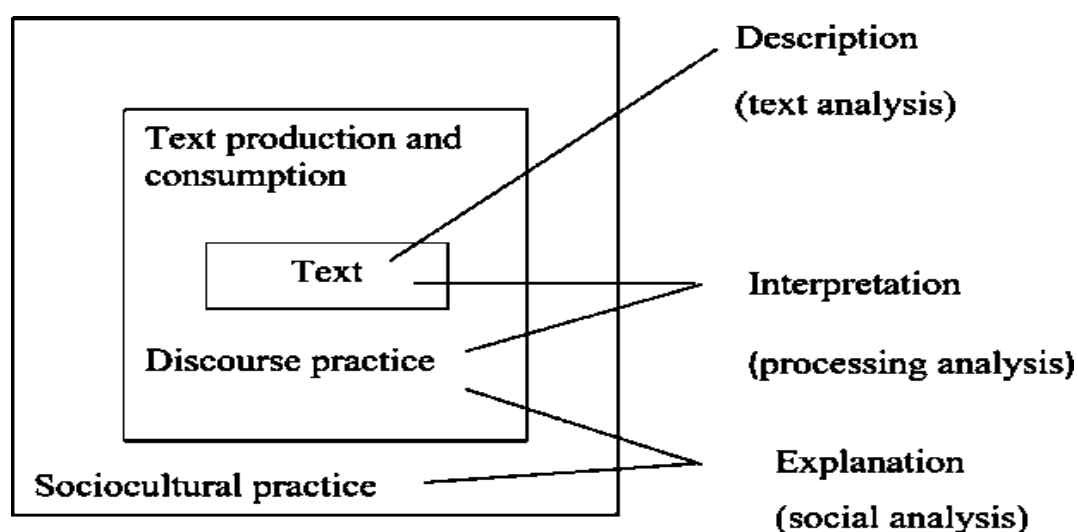


Figure.1. Fairclough's Three Dimensional Modal (3DM) (Dahl & Clancy, 2013).

Each of the dimensions demonstrated in the figure above refers to one area of analysis commencing by surface structure to deep structure. It processes as the following:

- 1- Text Analysis (description): refers to the analysis of language use in a particular discourse. It explores cohesion elements, lexis, and semantics.
- 2- Discursive practices (interpretation): also labeled as process analysis, referring to how a text is generated, interrelation of its parts and the social context within which it was constructed. It also includes the purpose, audience and the style of language.

- 3- Sociocultural practices (explanation): explains how ideologies and power relations are reflected in the production of language within discourse.

2.3 Corpus Compilation Process

As an initial step in collecting the corpus related to the study, a set of criteria were taken into consideration to guarantee a systematic compilation. At the outset, in order to ascertain the representativeness of the corpus, Algerian newspapers in both Arabic and French were divided into two major categories: independent (populist) and governmental (elitist), verifying the availability and accessibility of archives both printed and online articles, afterwards selecting the most widely read as well as the highest daily circulated ones. Thereafter, the compilation spanned from 2014 to 2024 manually since the coming of IAI in Algeria began by the end of 2013 which was considered oscillatory, yet in 2014, it witnessed an increasing movement.

As a matter of fact, newspapers articles can be illustrated in two major types, online articles or print newspaper articles, thus both have a portion of emphasis in the study being conducted. A primary research had been conducted for two months during August and September 2023 to assure the applicability of the study grounded on articles derived from online archives of newspapers official websites, involving both online published articles and printed ones as well.

The compilation involved an extensive research on authentic articles, listing Algerian newspapers names, including both state newspapers and private ones. The exploration was based on keywords highlighted on headings of journals in Arabic and French language such as “African refugees” “Illegal African Immigrants” and “African Nationals” to extract articles associated to the previously mentioned community under examination.

3. Selection of the Sample

Purposive sampling, unlike random sampling was employed as a methodological tool to accomplish the objectives of the present academic inquiry. Ensuing the compilation of the

corpus, the selection is intended to obtain a set of various aspects where SSA are portrayed, in multiple accessible governmental and independent newspapers on different spans starting from 2014 to 2024, in order to warrant the representativeness and the reliability of the sample.

The chart below demonstrates the selection of the sample for both state and private press:

Table.1 *Arabic Newspapers compilation findings.*

Newspaper name	Printed articles	Online articles	Type of media
El Massaa	9	/	State
El Shaab	/	3	State
Sawt Al Ahrar	/	1	Political
El Shourouk	3	2	Private
El Bilad	/	2	Private
Al Tahrir	/	1	Private

The chart above demonstrates the outcomes of corpus compilation, where all available Algerian newspapers in Arabic language, both state and motivate, printed and online. Where 9 printed newspapers were found in El Massaa archive, 4 were extracted from online articles. Nevertheless, independent newspapers were demonstrated in 3 printed articles and 5 online articles. As previously mentioned, the compilation was based on the availability of the archives.

Table.2 *French Newspaper compilation findings.*

Newspaper name	Printed articles	Online articles	Type of media
El Moudjahid	/	1	State
Le Matin	/	3	Private
TSA	/	2	Private

The table above demonstrate the findings related to corpus compilation in French language. As it displays, there was no access to written newspapers archives. However, there exist accessibility to obtain online published article counted in 5.

4. Analysis of the Sample

The analysis adopts the 3D modal of Fairclough pertaining to CDA, incorporating textural analysis, discursive analysis and social analysis. It is divided into three sections, commencing with Arabic language media first by independent newspapers articles, followed by governmental ones, culminating with newspapers written in French as an ultimate section.

4.1 Section 1. Analysis of Independent Newspapers Articles

The analysis encompasses 6 articles selected from various private newspaper according to the relevance of the content. It encompasses two printed articles extracted two from EL SHOUROUK newspaper, one online retrieved from El Biled newspaper, and the last one pertains to Al Tahrir.

4.1.1 El Shourouk 1.

The article under examination, entitled “The African Refugees ... A Timing Bomb” dated back to 7th of October, 2014, depicts the situation in which IAI live in Algeria and its reflection in the Algerian society. The title is written in bold in front of an image illustrating their living conditions. It is composed of five paragraphs, each of which depicts a particular insight on their existence in Algeria including their living conditions, their way of earning money, the way Algerians treat and consider them, and their experience with the National Gendarmerie as well. In the summary paragraph, the linguistic choices frame African immigrants as “A timing bomb threatening the safety and security of citizens and their children” "قنبلة موقوتة تهدد امن و سلامة المواطنين و أطفالهم". Moreover, their living conditions were described as “Inhuman” "غير إنسانية" demonstrated in dirt, bad odor and poor condition for laundry. In addition, the competition for earning money begging people on the streets was

restricted to their children, as depicted “Children scramble around passersby panhandling” “يتدافعون حول المارة و يطلبون الصدقات”. Two contradicted witnesses were mentioned, one praises residing in Algeria “he admires Algeria and living here” “اعجب كثيرا بالجزائر و الحياة” whilst the other denounces his experience being exposed to racism. The fears of neighborhood residents are increasing which confirm the fact that the event is going continuously voicing their anticipation of violence, theft and assaults “They declared to Shourouk that they fear the tendency of Africans to use violence or assaulting their kinds or women as well committing crimes and theft in the future, obliging them to remain home.”, as they added that they have daily quarrels with them. Medical terminologies were employed such as Viruses, Cholera, Ebola and Tuberculosis as an aggravation danger threatening the safety of citizens.

The article written by Ms Mejrab on Shourouk newspaper, was placed as an important headline on the cover page of the newspaper as indicated in the appendices. It was situated in Dar El Beida, tackling the daily routine of IAI in camps. The framing was mainly negative depending on storytelling, depicting the Algerians’ fears towards the existence of IAI and the social issues they cause. In Addition, to support the depiction, the writer employed direct quotations as witnesses. Imaginary language was utilized to create vivid images in the readers’ minds of IAI experience in the Algerian society. It is dedicated to the public consumption, as an attempt to raise their awareness towards the health and conditions of those immigrants since highlighting warnings and fear of Algerians living there. Such depiction may be done to provoke a reaction from authorities to take action and solve the problem, prioritizing the citizens needs to have a safe and a secure environment on their land.

From a social perspective, the article sheds light on the plight SSA have been experience in Algeria, including health issues, social misconduct and social responsibility towards this community. It also demonstrates the efforts made by locals in order to solve the problem

suffering from the lack of government support. There was an emphasis on violation of human rights such as violence, commission of crimes and thefts, diseases, terror as well as racism, dirt and miserable living conditions. Thus, the illustration of unsafety unveils the rejection of their existence in the Algerian society due to negative issues they cause to Algerians.

4.1.2 El Shourouk .2

Another newspaper dealt with the black illegal immigrants is presented by El Shourouk newspaper which entitled “El Shourouk in the heart of African Refugees Ghetto in Quarry” “الشروق في قلب ”غيتو“ اللاجئين الافارقة في محجرة” Quarry”. It is under the supervision of the journalist. Taher Halisi and photographed by an office in Batna. It is important to highlight that the newspaper consists of two main topics about the presence of an entire tribe in Batna. At the top of the article there is a word written in bold with an exclamation mark “Zindar” “زندار”, indicating the veracity of the presence of immigrants in Batna. It is supposed to attract the attention of readers in order to discover facts about “Zindar tribe” “قبيلة زندار”. The subtitles comprise at the beginning; “An entire Nigerian tribe flees to Batna” “قبيلة نيجيرية كاملة تنزح الى باتنة”. “Immigrants build a village with its mosques and shops in the capital of Aures” “مهاجرون يشيدون قرية بمساجدها و حوانيتها في عاصمة الاوراس”. The reporter selected an image in black and white on the left side of the article. It contains a title centered in the middle and the bottom of the picture; “Al Shourouk journalist in contact with an African immigrant group” “صحفي الشروق يتوسط مجموعة من اللاجئين الافارقة”. The picture entails a group of refugees interacting the journalist, which shows several dirt houses and small tents on the background.

The first attracting paragraph entails a negative description of the living conditions, for instance “A big hole” “حفرة كبيرة”, “The tragedy of migration” “مأساة الهجرة” and also described the environment as a” misery” “اليأس”. It tells the readers that this group desire isolation from any disturbance from the authorities and residents. The second paragraph describes in depths the refugees, entitled “An African tribe in the heart of quarry and in front of public dump” “حي

افريقي في محجرة و قرب مزبلة عمومية". The reporter shows that the place is filthy with supplies for dozens of refugees who were returning from daily begging trip. Women were carrying bottles and buckets of water from the mosque. An old man was called "Babana" "بابانا" assisted journalists in their inquiry because of since they could communicate in English. Black African refugees live under daily pressure and fear of fraudsters. To ensure their security, majority have appointed guard regiments to repel internal thieves and external deviants. The article entails the invasion of IAI since they established their own tribe with their own rules, depicting their experience with Algerians which was centered in unacceptance and human sympathy through their assistance.

The reporter's style is distinguished by its rhetoric and informal tone including. In addition to the local expressions, the reporter quoted particular speeches of streets of the refugees to support the argument of dirtiness. Moreover, the reporter depends on storytelling to depict IAI living experience in Algeria as to provide the readers with vivid images. The journalist emphasized a headline; "البؤس "Misery is better than death and starvation or war!" "البؤس افضل من الجوع و الحرب" to indicate the danger of such living conditions and its moral abuse for immigrants. Exemplification is also employed to support the depiction and its arguments.

Basically, African refugees are stripped of the major necessities of living such as health, dignity, and education. Majority of illegal immigrants have chronic diseases and debts; "One of them told us that he was unable to manage the amount of money to return to his homeland despite his illness of the annoying hemorrhoid disease" "وأخبرنا أحدهم أنه لم يتمكن من تدبير المبلغ المالي" "للعودة إلى وطنه رغم مرضه بمرض البواسير المزعج". The reporter described the place of food as unclean and that most buyers lie on the ground. It tells readers that refugees are experiencing hunger, poverty and drought. All these stem for the idea of invasion, creating a name for their tribe and their miserable living conditions depicts the Algerian society stance towards their presence.

4.1.3 El Bilad.

In this online article pertaining to El Bilad newspaper, entitled “Algerian spends 20 million dollars to deal with the exodus of Africans” الجزائر تنفق 20 مليون دولار لمواجهة نزوح اللاجئين” dated back to 23rd of April, 2018, IAI are represented from the legal perspective since there exist bureaucratic language. It demonstrates the Algerian state stand towards IAI massive entrance in its territory as it voices its concerns country’s security and safety. The director responsible for Immigration in the Interior Ministry unveiled that receiving 500 illegal immigrants every day is a threaten for the safety and stability of the state since there exist external parties exploiting this situation to strengthen their grip on Algeria. He also elucidates that their existence is no concern but what is implied behind being in large numbers. A sense of precautions was implied within the spokesman discourse “Significant procedures are taken into consideration to guarantee the security of the borders especially the southern ones where there exists a steady increase in illegal immigration to be reduced in order to confront various problems with vigilance and mobilization of all capabilities” ان الحكومة اتخذت اجراءات هامة لضمان أمن الحدود لاسيما الحدود الجنوبية التي تشهد ارتفاعا مضطردا لظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية ، والحد منها لمستوى يمكن تحمله ومواجهة المشاكل المتعددة الاشكال”. Moreover, it was clearly stated that the government objects to any external interference in the internal affairs of the country which depicts the gravity of the situation. Algeria also puts an emphasis on brotherhood and belonging to Africa by looking after the miserable physical and psychological state of IAI coming to Algeria. Still, the country cannot open its door to all comers and does not take responsibility to the difficulty they encounter in the desert of northern Mali or Niger.

This discourse tends to address the Algerian public and foreign observers since it employs formal language. The type of discourse reveals that it is an official announcement may be made for the public awareness. The purpose might be to announce the Algerian stance towards the existence of illegal migration on its borders, the precautions measures taken to

guarantee the security and safety of its people as well as the objection to foreign interference. Also, the reporter quotes official's speech to demonstrate an official declaration, as he depends on statistics and argumentation through highlighting causes and effects to explain and predict outcomes.

Through a societal lens, Algeria's stance against foreign interference was justified through referring to a historical event of external military interference in Mali and Libya, standing as an independent national sovereignty. Moreover, Algeria depicts its measures towards illegal immigration as cautious and vigilant to guarantee the security of its land, as it illustrates the sense of brotherhood through a humanitarian stance, making an equilibrium between the capacities of the state to take burdens of those immigrants and the country's security and safety.

4.1.4 Al Tahrir

Another selected independent news article that highlighted the invasion of black African refugee is one of Al Tahrir newspapers entitled "African refugees in Algeria" "اللاجئون الافارقة في الجزائر". It was published on November 1th 2011, sponsored by Ahmed Didi and edited by Baya Sakina. The title itself enlightens the readers concerning the latest dimensions and repercussions in order to catch their attention toward the existence of illegal immigrants in the Algerian community. In fact, it spotlights the tragic story of African refugees migrating from their lands searching for appropriate living conditions in the north. The reporter started the review by distinguishing migration in its both types; forced and voluntary. The majority of redundant words indicated that refugees from different origins migrated as a consequence of wars and deadly epidemics such as the plague. It stressed that Algeria was the first country to receive immigrants from Mali and Nigger since it is considered a linking point between the Africa and Europe. The news items highlight raising awareness through the selection of semantic terms for instance mixed reactions, varied debates and questions.

To discuss the dimensions of professionals' speeches, the journalist relied on quoting many conversations from elite groups, including Hassan Djilali, who is a professor of sociology in Biskra university and Qaboosa Ali a professor of economics in El Wadi, as well as the journalist and president of Al - Sanaa newspaper El Tohami Madjouri. According to the analysis, illegal immigrants emerged as a result of civil war and cultural differences between citizens. Readers will notice parts of speech are presented passively and is characterized by religious stance and arguments. Language in first two paragraphs are combative and summative to the immigrants' issue.

The chosen words indicate that illegal immigrants stands as victims, in which they were used as a trump card to attack Italy by El Kathafi. However, after the deterioration of security, immigrants changed the destination to Algeria in order to destabilize its safety; including; "to seek indirectness, cultural weakness, diseases, to control". The journalist's voice is indirect and passively reported, for example "because in his view the issue is primarily a security matter ". In addition to, the news items in the reported paragraphs are a set interrogations and justification from university teachers.

The online article is written in simple language to local individuals to comprehend the direct messages in media. This high local linguistic options assist readers to understand the news appropriately and influence their perceptions. The reporter emphasized indirect speech style especially in the last two paragraphs, for instance; "by saying 'we have accompanied several ..', and the police governor goes to say , according to his saying human values ..."which reflects the modality patterns and the comparable states presented by the reporter in passive manner. Accordingly, the repetition of news items as "diseases, epidemics, illegally" "الامراض" indicate the influence of Black African refugees. Moreover, the journalist' voice appears in the selection of appropriate language specifically in the last paragraph; "So the migration of Africans is subject to everything due to their uneducated state" "و هجرة الأفارقة قابلة

"انا لا أخاف الهجرات بل علينا" "I am not afraid of migration, but rather we have to benefit" لكل شيء" "ان نستفيد منها". The use of personal pronouns provides readers of the reporter's own opinion in subjective style. Moreover, reporter choose probability verbs to indicate the uncertainty of the argument and to put the readers up to the incoming governments 'actions.

The sub topics about refugees demonstrates varieties between acceptance and rejection for the whole issue. Moreover, it confirms that Algeria adheres to the rules of respecting human rights. It helps readers to realize main obstacles that face illegal immigrants which involve cultural differences, language barriers and social classifications. In addition, the repetition of ailments indicates the danger threatening Algerians health. The writer relies on a set of professors specialized in sociology to provide arguments on Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria. Moreover, he utilised comparison as a discursive strategy to demonstrate their image in Algeria by exemplifying it to Libya and the existed wars due to foreign military intervention.

4.2 Section 2. Analysis of Governmental Newspapers

The analysis includes 6 articles selected from multiple state newspapers according to the relevance of the content. It encompasses two printed articles extracted two from EL Massaa newspaper, one online retrieved from El Shaab newspaper, and the last one pertains to Sawt Al Ahrar.

4.2.1 El Massa (1)

The article entitled "ترحيل قرابة 470 نيجيريان إلى بلدهم" "Deporting approximately 470 Nigerian to their country" dates back to 30th of September, 2015, depicts the conditions in which Nigerian illegal immigrants were expelled to their country. It was mentioned in that article that they were living in a difficult situation of homelessness and their deportation took place with cooperation with Niger, with its demand to protect her nationals and preserve their dignity. As it depicted the state efforts to ensure the success of such operation, guaranteeing the safety and comforts of Illegal Nigerians. Their mental and physical were taken into account since doctors

and psychiatrists belong to the Red Crescent. What is contradicted to the fact that they had been living in bad conditions, is that some Nigerians were frustrated with the decision of being departed and still want to reside in Algeria.

The article under analysis depicts the how the Algerian authorities in cooperation with its responsible sectors such as medical and security facilitated the process of deporting Illegal African Nigerians. The writer Rashid employs simple formal language. It is dedicated to the public consumption as well as foreign observers to illustrate the Algerian humanistic manner in succeeding the procedure. Moreover, repetition of the reason behind their departure, as a discursive strategy, entails the emphasis on the previously expressed idea of the reason behind their departure. Cause and effects also are deployed to justify the government' measure to protect its country's safety.

Demonstrating the firm positive stance of Algeria towards its neighboring countries was illustrated in organizing the illegal Nigerian immigrants in best conditions, providing health care, safety and supplies as well. Asserting that Nigeria did demand from Algeria to retransfer its national to their homeland depicts that the Algerian government did not take any measure to expel them, but rather was a demand from their country. The reason behind such request tends to be negative in a way that those Nigerians were not privileged to be safe and preserve their dignity.

El Masssaa (2)

The newspaper under analysis was presented by the national article of Al Massaa. Concerning the issue of Illegal immigrants in Algeria which was titled "Unacceptable statements and reckless disregard" "تصريحات غير مقبولة واستخفاف متهور". It depicts that Algeria denounces the false accusations regarding the arbitrary and coercive deportation of black Africans. These newspaper was dated on May 26, 2018. The most headlines that was emphasised in the news items indicates that some institutions had violated the duty of accuracy

and objectivity concerning the existence of refugees in Algeria .In addition to , the newspaper consists of ten paragraphs , each paragraph deals with the most significant measures conducted by the Algerian government to ensure the immigrants safety and to protect them from persecution and internal conflicts. From a linguistic standpoint, African refugees were presented as marginalized group due to the tragic conditions that leads to their inclusion. The reporter showcases the illegal practices of immigrants including criminal networks that harm the Algerian global security.

Most of paragraphs describe the guarantees provided by Algeria to fulfill the refugees' needs of food, health and safety until their deportation, especially pregnant women and infants. In addition to, the narrative voice appeared in highlighting the living conditions of this group "Maliens freely practice their various activities side by side with local populations" within the framework of mutual respect, as well as daily donations to this group on the occasion of Ramadan" " في إطار الاحترام " المالينيون يمارسون " أنشطتهم المختلفة بكل حرية جنباً إلى جنب مع السكان المحليين " Ramadan " المتبادل . The latter was contrasted by objective statements, in which despite all the economic development and the investment to trade flourish through integrating illegal immigrants in work positions. However, the immigrant's presence caused many social conflicts and instability in terms of the noticeable increase of terrorism and social phenomenon. The livelihood of refugees has recently been characterized by an increasing rate of organized crime, drug and weapons traffickers. The social and medical terminology has been used to present the extent of the turmoil of deportation, the physical abuse and the verbal violence experienced by immigrants.

The article was written by Ms Malika in Al Massaa national newspaper, occupying a significant position on the main page with a direct and official title. It depicts the government's dissatisfaction concerning the wrong accusations regarding the current situation of illegal immigrants, especially after the rise of riots and crimes in recent years. This newspaper is directed to the public consumption internally and externally. It is an attempt to raise attempt

awareness regarding the existence of refugees by respecting the measures of deportation, health and security during their stay in Algeria. The article is the act that attracts the authorities to change negative public perception and to reduce the political risks of illegal immigrants. Such presentation provokes the Algerian government to find solutions to issue of Black African refugees.

From social practices standpoint, the article highlights the different experiences and circumstances of African refugees, involving health security, the public responsibility from the residents toward their society. The article illustrates the tremendous efforts of the Algerian national authorities to reduce the negative impact of illegal immigrants on local community. The local audience lack awareness concerning the fact that Algeria is targeted by external enemies to undermine the sovereignty and security of the state. The ultimate focus was on the state' strictness and responsibility in dealing multiple social practices caused by illegal immigrants as crimes, physical diseases and violence which lead them to racism and social rejection. That is, illegal immigration is a source of corruption, where Algeria is devoted to create a regular social strategic to solve the issue

4.2.3 El Shaab

The article under analysis, titled "A continuous increase in the number of Africa Immigrants in Algeria" "ارتفاع مستمر في عدد "الحراسة الأفارقة في الجزائر"" , was dated to 16th December 2021. The article conveys facts about the continuing rise of refugees and experts warning of waves from African countries .The title of the article was written directly on the top of the article, in which it illustrates a warning to the authorities to reduce this social and political phenomenon .In addition, It consists of four paragraphs with integrated meaning , as it dealt with Africans into cross-border criminal approach, the horrific increase in numbers and children in begging acts. Multiple deportation strategic required to reduce Illegal immigration in the summary paragraph, the reporter selected appropriate forms to frame African immigrants as a

threat to the security of Algeria, especially after the wide spread. However, the reporter presents the illegal immigrants experiences and living conditions in marginalized terminology, including “its connection to the organized crime” “علاقة الهجرة غير الشرعية للأفارقة بالجريمة المنظمة”, “daily begging of children” “تسول الاطفال”, as well as “illegal trade” “التجارة غير الشرعية”.

Social activities are not limited to theft and assassination attempts, but also the article showcases that also children begging in streets may exposes them to various epidemics and transfer infections to the Algerian classes. The reporter of Al Shaab newspaper declared that Algeria counted more 10,000 illegal immigrants of African nationality who were arrested during the year 2021. All the aspects illustrated in the article threaten the security of the Algerian citizens, especially due to the spread of respiratory diseases that was caused by African children during their journey searching for food and money. Different discursive strategies were employed to convey the message and to shape the audience understanding. Exposition through the use of statistics was present to clarify the ideas. Moreover, argumentation is demonstrated through the use of experts’ opinions, explanations and analogies.

The article was written by Sayeh Yousef from the national newspaper Al-Shaab depicts the increase situation of great number of illegal immigrants in Algeria and danger consequences that impact the country ‘global safety. The newspaper was presented to the national and public audience to ensure awareness toward the illegal practices of immigrants in the Algerian community. The reporter’ representation aims to attract the government ‘attention to foster the political and social strategies to avoid more immigrant’s waves.

Regarding the social perspective, the article demonstrates many factors that cause a higher increase of refugees, as well as the risks that negatively impact safety of the state. The focusing point is on the importance of altering the authorities of the worsening situation concerning their social damage. Hence, it provokes Algeria for taking appropriate measures to fight this phenomenon rationally. Moreover, the reporter illustrates their impact in providing

actual demonstration including; crimes, smuggling and drugs of all types across borders. For this reason, a high degree of seriousness is conducted, which requires the Algerian government to impose harsh penalties controlling the internal borders from illegal migration.

4.2.4 Sawt Al Ahrar

The extracted article is derived from Sawt Al Ahrar, an Algerian political newspaper, carrying the title “This is how brown mafia smuggles alms from Algerians” “هكذا تهرب المافيا” “السمراء صدقات الجزائريين”. The reporter depends on Algerian dialectical expressions used by a female to earn money, begging passengerby, such as “May god protect you, I am sick” “الله يخليك” “انا مريضة” “اعطيني صدقة” “Give me Sadaka (alm)” “عاونوني” “Help me” “انا مريضة”. He also describes her condition fleeing from her village in north Mali by “Holding her worries” “تحمل همومها”, “sadness transfigured” “لا خيار لها سوى انتظار احد” “No choice but waiting for any passerby” “تجلى الحزن” indicating the harsh situation she has been living in. He also affirms that seeking empathy was her means to gain money. Adding further details, he depicts that female named “princess” “برنسيس” as an example for most African refugees living in Algeria, demonstrating their begging as serving gang’s spoil and criminal networks without the awareness of Algerians. Subsequently, the writer expresses a sense of sympathy towards IAI coming from Mali, Niger and Nigeria, depicting their right to have a good life, which was violated in their country, compelling them to seek a safe haven undergoing a harsh journey. As he asserts that the phenomenon is remarkable, where some could get employed, and others had begging is the only choice, being exposed to exploitations from networks of embezzlement, constructing an image of exploitation and plunder existing in Algeria.

The writer Nab employs a simple comprehensible form of language, involving both formal and informal tone, using dialectical expressions as well as formal language. The article is dedicated to the Algerian people to raise their awareness towards the plunder occurring to their money which is intended to be granted for charity. As it may attempt to attract the

authorities' attention in order to find a solution for the present dilemma since it has capacities to combat these exploitative networks. Narration and storytelling, as two main strategies, depicted the experience of IAI through the exemplification of one female begging.

From a social perspective, the article implies the absence of invigilation of those IAI in Algeria, depicting the sympathy of people towards those Africans can be taken advantage of through illegal affairs such as looting and exploitation of African refugees living condition.

4.3 Section 3. Analysis of Newspapers Written in French Language

The following section tackles 3 main online articles under analysis, one belonging to the state newspaper El Moudjahid, the two other ones are taken from the private sector of media, TSA and LE MATIN.

4.3.1 El Moudjahid

The article pertains to a state newspaper labelled EL MOUDJAHID, entitled “Hadjout: A center for welcoming African refugees before their repatriation” “Hadjout: Un centre pour l'accueil des réfugiés africains avant leur rapatriement”. It dates back to the 05th of December, 2014. The article tackles the procedure the Algerian government stressed on in order to ensure favorable circumstance for Nigerian Refugees departure. This process included 89 Nigerian residing in Tipaza, Algeria. As the author affirms that there was a commission taking responsibility for the procedure, he also insists on the request of Nigeria to repatriate its nationals, which was accepted by the Algerian government taking all the necessary measures to preserve their dignity until their arrival to their home country.

The author employs simple language with discursive devices demonstrating a position of confidence and conviction “the same sources insisting on.” “la même source insistant sur..”, others to showcase assertion “affirmed the same source.” “ont affirmé la même source” and others to illustrate the protection of human values such as “respect for dignity.” “le respect de

la dignité”. He refers to the speech of the responsible for the operation of illegal Nigerian refugees’ departure to consolidate the stance for the provision of a smooth running of the procedure as to protect them as well.

From a political perspective, the author clarifies the Algerian state stance towards the existence of illegal Nigerian immigrants, coming from the African Sahel, on its lands. The article indicates a sense of humanitarianism expressed by the Algerian government with Nigerians departure, appointing a committee to warrant all good conditions for their repatriation. Such consideration pictures the Algerian state as country respecting refugees and preserving their rights as human beings. In addition, it sheds light on Algeria being a host country for refugees since it highlighted the reason of their departure as requested by their homeland, Nigeria. On its turn, the request was accepted since there exist respect and brotherhood of the two countries, belonging to the same continent, Africa.

4.3.2 Le Matin

The article under examination is extracted from a private newspaper called “Le Matin”. It is referred to through the heading “Migrants: Police raid in the streets of Algiers.” “Migrants: rafle de la police dans les rues d’Alger”. The author refers to an association named “RAJ” in French, pertaining to the youth action Rally in English, releasing a press related to the arrests and expulsions of Illegal African immigrants in Algeria. He describes the incident through expressing clearly that the raid targeted nearly 1.400 Sub-Saharan, taken to a youth camp in Zéralda, organized by authorities to transfer them on buses to Tamanrasset for possible departure. The reason behind this was linked to the latest clashes between inhabitants of Dely Ibrahim and sub-Saharan immigrants 5 days preceding the process. The article carries the RAJ concerns about the remarkable rise of violence and racism acts towards IAI. As a reaction, RAJ considers this operation as a violation of immigrants’ rights and Algeria’s international

commitments. This association also voiced its demand to ensure its security, respect and perseverance of their rights, putting an ending point to such operations.

The article entails the voice of one of the Algerian associations whose main objective is defending the human rights, as well as raising awareness of social problems. The RAJ is considered the actor in this article, expressing their standpoint towards the expulsion of IAI in Algeria. The language used is simple with cohesion of a stretch of ideas to express their stance. It also refers to a clash occurring between inhabitants and IAI on 26th of November.2016 whilst the raid occurred on the 1st of December of the same year.

From a social outlook, the article demonstrates the intention of authorities to look after immigrants and send them to the frontiers heading back to their home countries. The operation occurred following the previously mentioned confrontations which may be the reason behind such departure process. Clashes can be demonstrated as a picture of conflict between both parts denoting unacceptance as a community in the Algerian society.

4.3.3 TSA

“Fight against illegal African immigration: Algeria faces its contradiction” is the heading of the title under analysis. It is retrieved from TSA, a private Algerian newspaper, dating back to 09th of April, 2019. The article tackles the examination of the Algerian report by the committee for the protection of Migrants rights. The writer includes a reference to The minister of interior speech demonstrating the Algerian stance in departing IAI preserving all their rights with “Strict respect”. As he affirms that the issue is dealt from a security perspective. In addition, negative connotations were associated with IAI, under the sub heading “National security” where they were represented as being used as an object of increasing hostility from large part of public opinion, a threaten to the security of the country “would be threatened by those illegal immigrants”. “Lutte contre l’immigration clandestine: l’Algérie face à ses

contradictions”, behind home there exist networks of smugglers, linked to criminal activities including drug and trafficking. Yet, contradiction of stances was illustrated through the declaration of The general director of national security, stating that the link of IAI to crimes in Algeria was marginal and insignificant. Besides, it was demonstrated that departing those Africans does not solve the problems of smuggling despite their increasing number (15000 attempts per month). The writer stresses on one insight being repeated, that the fight against illegal immigrants is pertained to international legality and that illegal Africans dignity being expelled and arrested is totally respected.

The article is rich with political jargon including direct speeches of the state representatives including minister of interior and the general director of national security in addition to a factual reporting style. They both explained the stance of Algeria as well as providing reasons behind it procedures towards IAI. It addresses both public and abroad observers. It employs statistical data accredited by the state.

According to the social context the article is centered on, national security and the protection of human rights were correlated. The discussed issue pertains to immigration and its influence of the sovereignty and the safety of the country. Algerian state standpoint the existence of IAI, was viewed from a security perspective where the stability of the country was prioritized as well as taking into consideration the protection of human rights to demonstrate its respect for international human rights norms.

5. Discussion of the Findings

This study investigated the representation of Illegal African Immigrants in selected Algerian newspapers. It examined newspapers in its both types and formats; independent and governmental, printed and online, taking into consideration their print in both Arabic language and French language, selecting a sample varied of both categories. Stemming from the analysis of the selected articles, it was found that there exists a distinction in terms of linguistic strategies and choices between populist and elitist newspapers, as well as printed and online articles. As for the ideologies and power relations employed within media press tend to imply intentions far beyond what words carry as meaning.

In comparison to governmental newspapers, independent printed discourses employ a straightforward language, employing a direct expressions of events. It frames SSA situation mostly with pejorative, offensive, and tragic lexis, use of metaphors, the combination of dialectical language and the standard one. Contradicted to the private sector of press media, elitist discourse depends on formality, similes to refer to a phenomenon as well as technical political jargon, being purposeful and appropriateness.

Table.3 Repeated lexis associated to Illegal African Immigrants in the selected newspapers.

Lexis	Private media	State media
Threat	2	1
Corruption nets	3	7
Begging	2	3
Disease	3	1
Crimes	2	1
Hunger and poverty	2	/
Dirt	5	/
Violence	1	/

The chart above demonstrates the lexis associated with Illegal African Immigrants in their depiction within Algerian Newspapers. It demonstrates the difference between the reference mentioned in the private media and the state one. The lexis was categorized according to the theme it pertains to as nouns and adjectives. The chart indicates pejorative depiction was stimulated in populist press more than the elitist one.

Table.4 Types of discursive strategies employed in independent newspapers and government newspapers.

Newspaper type	Type of discursive strategy
Independent	Storytelling, argumentation (use of statistics and experts opinions), speech quotation, hedging and refutation (opposing viewpoints).
Governmental	Argumentation (use of official's declarations), comparison, exemplification, cause and effect, speech quotation and problem-solution.

The chart above demonstrates the types of discursive strategies employed in both private and state media. Independent media employed storytelling as a method to narrate IAI experience in Algeria, quoting their speech in addition to the Algerian Inhabitants'. Moreover, it also expressed opposing viewpoints between unacceptance of those SSA and a sense of sympathy towards them. Governmental media relies on argumentation where officials' declarations were quoted, comparison of the Algerian stance to other countries' and providing solutions to problems pertaining to IAI.

Taking into consideration the references and speeches implied within media discourse, two major points were observed. On one hand Private media depended on a mixture between Algerian nationals' voice and a portion was granted to IAI to share their experiences residing in Algeria. On the other hand, state media relied most on the governmental voice concerning the presence of those Africans in its lands, putting emphasis majorly on its standpoint between the security of the country and its political responsibility belonging to Africa.

Table.5 Coding scheme representing how IAI are portrayed on both the social perspective and the legal perspective.

Perspective	Code	Frequency	Theme
Social Perspective	Chaos.	9	Social Disturbance
	Assaults/Violence.	11	Criminal Behaviour
	Dangerous diseases.	6	Danger on health
Legal Perspective	Threatens the safety and security of the country.	9	Danger on safety
	Military intervention and External conspiracy.	3	Exploited as victims
	Exploited in begging	5	

The chart above demonstrates how IAI are portrayed from both the social perspective and the legal perspective through a coding scheme. SSA are viewed as social disturbance, danger on health and a source of criminality. Whilst on the legal perspective, they are depicted as a danger on the country's safety as well as being portrayed as victims being exploited.

Concerning the depiction of IAI, dependent media majorly takes a stable rational stance towards their existence on its lands, considering itself a host country, expressing a responsible humanitarian act towards these refugees as a sense of brotherhood and belonging to the same continent, Africa as it voices its endeavor to ensure Algeria's security due to the power of media in changing perceptions. In contraction, independent media takes various standpoints in its depiction, sometimes contradicted between positive and negative, taking into consideration all the social issues existed in relation to their presence, mostly in a negative perspective, voicing

Algerian people's concern and rejection of such community living within their society. Such standpoints were depicted according to people's witnesses and complaints and sights of the living phenomenon since it is noticeable. These urges were delivered through employing repetition as well as intensification in order to attract the authorities.

Providing an answer to a previously posed question is dedicated to social stereotypes. There exists a consensus on generalized social beliefs on IAI. Most social stereotypes were represented in Independent media, providing witnesses from both Algerians as well as IAI. Those stereotypes include criminality, social disturbance, competition for jobs, begging and dirt. Nevertheless, government media entailed less depiction on the populist beliefs of IAI.

According to the outcomes of data analysis, it was remarkable that independent media employed indirect intention for its depiction to address the authorities depicting the suffering of the Algerian inhabitants dealing with those Africans. State media depends constantly employs direct declarations of the state representatives, in contrast, private media rely on witnesses from both refugees and Algerians, assigning the largest portion of voice to Algerians whilst SSA were occasionally marginalized. As for print newspapers in French, it mostly depicts they departure from the legal perspective in addition to the social issues they cause. As it expresses a sense of humanitarianism towards IAI to preserve their rights.

6. Recommendations for Future Research, Implications and Limitations

Based on the results of the conducted study, this section suggests some recommendations for future research and its implications as it enumerates the study limitation encountered during the study.

6.1 Recommendations for Future Research

The present research aims at the exploration of Illegal African Immigrants representation, as a community in selected Algerian Newspaper. Accordingly, there exists strong endeavors for future research, deepen the analysis or create new insights on similar studies. To initiate, the study can be profoundly investigated as an ethnographic research conducting an in-depth analysis of their experience in Algeria. Moreover, a comparative study can be conducted in relation to race, identity and cultural practices, involving African refugees and another community in Algeria such as Syrian and distinguishing between the experience both communities had in Algeria in terms of the mentioned cultural aspects. Following the same research method, it is highly recommended to apply critical discourse analysis on the representation of Illegal Algerian Immigrants in French newspapers. Such study may involve interviewing those Algerian concerning their experience and have in depth comparison to what is depicted in media and their narratives.

6.2 Implications

The study carries crucial implications in the field of linguistics precisely sociolinguistics and ethnography studies. The provision of a detailed overview of a particular community within society will pave the way towards a better understanding for detailed ethnographic research on the depicted phenomenon. As in the current study, Illegal African Immigrants, as a group of individuals, were tackled from different perspectives, socially and politically constructing a comprehensible overview of the motives behind leaving their homelands and seeking stability in other countries. Such study can be implemented modules such as Concepts in Humanities where identity, ethnic groups and cultures are tackled. In addition, from a sociolinguistic point of view, it presents how power relations and ideologies are implied within media, both printed and online discourse, governmental or independent. As it entails a sense of depiction pertaining

to social stereotypes, providing a clear image of their existence in discourse depicting the reality of societies.

6.3 Limitations

It is worth to mention that this research has encountered several stumbling blocks and limitation, initially with archives related to corpus compilation. This constraint restricted our research on only the available archives be it printed or online. Moreover, on some websites including Ennahar and El Khabar newspapers, there existed the bottom of archives, yet it was inaccessible and blocked once attempting to open the file, as for the online published articles were somehow unavailable in other newspapers such as El Massaa and El Modjahid. Consequently, the sample of the corpus has been curtailed and restricted to the available archives portion that could be accessible. Furthermore, finding resources pertaining to the literature review consumed a considerable amount of time as the study countered source scarcity.

Conclusion

The present study aimed at analyzing the representation of Illegal African Immigrants in selected Algerian newspapers. Based on the data obtained through the application of CDA, examining the selected newspapers article, online and printed, in Arabic language and French language, it can be concluded that Illegal African Immigrants were mostly depicted as groups rather than individuals, being considered an immersed community existing in the Algerian society. Despite the representation of stances stemming from humanity and the perseverance of human rights, from a social perspective, they were depicted as a burden and a danger threatening Algerians, as from the legal perspectives, they were represented as a threaten of the country's security, sovereignty and safety. At the same time, the obtained results revealed that state media discourse tends to be responsible and careful since its declarations are regarded from a political perspective where it depicts its image for national organization, possessing political relations with foreign countries, carrying the issue within its sensitivity in politics. Nevertheless, private media inclines to possess a sense of freedom in its depiction since it targets the public consumption, still it adheres to the underlined governmental regularities of media discourse and speech, undergoing its censorship from the government as it employs indirect strategy to address the authorities.

General Conclusion

The existence of “refugees” worldwide indicates a prolonged journey motivated through several circumstances that forced individuals to leave their homelands and head to other countries, particularly border countries, to guarantee a better living conditions as well as preserving their rights as human beings. This phenomenon has earned a secure portion of interest and attention from social researchers, especially those specialized in ethnographic research, to depict their experience in countries they sought asylum in. The present study was framed upon a similar case involving Illegal African Immigrants in Algeria, focus mainly on their representation in selected Algerian newspapers, based on social semiotic analysis.

The current research targets the representation of African Asylum Seekers in Algeria, paying attention to the various discourse and linguistic strategies, distinguishing between the depiction of state media and private press, to examine power relations implied within media discourse. Corpus-based approach was employed as a data gathering tool, collecting Algerian newspapers in both Arabic and French languages, online and printed discourse, state and private media for the sake of the representativeness of the corpus and the reliability of the research.

In light of the analysis, the findings align with Lamari and Mahfouf (2020) where they investigated the representation of Haragas in foreign newspapers, resulting in a negative unfavorable representation of those illegal immigrants. The results indicate that IAI were represented as a threat of the Algerian security and stability on the legal perspective, whilst on the social perspective they were regarded as a burden negatively influencing their daily life being a source of social disturbance in several forms including begging, dirtiness, crimes, and the spread of disease. In terms of linguistic and discursive strategies, the result entails a difference between state discourse and private discourse where the former tends to be careful

and responsible since it forms a position in political relations. The latter, in turn, possesses a sense of freedom in its depiction, yet it still undergoes the censorship of the state.

In short, the current study presents an investigation of a phenomenon that is of high importance since it depicts the reality of a community existing within a quite different society. The present research provided valuable compensable insights on the investigated phenomenon. Moreover, the results can be the starting point of a new research investigation pertaining to the same field of study, particularly in ethnographic research, constructing an account for this community culture.

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Appendices

15 الشروق 11 شوال 1435 هـ / 14 نوفمبر 2014 / العدد 4918

الشروق تدخل "مخيمهم" وتنقل معاناتهم... وقلق وتضامن السكان وقلق

الأجئون الأفارقة القبلة الموقوتة

توقلت مخيمات الأفارقة المنتشرة في العاصمة بشكل عشوائي وسط الأحياء والبنيات السكنية إلى قبلة موقوتة تهدد أمن وسلامة المواطنين وأطفالهم. وخطر أصبح يترصد بهم وهو ما جعلهم ينتفضون ضد الخطر الداهي. "الشروق" توقوت في أحد المخيمات في بلدية الدار البيضاء بالعاصمة ورصدت الحياة اليومية داخلها للأفارقة الذين يعيشون في أجواء أقل ما يقال عنها أنها "غير إنسانية" ولا تليق بالإنسان. علما أن القاهرة تشهد لها أغلب المدن الجزائرية.

روبو لاج - زهير مجراب

على الخط السريع المجازي لسفينة الدار البيضاء، تقابلك خيم لرعايا أفارقة يمارسون حياتهم اليومية بشكل عادي دون أدنى محاولة من السكان المحليين لهم. دخلنا المخيم في حدود الساعة الرابعة بعد الزوال، حيث كان الجميع يستعد لتناول وجبة الإفطار وهي عبارة عن "البزوف" الذي تصدق به الجزائريون وقطع من اللحم أيضا يطهوها بعض الرجال في المياه على الحطب وسط ورائح كريهة وقوي عازمة.

أصبح طفت على المساحة في الوقت الذي تجمعته بعض النسوة في شكل جماعات يتجاذبن أطراف الحديث وحوارهن أبتاعن يتدافعون حول المائدة ويطلبون الصدقات، بينما فضل بعض

الرجال غسل ثيابهم في طرف مزينة فقد بلغ عدد الأفارقة المقيمين في المخيم أزيد من 100 رجل وامرأة زيادة على الأطفال. اقترنا من أحد الرعايا بحثا عن بعيد الحديث باللغة المربية أو الفرنسية. لكن الصدقة كانت كبيرة. وبصوت كبيرة راح إسماعيل محمد من نيجيريا، يتحدث إلينا عن المخيم فقد قدم من ولاية تلمسان ويسعى بمفرده من الصدقات ليشاركنا مدينا لنا الشفاعة بتحضير القداء. إبراهيم علي 25 سنة، وهو أقدم لاجئ إفريقي في المخيم يقم في الجزائر منذ 15 سنة، يعمل لحام، أعجب كثيرا بالجزائر وبالحياة هنا، مضيفا أنه لا يملك وثائق فقد أساعها في تلمسان وقد عمل في عدة مدن على غرار عين صالح وعناية قبل أن يستقر به المقام في العاصمة. أما "صالح هارون"

من الجفاف والمجاعة إلى الجزائر منذ 8 أشهر بحثا عن العمل أبحرهم البرد الرطبي إلى جانب الطريق السريع منذ 10 أسابيع. بعد أن متهم بالخيم والمال والطعام، وأكد محدثا أن أكثر ما يزعج نفسه هي التصرفات العنصرية من بعض الشباب الجزائريين رغم أنهم مسلمون مستسلمين، مستظفرا أنهم يرحلون في تخصيص مركز إيواء لهم تضمهم جميعا. في حين أكد لنا "عبد الحميد عمر" 30 سنة، من النيجر أيضا، كان برفقة زوجته وأبنائه الخمسة، أنه يرغب في العودة إلى وطنه بعد أن يستعيد وثائقه. فرفع أن كل شيء متوفر في الجزائر وعطوا بالمعاملة الطيبة، إلا أنه سيرحل. فقد أنهكه الثقل بين عدة جهات تلمسان ورفقة عين صالح العاصمة والتي استقر فيها منذ شهر ولا بد له من الرجوع.

وقد تسبب تواجد الرعايا الأفارقة بشكل مكثف في مخيم سكني في تزايد مخاوف سكان الحي، والذين صرحوا لـ "الشروق" عن رعبهم من نزوح الرعايا

لاستعمال العنف واعتدائهم على الأطفال أو السيدات أو ارتكابهم جرائم السرقة مستقبلا. وهو ما دفعهم لملازمة المنازل ومنع أبنائهم من الخروج بمفردهم. مواصلين بأنهم يدخلون في مناوشات يومية وتجارات معهم، ويزداد الخطر من الفيروسات ومخلفات الرعايا الأفارقة التي قد تؤدي إلى إصابتهم بأمراض خطيرة خاصة الكوليرا، الإيبولا، السل. وقد عاثوا فسادا في مسجد الحي.

قتل بؤرا لانتشار الأمراض والمخيمات والأوضاع خطائسي: مخيمات الأفارقة تمثل خطرا على الصحة العمومية

عبد الحميد عمر، رئيس مصلحة على الأطفال، مستشاري "الشروق" من الانتشار العشوائي لمخيمات الأفارقة في مختلف مناطق الوطن. وأصبحنا نراها بالخطر الكبير على الصحة العمومية في الجزائر، خاصة على الأطفال وكبار السن. وأضاف في تصريح لـ "الشروق" أن الأفارقة تشكلت لشروط الرقبة الصحية ما يجعلهم يشكلون إلى التفاعلات الصحية وحياتية مختلفة الأمراض. وأضاف خياطين أن المخيمات التي يتجمع فيها الأفارقة بالآلاف تشكلت لأدلى الشروق الصحية وسط غياب تام للماء والكهرباء والجاري ثانية. ما يجعلها مصدرا لظهور أمراض جديدة في الجزائر. على غرار الأمراض المعدية المنتشرة عن طريق الحشرات والمخاطبة. وقال محدثا أن الأفارقة يأتوا في احتكاك يومي مع الجزائريين ما يساهم في انتشار الأمراض. وطالب رئيس الهيئة الوطنية للرعاية الصحية وتطوير البحث بضرورة استئصال هذه المخيمات عن طريق وضع الأفارقة في مراكز جاهزة ومرافق تتوفر على شروط الكرامة والسلامة توفر لهم الرعاية الصحية وشروط الحياة.

● يلتزم حوام

Article.1: EL Shorouk 1 . the African refugees a timing Bomb.

الشروق في قلب "غيتو" اللاجئين الأفارقة في محجرة

"زندان" .. قبيلة نيجرية كاملة تنزح إلى باتنة

مهاجرون يشيدون قرية بمساجدها وحوالياتها في عاصمة الأوراس



سحبي الشوق يتوسط مجموعة من اللاجئين الأفارقة

العمل فلم يجد وفي بعض الحالات يأكل مشغولون فوقها، ومساء يعود هؤلاء محملين ببعض الأموال والمواد الضرورية، أما أغلب ما يجمع فيجمل أهااليها هناك، حاولنا أن ننظم أنفسنا، فهناك شبه مجلس لأعيان أو رؤساء جمعية من كبار السن والعقلاء يحلون الخلافات والمشكلات المطارة بين أفراد الجماعة ويضمنون أسس العيش المشترك، والحمد لله لم يحدث أن سجلنا جريمة هنا رغم سنوات من الإقامة، لم نسجل أيضا أي وفاة طبيعية هناك، وحقنا هناك مواليد ولدوا هنا وتم توليدهم في عيادة الأمومة التي ترحب بنا وبعاملنا الناس بكل احترام، كما أن الجمعيات والمحسنين من السكان لا ينقطعون عن القدوم إلينا بينة الشينة

والأخرى، محملين بالطعام والفرش رغم كل ما رأيناه، لا يطلب هؤلاء سوى المساعدة الفورية على عدة أسعدت سواء ما تعلق بالإقامة في أمكنة لائقة أو بالصحة، حيث يتم استهلاك أطعمة المحلات في مكان تتعدم فيه شروط الصحة أصلا ناهيك عن ارتفاع درجة الحرارة وتأثيرها على بعض المستهلكات غير المحفوظة في درجة برودة محددة، كما أنه لا وجود لمراحيض سوى ما يوتي من فناء الحاجة على مشارف القرية وخلف الكشبان المحيطة بها في مشاهد قد تشبب في كوارث صحية تهدد حياتهم حتى وإن كانت مجرد حياة عبور أو لجوء قد يزول أو قد يطول.

مركز جهوي لإيواء اللاجئين الأفارقة بتيزي وزو

أعلن والي ولاية تيزي وزو محمد بودريالي أول أمس، أن الدولة ستخصص مركزا جهويا للاجئين الأفارقة بولاية تيزي وزو، "سيأخذ شكل مخيم كبير، وستتم دراسة الموقع المخصص لذلك في القريب العاجل"، يقول الوالي، الذي كان يتحدث خلال دورة استثنائية للمجلس الولائي، وأضاف بودريالي أن هذه الخطوة تعكس "التزام الحكومة بالتكفل الاجتماعي والرعاية للاجئين الأفارقة، وتبرهن على شيم الجزائر في احتضان أبناء إفريقيا التي أنقذتهم الحروب والمجاعة".

حكم قضائي بترحيل 10 أفارقة من الأغواط

أصدرت محكمة أفلو بالأغواط مؤخرا، حكما يقضي بإيداع 10 مهاجرين سريين من جنسيات إفريقية، ثلاثة أشهر سجنًا غير نافذ، مع ترحيلهم إلى بلدانهم، وأوقف العدائون مؤخرا ببلدية قلعة سيدي سعد شمال الأغواط، وهم من رعايا مالي وكوت ديفوار وبيروكينا فاسو، وتتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 20 و30 سنة، حيث وجهت لهم تهم الدخول والإقامة غير الشرعية على التراب الوطني، وجرى توقيفهم على مستوى ورشة بناء بذات المنطقة، ليتم تقديم المتهمين أمام وكيل الجمهورية لدى محكمة أفلو، قبل ترحيلهم أمام القاضي في جلسة خاصة.

■ الشريف داودي

لا حديث في عاصمة الأوراس باتنة، إلا عن قبيلة زندان القادمة بكل عناصرها من شبوخ ونساء ورضع من قلب النيجر، حيث بنت لنفسها قرية في محجرة يجنوب باتنة، حيث مخاطر الحجارة من أمامها والمزابل من خلفها، وسط علامات استفهام كثيرة.

المنتصب في هذه القرية الصغيرة.

أفواج حراسة لصد لصوص الداخل ومنحرفي الخارج

إذا كانت التقديرات الأمنية تشير أن المقيمين هنا لا يكاد يفوق 350 شخص، فإن الواقع يؤكد أن العدد هو زهاء الألف بالنظر للموجات المتسارعة ولعدم استقرار الرقم المتغير باستمرار، ولعيش هنا أفام هؤلاء، شبه قرية أو غيتو من البلاستيك والكارتون بطريقة تشبه المدن القديمة، بيوت متكاثرة وشوارع تدرج وأنت تتجول داخلها أنك في غاواو كيدال ومحلات تباع كل شيء تقريبا، بقالات ومطاعم لبيع الآز والملوخية والأكلات التقليدية، وكوارع الدجاج والقطاير وسط دخان ينبعث من كل ركن وزاوية تحت موائد تقوى تحت الخشب.

ثم أنك تسمع هدير محرك، فيجيبك رشيد قال وهو لاجئ من مالي عمره 27 سنة ويتقن اللهجة الجزائرية إتقانًا كاملاً "هنا مولد كهربائي اشتريته من طريق التبرعات لشحن بطاريات الهواتف النقالة، داخل محل هو عصب الحياة هنا للاتصال بالمعاملات المنتشرة جنوب البلاد أو في البلد الأم، كما يسهل تبادل المعلومات بين هؤلاء وحتى تأمين الحي من لصوص الداخل والخارج، حيث يتم تنظيم الحراسة ليلا نهارا لمقاومة سرقات بين اللاجئين أنفسهم أو من بعض المنحرفين الذين يجيرون على البيوت بين الفينة والأخرى بقرارات الغايز المدمع كما حدث ذات نهار، كما يسهم الهاتف في إحطار مصالح الشرطة والحماية المدنية في حالة حدوث طارئ مثل حادثة احتراق الزبالة العمومية والتي كانت تخفق أنفاس اللاجئين وتغرق منازلهم قبل أيام لولا تدخل مصالح الإطفاء".

البؤس أفضل من الموت جوعا أو في الحروب؟

جل النازحين قدسوا من منطقة أو قبيلة زندان الواقعة في دولة النيجر بطريقة تعيد للأذهان موجات هجرة سابقة لم تقطع منذ قرون، بين جنوب القارة وشمالها، وقصة حي الزنجج بالجزائرية قرب حي الزمالة والذي شكل جزءا من تاريخ مدينة باتنة القديم والحديث ليس بمعبد من الأذهان، بعضهم شارب تركوا زيجاتهم هناك، مثل أحدهم قال لنا أنه في خاتمة من أسره لتدبير مبلغ يكفي لعونه لموطنه بغاوي مالي لتفقد زوجته أو أبناكه رغم مرضه بداء البواسير المزعج، وغير بعيد عنه بقال يستعرض بحركات بهلوانية أفريقية البيض والصغير صائعا في وجه المارة بحثا عن شار.

ظاهر حليسي / تصوير، مكتب باتنة

على بعد مائة متر من محطة المسافرين أذرار الهجارة بمحاضرة الأوراس، وداخل محجرة قديمة قرب مرزلة عمومية جنوب مدينة باتنة، ينتصب اليوم غيتو للاجئين الأفارقة الذين يعيشون في حفرة كبيرة، لا تكاد ترى للرائي العابر لمشارف المدينة، رغم وقوعها على بعد عشرات الأمتار من الطريق الوطنية الثالث، كما لو أن هؤلاء اللاجئين الأفارقة الذين نزحوا إلى المدينة على فترات يديرون أن يعيشوا مأساة الهجرة والاعتراق والسوسن لوحدهم ودونما إزعاج السكان والسلطات.

حي إفريقي في قلب محجرة وقرب مرزلة عمومية

عندما وصلنا رفقة كوكبة من الإعلاميين وأعضاء جمعية أصدقاء بلدية باتنة إلى المعسكر الإفريقي، تبعا لعشرات العائدين من الهجرة، التسلل اليومية ويبيع بعض الأغراض الصغيرة، وجدنا عددا من النسوة يحملن قارورات ودلاء الماء المملوء من المسجد، ومن بعض بيوت المحسنين الواقعة على مشارف الطريق، وبغير بعيد عنهن رجال صاعدون ونازلون على العمر حاملين بعض الأغراض والحقائب استعدادا لتوسم الهجرة إلى الجنوب أو السفر شمالا بحثا عن فرص أحسن، أو عذابات جديدة للإنسان الإفريقي القديم، وفي مسلك تنتشر فيه الأوساخ والتفاهات أطفال يمارسون ببراعة لعبة خلع بقايا طلاء في دلاء رماها مارون من هنا.

بين الفينة والأخرى، كنا نسمع الهلجة السواحلية كما موسيقى إفريقية، تبعت من مدخل مسلك، يشبه الباب الطبيعي الذي يتفرع عنه شارع بيوت مكمية مصنوعة من الكارتون المقوى والبلاستيك وبقايا أبواب وأخشاب، ولأن الدخول يتطلب موافقة من السكان فقد أقمنا بعض الشبان، أننا نريد أن نتجول بين شوارع المعسكر قصد عرض صورة صحفية حقيقية تنقل المعاناة الإنسانية لما يزيد عن 900 شخص وعشرات العائلات، التي توفد بها المصير المؤقت في محجرة، ترحي الحجر، وما هي اليوم تحتضن البشر، بحثا عن منقذ أو زعيم يسهل لنا المأمورية فدلنا أحدهم على بابانا، فكان كهلا لطيفا يرتدي قميصا أزرق ولا يتقن سوى الإنجليزية، التي سهلت تفاهاتنا حول الهدف، فيما التفت عشرات الأطفال مرددين عبارات السلام بالعربية، أما إحداهن فصاحت اسمي عائشة والأخرى فاسيسما وتعني فاطمة، وبدا أن اللاجئين المساكين والمتدينين بالقطرة، كانوا أكثر سرورا بقدومنا من صدقتنا ليوسهم

Article.2: EL Shourouk 2 : "El Shourouk in the heart of African Refugees Ghetto in

Quarry.

الجزائر تنفق 20 مليون دولار لمواجهة نزوح الأفارقة

قال المتحدث أن 500 مهاجرا غير شرعي يدخل الجزائر يوميا



بمقام البلاد
13:14، 23-04-2018



وأضاف المسؤول أن اجتماع وزاري انعقد في الـ 29 مارس الماضي تم خلاله اتخاذ قرارات هامة لتأمين الحدود الجنوبية للجزائر و توفير إمكانيات بشرية للتكفل بالمهاجرين الفارين من بلدانهم لأسباب اجتماعية أو لأخرى.

للاشارة فإن ولايتي أدرار وتمنراست والمناطق الحدودية مع النيجر ومالي، تشهد تدفقا كبيرا للمهاجرين غير الشرعيين الذين يقطعون صحراء شمال مالي وصحراء شمال النيجر مستعينين بشبكات تهريب البشر على طريقي التمرد وبامكو التي تستغلهم ليصلوا إلى الجزائر في حالة جسدية ونفسية مزرية، يضيف المتحدث، مشيرا إلى أن يتم التكفل بالحالات الانسانية على مستوى المراكز الحدودية فيما يتم إعادة البقية من حيث أتوا لأن الجزائر -يؤكد قاسمي- لا يمكن أن تفتح أبوابها للجميع كما لا تتحمل المسؤولية عما يتعرض له المهاجرون غير الشرعيين في صحراء شمال مالي أو صحراء شمال النيجر.

خصصت الجزائر علافا ماليا قدره 20 مليون دولار لمواجهة موجات المهاجرين غير الشرعيين الذي يتدفقون نحو الحدود الجنوبية يوميا، بحسب ما كشف عنه المدير المكلف بالهجرة بوزارة الداخلية والجماعات المحلية، حسان قاسمي، اليوم الاثنين عند نزوله صيفا على الإذاعة الجزائرية.

واعتبر قاسمي أن "المهاجرين الافارقة الذين يصل عددهم إلى 500 مهاجر غير شرعي يوميا "يهددون أمن واستقرار الدولة في وقت تستغل فيه أطراف ملف الهجرة للضغط على الجزائر"، موضحا أن الجزائر لا يفلقها المهاجر غير الشرعي بحد ذاته بقدر ما يفلقها ما وراء هذه الأعداد الهائلة من المهاجرين غير الشرعيين.

واكد المتحدث في معرض حديثه أن الحكومة اتخذت اجراءات هامة لضمان أمن الحدود لاسيما الحدود الجنوبية التي تشهد ارتفاعا مضطربا لظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية ، والحد منها لمستوى يمكن تحمله ومواجهة المشاكل المتعددة الاشكال ما يتطلب نقطة وتعقيد لجميع الامكانيات، مشيرا إلى أن موقف الجزائر واضح ولا يقبل المساومة فيما يتعلق بالتدخل الخارجي في الشؤون الداخلية للدول أو التدخل العسكري الذي ظهرت نتائجه الكارثية في ليبيا ومالي وما نجم عنه من انتشار للارهاب والجريمة المنظمة.

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Article.3 : EL Bilad Algeria spends 20 million dollars to deal with the exodus of Africans.

اللاجئون الأفارقة في الجزائر: الأبعاد والتداعيات

750 5 دقائق

2017-11-01 آخر تحديث: 01-11-2017

الهجرات البشرية قديما، قدم الإنسان على هذه البسيطة منذ فجر التاريخ، وعبر أزمنته المتعاقبة أفرادا كانوا أم جماعات في حلهم وترحالهم بحثا عن ظروف ملائمة من أجل العيش أو نأيا بنفسه وعياله عن الكوارث الطبيعية إلى بيئة أخرى آمنة، أوفارا من جيم الحروب والأوبئة الفتاكة كالطاعون وغيره، ومهما كانت هذه الهجرات إرادية أو قسرية فإن لها الأثر سلبا أم إيجابا على الجماعات المهاجرة أو البلد المستقبل للهجرة، وهجرة الأفارقة النازحة من بلدان جنوب الصحراء والساحل إلى الجزائر أثارت جدلا وتساؤلات في أوساط المواطنين الجزائريين، نظرا لأن الجزائر لم تشهد هجرات من هذا النوع وهذا الحشد فلا تخلو منهم مدينة ولا قرية في الجنوب وفي الشمال ومن أقصى الشرق إلى أقصى الغرب، مما خلق ردود أفعال متباينة لدى الرأي العام الوطني بين رافض لوجودهم ومتقبل رفقا بحالهم وللظروف الصحية التي يمرون بها ينتظر رجوعهم إلى أوطانهم الأصلية، بطريقة تحفظ لهم كرامتهم وحقوقهم.

ولمناقشة أبعاد هذا الملف وتداعياته مع نخبة من الأساتذة الدكتور "حسان الجيلالي" أستاذ علم الاجتماع بجامعة بسكرة والدكتور قابوسة علي أستاذ الاقتصاد بجامعة حمه لخضر بالوادي والأستاذ الإعلامي رئيس جريدة البصائر التهامي مجوري وعضو مكتب جمعية العلماء المسلمين الجزائريين والأستاذ الإعلامي بيزيد يوسف ومحافظ الشرطة بومعراق يوسف خلية الاتصال والعلاقات العامة بأمن ولاية الوادي وزميله أسامة مكاحلية، التابع للمصلحة الولائية للشرطة العامة والتنظيم لأمن ولاية الوادي.

- لاجئ وفق تعريف اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للاجئين سنة 1951 هو أي شخص يوجد خارج الدولة التي يحمل جنسيتها، نتيجة أسباب قاهرة تدفعه إلى اللجوء قد تكون لأراء سياسية أو نتيجة لنزاعات وحروب عرقية وأهلية أو لأسباب معيشية، أما النازح الذي له نفس ظروف اللاجئ وينتقل داخل بلده ولا يخرج منه، أما المهاجر الذي يهاجر بإرادته ويملك قرار العودة متى أراد.
- يرى حسان الجيلالي أستاذ علم الاجتماع أن الفرق بين الهجرة واللجوء حيث أن الهجرة تعتبر اختيارية واجتماعية واللجوء سياسي وقد تلتقي الهجرة واللجوء في بعض العوامل والدوافع، وموضوع الهجرة طبيعي حيث كان للعرب رحلة الشتاء والصيف والرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم هاجر من مكة إلى المدينة هربا من كفار قريش، ومن قبل، هاجر أصحابه إلى الحبشة ويواصل الدكتور حديثه عن هجرة الجزائريين ولجوءهم إلى تونس، أيام الاستعمار، أنها ليست هجرة لأن الشعب الجزائري والشعب التونسي واحد يجتمعهم الدين واللغة والثقافة الواحدة، فلا تستطيع التفريق بين الوادي وقفصة أما الهجرة الافريقية، فهي هجرة اجتماعية نظرا لسوء الحالة المعيشية الصعبة فهجرتهم طلبا للرزق والجزائر احتضنتهم وأحسن، وقادتهم وكفلتهم اجتماعيا ريثما تتحسن أوضاعهم ويعودون إلى بلدانهم .
- ومن وجهة نظر الدكتور علي قابوسة أستاذ الاقتصاد بجامعة حمه لخضر بالوادي، التي تختلف في بعض مصطلحات الهجرة وأنواعها مستشهدا بكتاب الدكتور عبد الزاق مخادمي في كتابه الهجرة السرية بقوله أن الهجرة إرادية وليست قسرية من أجل تحسين الوضع، حيث لنا مفاهيمنا الخاصة كوننا مسلمين، حيث يقول الشافعي إن للأسفار خمس فوائد تفريغ هم وصحبة ماجد واكتساب علم وطلب معيشة وآداب وأما بالنسبة لهجرة الأفارقة يذهب الدكتور علي قابوسة أبعد من كونها اجتماعية أو لدوافع اقتصادية بقوله أن ملف الهجرة الافريقية هو ملف كان لعبة في يد القذافي حيث كان العقيد الراحل يستعمل الأفارقة الراغبين في الهجرة، ورقة سياسية في وجه إيطاليا حيث كان يبعث لهم في بواخر إلى الساحل الإيطالي والجزر المقابلة للساحل الليبي إذا كان هناك سوء تفاهم بين الدولتين ليبيا وإيطاليا، وبعد تدهور الأوضاع الأمنية في ليبيا نتيجة الحرب الأهلية، غيروا وجهتهم إلى الجزائر بدافع من فرنسا عبر دول إقليمية في المنطقة قصد تفجير الجزائر بملايين من الأفارقة كالهجرة غير الشرعية من أجل زعزعة أمنها وضرب استقرارها حسب قوله، مجزرا من مخاطر هذه الهجرة وتداعياتها الأمنية داعيا الدولة الجزائرية إلى تفويت الفرصة على من أراد بأمنها واستقرارها شرا

استقرارها حسب قوله، محذرا من مخاطر هذه الهجرة وتداعياتها الأمنية داعيا الدولة الجزائرية إلى تفويت الفرصة على من أراد بأمنها واستقرارها شرا، لأن الملف في نظره سياسي أمني بالدرجة الأولى.

- وفي سؤال حول التزام الجزائر كدولة عضو في الأمم المتحدة بكل المواثيق الدولية، لا سيما المتعلقة بالهجرة ومنها المنظمة الدولية للهجرة وقيامها بخطوات وتدابير ضمن استراتيجية واضحة المعالم في التكفل الإنساني والاجتماعي للمهاجرين.
- أجاب الأستاذ يوسف بقوله انطلاقا من المواثيق الأممية وحقوق الإنسان ومنها اتفاقية سنة 1951 و البروتوكول المعدل سنة 1967، وميثاق الأمم المتحدة 1948 فإن اللجوء بمختلف أشكاله والخوف من الاضطهاد والتعرض للمخاطر أو التمييز من جنس معين أو دين أو أشكال أخرى، لذلك احتضنت الجزائر قوافل النازحين من دول إفريقيا جنوب الصحراء والساحل، لأسباب إنسانية التزاما بمبادئ القوانين والمواثيق الدولية والمعاهدات المبرمة في هذا الإطار، وأعتقد أن الشعب الجزائري قام بدوره أيضا في مساعدة الأخوة الأفارقة خاصة بعد فشلهم في العبور إلى أوروبا واستقرارهم بالجزائر رغم المشاكل والعوائق التي تعيق اندماجهم في المجتمع الجزائري، ومنها اللغة وانغلاق هذه الجماعات حول نفسها وتدهور مستواهم الثقافي والتعليمي عكس المهاجرين الآخرين الذين لم يجدوا عناء في الاندماج كالمهاجرين السوريين لمستواهم الرفيع ثقافة وتعلما ويدا حرفية مؤهلة صناعيا وتجاريا.

وفي تدخله أوضح بومعروف يوسف محافظ الشرطة رئيس خلية الاتصال بأمن ولاية الوادي، حول المخاوف التساؤلات عن مخاطر الهجرة غير الشرعية والمعطيات التي بحوزة السلطات الامنية بأن أغلبية المهاجرين نازحون من ثلاث دول في أقاليمنا الجنوبية وهي دولة مالي ودولة النيجر ودولة تشاد، دخلوا إلى الجزائر بصفة نظامية وبوثائق تثبت هويتهم وحسب البطاقة الفنية التي أوضحها السيد المحافظ أن 80 % من المهاجرين المقيمين في الوادي هم من جنسية نيجرية وهم نازحون، وليس مهاجرون حسب رأيه لأن نزوحهم إرادي قصد تغيير المكان من أجل هدف معين ، إما العبور إلى أوروبا أو البقاء في الجزائر وما تعلق بالمخاوف المتعلقة بأن يكونوا حاملين أمراضا أو أوبئة يفند السيد بومعروف يوسف محافظ الشرطة كل الاشاعات مبددا كل المخاوف، بقوله لقد رافقنا عدة حملات فحص لهؤلاء الافارقة من طرف فرق طبية متخصصة ولم تذكر أي أمراض لها خطر على المواطن كالعدي أو الأوبئة، ويستطرد السيد محافظ الشرطة بقوله لقد ساعدنا هؤلاء النازحين مع بعض الجمعيات الخيرية في إقامة موائد إفطار في رمضان، وتوزيع ملابس ومؤن غذائية وبخصوص الشكاوى من طرف المواطنين يضيف السيد المحافظ بأننا لم نستلم أي شكوى من طرف المواطنين بخصوص الاعتداءات أو تعاطي المخدرات والخمور من طرف هذه الجالية بالعكس، حيث وجدنا السهولة التامة في التعامل معهم ولا من طرف الافارقة في فك النزاع أو ما شابهه في استغلال هذه العمالة دون تنظيم... وقد يتحمل كل من يستغل هؤلاء الافارقة بدون تأشيرة عمل أو تأمين وشروط السلامة ، أن هناك اتفاقية بين السلطات الجزائرية والسلطات النيجرية في أواخر سنة 2015 من أجل ترحيل الرعايا النيجريين الذين يبلغ عددهم 15000 مرحل على المستوى الوطني، أما على مستوى ولاية الوادي، فقد تم ترحيلهم على ثلاث دفعات على مستوى مراكز التجميع في دائرة الدبيلة، تحت إشراف مديرية النشاط الاجتماعي بمرافقتنا نحن أمنيا وبمساعدة رجال الحماية المدنية، وتمت عملية الترحيل في ظروف جد حسنة ويكمل السيد مكاحلية التابع للمصلحة الولائية للشرطة العامة أمن ولاية الوادي، حول دور مصالح الأمن في مراقبة الافارقة النازحين في عدة نقاط أهمها:

- الحملات التحسيسية والمساعدات الانسانية
- مراقبة دخولهم وحركة تنقلهم داخل البلاد

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- الحملات التحسيسية والمساعدات الانسانية
 - مراقبة دخولهم وحركة تنقلهم داخل البلاد
 - تحديد هوية النازحين ومكافحة الهجرة غير الشرعية
 - مكافحة الجرائم التي تمس أمن الدولة والاخلال بالنظام العام
 - حماية النازحين من كل أشكال الاستغلال الانساني في العمل
 - دون شروط النظامية كتأشيرة العمل والتأمين
 - المرافقة المستمرة لكل العمليات التطوعية في المجال الصحي والاجتماعي أو الترحيل.

والاستاذ الاعلامي التهامي ماجوري وجهة نظر خاصة حيث يعطي البعد الانساني للهجرة بقوله القيم الانسانية هي قيم عالمية والارض أرض الله والبشر عباده وحركة الانسان في الكون كونه في بيت واحد من بيت إلى بيت وكل القيم دينية، كانت أم غيرها تخدم هذه القيم وعلى أخذ الانسان العيش في أي بقعة يشاء والانسان في تعامله في هذا، الوحيد عبر دوائر اسرة وطن وأمة ينتمي إلا إنسانية فجانب الاسرة ذو طابع اجتماعي، وجانب المجتمع ذو طابع سياسي، وجانب الامة ذو طابع ديني والجانب الانساني حضاري عام، وقضية الهجرة هي خطر على دول ومكاسب لدول اخرى، ضاربا مثلا بكندا التي تتحكم في عملية الهجرة بمنظومة ومعايير تخضع لشروطها ومصالحها وفق حاجتها، ودول أخرى تخاف الهجرة لأنها دول ضعيفة هشة تفتقد إلى المناعة في كل الجوانب الادارية والاجتماعية والمؤسسية، فالجماعات المهاجرة يمكن أن تطور دول وتضعف أخرى، حسب استعدادات كل دولة، ومدى تحكمها وتفعيلها للمهاجرين.

وهجرة الافارقة في الجزائر قابلة لكل شيء لأن اللاجئين الافارقة متخلفون بدو قابلون للتوظيف من الدولة المهاجر إليها أو استغلاله من طرف دول أخرى قصد ضرب دولة معينة، وفيه هجرات أخرى أخطر من هجرة الافارقة فهجرة الصينيين رغم أنها منظمة واقتصادية ولكن لها أخطرها هي أيضا في نشر ثقافتها ومتنوعها الصناعي والتجاري. فأنا لا أخاف الهجرات، بل علينا أن نستفيد منها بالكيفية التي تخدم بلدنا وتطوره، وأعتقد أن الجزائر دولة قوية بإمكانها تنظيم هذه الهجرات لأن لنا مؤسسات قائمة أمنية واجتماعية كفيلة بتولي هذه الهجرات.

القافلة انطلقت أمس من العاصمة نحو تمناست ترحيل قرابة 470 نيجريا نحو بلدهم

تم أمس، بولاية الجزائر، ترحيل قرابة 470 رعية إفريقية من دولة النيجر، دخلوا التراب الوطني بطرق غير شرعية، وكانوا منتشرين بمختلف بلديات العاصمة، وقد انطلقت العملية التي أشرفت عليها مصالح الهلال الأحمر الجزائري، بالتنسيق مع مصالح الصحة، الحماية المدنية والأمن، من مركز نشاطات الشباب بزرالدة، في جوساده التنظيم الحكم.

* رشيد، ك / تصوير، ياسين، أ.



مصالح الهلال الأحمر في نوفمبر من العام الماضي، نفس العملية التي ضمت 700 رعية من مختلف البلدان الإفريقية، تم إجلاؤهم إلى بلدانهم الأصلية.

بالعاصمة يعيش على صدقات المحسنين، ولم يستطع التعبير عما يختلج في نفسه، لكنه أشار إلى أنه يرغب في العمل والاستقرار في الجزائر. للإشارة فقد نفذت

المرحلين، وكانت علامات عدم الرغبة في المغادرة بادية على وجوههم، رغم أنهم يعيشون وضعية صحية وإيوائية غير مريحة، وقد ذكر لنا أحدهم أنه كان منذ أشهر

فقد توجهت صباح أمس، 12 حافلة على متنها 469 رعية نيجرية وثلاث شاحنات محملة بالمؤونة، نحو مركز الإيواء بمدينة تمناست بأقصى جنوب البلاد، لتحويل هؤلاء الأفارقة إلى بلدانهم الأصلية، حيث كانوا يعيشون حالة تشرد صعبة، وتدخل هذه العملية في إطار الاتفاق المبرم مع دولة النيجر، التي طلبت من الحكومة الجزائرية إعادة تحويل رعاياها لحمايتهم وحفظ كرامتهم.

وحسب الأمين العام للهلال الأحمر الجزائري، السيد عبد الرحمان عيادي، فإن هذه العملية تدخل في صميم العمل التضامني، وأن هيئته حاضرة دائمة في مثل هذه المبادرات الإنسانية، بإطاراتها الذين يقدمون خدماتهم لهؤلاء الضيوف دون تمييز عرقي، مشيرا إلى أن التواصل مع بعض الأفارقة صعب، خاصة وأن أغلبهم لا يتكلمون العربية ولا حتى لغة أجنبية أخرى. لكن الهلال يقوم بمجهوداته في تحسين الخدمات لضمان نجاح عملية التحويل، كما أفاد المصدر، أن عملية تجميع الرعايا النيجريين على اختلاف أعمارهم (شبان، نساء وأطفال) من مختلف بلديات العاصمة استغرقت يومين كاملين، بالتعاون مع مصالح الشرطة والدرك الوطنيين، وتم إيواؤهم بمركز نشاطات الشباب بزرالدة، وأن القافلة تتوقف بحاسي الفحل بغرداية، لتواصل سفرها نحو تمناست خلال ثلاثة أيام، مضيفا أن المرحلين يرافقتهم نفسانيون وأطباء تابعون للهلال، وقد التقت "المساء" بعض الأفارقة

Article.5: EL Massa.1 deporting approximately 470 Nigerian to their country.

الجزائر تستنكر الاتهامات الباطلة بشأن ترحيل الأفارقة،

تصريحات غير مقبولة واستخفاف متهور

أصريت الجزائر أمس، عن «استيائها الشديد» من التصريحات غير المقبولة للناطق باسم المكتب «مفوض السامي لحقوق الإنسان» حول الظروف التي يكون قد تم فيها ترحيل مهاجرين مقبضين بطريقة غير شرعية بالجزائر نحو بلدانهم الأصلية. حيث أصغت في هذا الصدد تعليمات لممثل الجزائر الدائم بجنيف، لإبلاغ استيائها الشديد لدى المكتب مع مطلب توضيحات حول أسباب محاكمة التوابا هذه يمثل هذا الاستخفاف المتهور..

ملكية. خ



وأشار سفير الوزارة للشؤون الخارجية أمس، أن هذه التصريحات المستندة إلى مجرد ادعاءات جزئية غير دقيقة وغير مؤكدة ومنقولة بسيفلة للشرطة تشكل عرقا خطيرا للحقيقة وإخلالا جسيما بواجب الدقة والحد والموضوعية، الذي يجب أن يتقيد به في كل الظروف مكتب حقوق الإنسان، خاصة لما يتعلق الأمر بتضحايا حساسة كثيرا ومعقدة جدا.

وتابعت وزارة لخارجية «أن الجزائر تؤكد من جديد وبشكل رسمي أنه وأمام التحقيقات التطوير التي تحملها في طبيعتها ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية من قضا على غرار جميع دول العالم، اتخذت كل الإجراءات التي تراها ملائمة لضمان الأمن والسكينة لمواطنيها وللأجانب المقيمين بطريقة شرعية على أراضيها».

وأوضح البيان أن «عمليات إعادة المهاجرين غير الشرعيين إلى الحدود تجري طبقا للقانون الجزائري والالتزامات الدولية للجزائر وفي ظل الاحترام المأرم لحقوق الإنسان وكرامة الأشخاص المعنويين».

كما أشار إلى أن هذه العمليات تتم بموافقة مسبقة من سلطات البلدان المعنية التي تقوم بتحديد هوية المعنويين وإصدار جوازات مرور قنصلية لهم وببشراكة متطوعي الهلال الأحمر الجزائري وأفراد الحماية المدنية، موضحا أن «إيواء المهاجرين المرحلين يتم في ظروف لائقة بمراكز استقبال مجهزة خصيصا لهذا الغرض و نقلهم إلى مدينة تتراسيت تخصص له حافلات مزودة بكل وسائل الراحة».

ويعد أن جددت التأكيد على أن

الجزائر لا زالت وستظل أرض محايدة لأنه لا يمكنها التراجع عن قيمها الإنسانية، ولا عن مبادئها لاستقبال وإيواء كل من يتعرض للاضطهاد أو من تدغمه الأزمات والنزاعات في بلدته إلى المني، أكدت وزارة الشؤون الخارجية أن «جميع من يحتاج للحماية سيجد لدى الجزائر غير الطرق القانونية الإصاف والمساعدة».

وخلص البيان إلى القول «إنها فرصة للجزائر لدعوة المجتمع الدولي لبذل جهود دؤوبة من أجل إيجاد حلول للمشاكل التي تدفع بمئات الآلاف من الأشخاص إلى الهجرة نحو الشمال».

ومن أجل القضاء على الشبكات الإجرامية التي تشتغل مأساة، لأن البلاغة وحدها وخاصة في الاتهام لا يمكنها بأي حال من الأحوال أن تشكل ردا على ظاهرة معقدة مثل الهجرة غير الشرعية».

وكانت وزارة الشؤون الخارجية قد أصدرت أول أمس، بيانا أوليا

فيما أشاد مهاجر مالي بالانسجام الكبير مع سكان تتراسيت

رسميون ماليون يطلعون على أوضاع رعاياهم

كانت قد «الملتقى» مناهضة لها أمسية الأربعة وهي تفرات، إلى جانب 22 فريقا يمثلون أحياء تتراسيت، وذكر السيد طروري، أن الملتقى يمارسون «بشكل حريص» أنشطتهم المختلفة جنباً إلى جنب مع السكان المحليين في إطار الاحترام المتبادل - من جهته أوضح رئيس اللجنة الولائية للهلال الأحمر الجزائري ذوات، مولاي الشيخ، أن مقامهم الرحمة تتراسيت ومثلت حلول شهر رمضان المبارك تقدم ما معدله 2.500 وجبة افطار يوميا لمعابري السبيل منها 1.500 وجبة افطاعة الرعايا الأفارقة الذين يشكل المالايون نسبة كبيرة منهم، ويشاء لهم الاحترام يتشاورها بالمقام أو حملها إلى مساكنهم.

الملتقى وفد من الرسميين الماليين 1 وزارة الشؤون الخارجية) أول أمس، تتراسيت، رعاياهم لطلاع على أوضاعهم وظروفهم المعيشية والمسائل الأخرى المتعلقة ذات الصلة بتمتع حياتهم في إطار احترام القوانين والتشريعات الجزائرية، وفق ما أوضح عدد من أفراد هذه الجماعة، ويؤخر الوقت الثاني خلال هذا اليوم زيارة مجاملة إلى والي تتراسيت الهلال لي دومي، متكما الشير اليه كذلك.

وأكد السيد طروري (رعية مالية) أن الجماعة المالية تعيش منذ زمن طويل في ظل انسجام كبير مع سكان تتراسيت، مشيراً في هذا الصدد إلى مشاركة فريق من مالي وآخر من بوركينافاسو في دورة كرة قدم جوارية

الأشخاص المعنويين وذلك بالتشاور مع الدول التي ينحدر منها هؤلاء الرعايا».

التهامات بعض المنظمات غير الحكومية حول سوء معاملة اللاجئين بالجزائر تتناقض مع تصريحات الرعايا الذين يستشهدون في كل مرة بحسن الضيافة، فضلا عن حرص الهيئات الرسمية على إيلاء هذه المسألة الاهتمام الكامل من خلال إصدار تعليمات بضرورة الاحترام المأرم الدولي لحقوق الإنسان، ومن أهمها احترام حقوق المهاجرين وكرامتهم

أثناء عمليات العودة الطوعية وبخاصة الفئات كالتساء الحوامل والأطفال غير المصحوبين والعرض الذين لا يلقي ترحيلهم، وعلى سبيل المثال تذكر دعوة المجلس الوطني لحقوق الإنسان منظمات المجتمع المدني إلى تبليغه بكل الشكاوى والتظلمات المرتبطة بوضع المهاجرين غير الشرعيين، حتى يتسنى له رصد الانتهاكات إن وجدت والتحقيق فيها وإبلاغ الجهات المختصة بها.

مشفوعة برأيه واقتراحاته، كما يمكن الاستشهاد في هذا الصدد بشهادات بعض ممثلي السلك الدبلوماسي بالجزائر، الذين أجمعوا على الاهتمام الذي توليه الجزائر لهذه الفئة التي طردت من بلادها لظروف قاهرة من خلال توفير أفضل وسائل المعيشة على غرار اللاجئين الفلسطينيين والمهجروين الذين احتضنتهم الشعب الجزائري منذ عقود طويلة

للتخفيف من معاناتهم.

ارتفاع مستمر في عدد "الحراقة" الأفارقة بالجزائر

الشّعب أونلاين - 12:10 2023-12-10 من جهة: رئيسية



حذر خبراء في مجال الهجرة والامن الوطني اليوم الخميس بالجزائر العاصمة من الارتفاع "المستمر" هذه السنوات الأخيرة في عدد المهاجرين غير الشرعيين القادمين الى الجزائر من عدد من البلدان الافريقية.

كشف رئيس قسم الشرطة القضائية بقيادة الدرك الوطني، المقدم سايج يوسف، أن الجزائر أحصت أكثر من 10 الاف مهاجر غير شرعي من جنسية افرقية تم توقيفهم خلال سنة 2021.

وأوضح المقدم سايج، في مداخلة بعنوان "المقاربة الجرامية والعملياتية حول المتاجرة بالمهاجرين وعلاقتها بالجريمة العابرة للحدود" في اليوم الثاني من أنشغال اليوم الدراسي حول "الهجرة غير الشرعية بالجزائر، الإشكالية والرهانات"، الذي نظمه المعهد الوطني للدراسات الاستراتيجية الشاملة بالمدرسة الوطنية للإدارة، أن ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية للأفارقة نحو الجزائر تشهد ارتفاعا متزايدا منذ سنة 2016، "ميرزا أنه في سنة 2021 "تضاعف" عددهم لاسيما بعد تخفيف الإجراءات الاحترازية التي تم اتخاذها بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19) ليصل الى 10.889 مهاجر غير شرعي من جنسيات افرقية ألقي القبض عليه، مقابل 5825 مهاجر افرقي تم توقيفهم في 2020.

وحسب المسؤول، تمكنت مصالح قيادة الدرك الوطني في الفترة الممتدة بين 2018 و2020، من تفكيك 445 شبكة للمتاجرة بالمهاجرين من جنسيات مختلفة تتكون من 1285 مجرم، وذلك عن طريق البر والبحر.

وبالمناسبة، حذر المقدم سايج من علاقة الهجرة غير الشرعية للأفارقة بالجريمة المنظمة والتنظيمات الارهابية، لاسيما من حيث التمويل.

وأكد أن "شبيكات المتاجرة بالأفارقة تحمل كل واحدة نظاما خاصا بها في التمويل"، مشيرا الى أن هذه الشبيكات "تستغل" الأشخاص الذين يعانون من ظروف اجتماعية "صعبة" لنقل المهاجرين الأفارقة الى المناطق الشمالية من الوطن حوا نحو أسبانيا.

ولمحااربة هذه الظاهرة "الخطيرة على الامن والاقتصاد الوطني"، شدد المسؤول على ضرورة تنسيق العمل بين مختلف السلطات الامنية، كما اقترح "استحداث مرصد وطني لمحااربة الهجرة غير الشرعية" وتكثيف الجهود على المستوى الدولي لمحااربة هذه الظاهرة، إلى جانب "مراجعة" الاطار القانوني من خلال افراد قانون خاص لمحااربة المتاجرة غير الشرعية بالبشر".

من جانبهم، طرح خبراء خلال النقاش اشكالات مصاحبة لظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية لاسيما من حيث التكفل بالمهاجرين الأفارقة في مراكز العبور وكذا مسألة اعادتهم الى بلدانهم الأصلية.

وفي هذا الصدد، اقترح الخبير في شؤون الهجرة والمسائل الأمنية بالساحل الافريقي، حسان قاسيمي، تحويل مركز عبور الأفارقة من تمنراست الى منطقة أساباكا الحدودية.

وبعدما أشاد بالإجراءات العملياتية التي تقوم بها السلطات الامنية، أكد قاسيمي على ضرورة الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الجانب الانساني لا سيما مع "العدد الهائل" من المهاجرين الأفارقة الذين يصلون الى الجزائر عبر الحدود الجنوبية.

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ومن جهة أخرى، اعتبر قاسيمي أن "الجزائر لا يمكنها مواجهة الظاهرة بصفة منفردة"، داعيا الامم المتحدة الى تمكين الدول الافريقية ومساعدتها اقتصاديا في اطار برنامج التنمية المستدامة.

بدوره، دعا الخبير في علم الاجتماع بمركز البحث في الاقتصاد التطبيقي من أجل التنمية، ميزات محمد صايب، إلى تنسيق العمل بين مختلف السلطات الامنية، مرجعا سبب الهجرة إلى "استقالة" الدولياء من أداء دورهم تجاه ابنائهم المراهقين.

وبالمناسبة، دعا ميزات الى "التكفل بالأطفال في خطر معنوي ومساعدتهم للخروج من هذا المأرق سيما المراهقين الأفارقة الذين تستغلهم الشبيكات الاجرامية في التسول" مما يتطلب، حسب، اعادة نقلهم الى بلدانهم الأصلية.

من جانبه، ألقي ممثل المديرية العامة للأمن الوطني، عميد الشرطة حمدي شريف عمار، محاضرة حول "مراقبة الاجانب من طرف الشرطة الادارية الخاصة" أوضح خلالها كافة الإجراءات المتعلقة بالمهاجرين الشرعيين الاجانب، ميرزا الاطر القانونية التي تعطي صفة الأجنبي وكذا اجراءات الطرد واصطحاب الاجنبي الى الحدود.(و.أ.ج)

وسوم : الجزائر خبراء مهاجرون افارقة

Article.7: El Shaab continuous increase in the number of African immigrants in Algeria.

12 كانون 1 2018 ياسمين ناب



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عصابات دولية تستغل ظروف المهاجرين الأفارقة لجني الثروة

هكذا تُهرب المافيا السمراء "صدقات" الجزائريين

"الله يخليك أنا مريضة"، "عاونوني"، أعطيني "صدقة".. بهذه العبارات تحتضن "برنسيس" طفلها ومعه تحمل همومها التي

هكذا تُهرب المافيا السمراء "صدقات" الجزائريين

"الله يخليك أنا مريضة"، "عاونوني"، أعطيني "صدقة".. بهذه العبارات تحتضن "برنسيس" طفلها ومعه تحمل همومها التي ساققتها من قربتها بشمال المالي إلى قدر مجهول، وقد تجلى الحزن على محياها تجدها على حافة الطريق لا خيار لها سوى انتظار أحد المارة للتسول منه وبمجرد أن تُسأل عن حياتها تنهمر الدموع من عينيها وهي تروي بلغة عربية متقطعة عذاب رحلة الشتاء والصيف التي انتهت بها في أحد شوارع العاصمة الجزائرية لتنتظر من يجود عليها بعطفه بمنحها بعضا من الدنانير..

حالة "برنسيس" هي عنوان يلخص حياة آلاف المهاجرين واللاجئين الأفارقة، خاصة الأطفال والنساء الذين يضطرون إلى التسول، فيما يجود الحظ للبعض منهم بفرص عمل بأحد ورش البناء.. لكن بالمقابل لا يعلم الكثيرون أن هذه الاموال تذهب إلى جيوب عصابات وشبكات إجرامية، تستثمر في بؤس هؤلاء الأفارقة، ليتم تحويل مغانم هؤلاء المتسولين خارج الجزائر.

في تحقيق استقصائي استغرق شهرا ونصف من العمل، حاولنا أن نرصد، أطفال ونساء الشوارع المتسولين، وبشكل خاص، المهاجرين الأفارقة الوافدين من البلدان الثلاثة: مالي، النيجر ونيجيريا لاقتفاء أثر عمليات تهريب الأموال لهذه الشبكات الإجرامية...

مما لا شك فيه، أن الهجرة حق أصيل من حقوق الإنسان، إلا أن الأوضاع الاقتصادية والأمنية المتردية قد تدفع بكثيرين إلى ترك أوطانهم رغما عنهم، بحثا عن حياة أفضل، وهذا هو حال المهاجرين الأفارقة، الفارين من جحيم بلدانهم، في رحلة قاسية، بحثا عن ملاذ آمن، لكن ...

فالمتجول عبر طرقات العاصمة، يلاحظ فورا أعدادا كبيرة من المهاجرين، الذين تدفقوا على الجزائر من مناطق متفرقة، يمارس أغلبهم مهنة التسول، التي اختاروها أو فرضت عليهم من قبل شبكات تشرف على هذه العملية المنظمة.



→ Vous êtes sur : Accueil » Info en continu » Hadjout : Un centre pour l'accueil des réfugiés africains avant leur rapatriement

Hadjout : Un centre pour l'accueil des réfugiés africains avant leur rapatriement

INFO EN CONTINU
22:59 | 05-12-2014

Partager
 0 Commentaires

Les services de la wilaya de Tipasa ont aménagé un centre dans la ville de Hadjout pour accueillir provisoirement les réfugiés africains, en prévision de leur rapatriement vers leur pays d'origine, a-t-on appris hier auprès de ces services. «Toutes les conditions sont réunies» au niveau du centre d'accueil «des ressortissants africains de nationalité nigérienne résidant à Tipasa et au nombre de 89 personnes», précise la même source avant de souligner l'installation mercredi dernier d'une commission de wilaya chargée du suivi du dossier. Le gouvernement du Niger avait formulé une demande pour le rapatriement de ses ressortissants résidant en Algérie. Une demande qui a été acceptée par le gouvernement algérien, ont affirmé les mêmes sources insistant sur la prise de toutes les mesures pour le rapatriement des Nigériens dans un cadre fraternel et dans le respect de la dignité jusqu'à leur arrivée dans leurs villages natals.

INFO EN CONTINU

- 21:33** Trois terroristes neutralisés à Chlef et à Bordj Badji Mokhtar : Saignée dans les rangs des groupes terroristes au Sahel
- 21:33** Prix du Sommet mondial de la société de l'information : L'Algérie, lauréate pour 2024
- 20:51** Centrafrique : Les populations ont besoin de protection
- 20:51** Navire-ambulance Ocean Viking : 41 migrants secourus
- 20:50** Crise en Haïti : Inquiétude sur la sécurité alimentaire
- 20:50** Afrique du Sud : début du vote pour les élections législatives

Article.9: EL Moudjahid hadjout a center for welcoming African refugees before their repatriation.

Communiqués / Le Matin / 04 Dec 2016 - 14:38 / 16513 / (2)

Migrants : rafle de la police dans les rues d'Algier



Le rassemblement action jeunesse (RAJ) a rendu public le communiqué suivant concernant les arrestations et expulsions de réfugiés africains en Algérie.

Une rafle de la police dans les rues d'Algier du 1er décembre 2016 a ciblé près de 1400 migrants et réfugiés subsahariens parmi eux des enfants, des femmes, et des demandeurs d'asile, emmenés vers un camp de jeunes à Zéralda où les autorités ont entamé leur transfert dans des bus à Tamanrasset pour une éventuelle expulsion.

Ajoutant à cela les derniers affrontements entre les habitants de Dely Ibrahim et les migrants subsahariens la nuit du samedi 26 novembre 2016.

Face à cette situation;

Le RAJ exprime son inquiétude face la recrudescence des actes de violence et de racisme à l'égard des migrants subsahariens dans une société qui a tant souffert de l'indigénat.

Le RAJ condamne avec énergie cette opération d'humiliation qui constitue une grave violation des droits des migrants et des engagements internationaux de l'Algérie.

Le RAJ demande l'arrêt immédiat de ce genre d'opérations et Interpelle les pouvoirs publics sur leurs responsabilités d'assurer la sécurité, de respecter et de garantir les droits des migrants conformément aux standards internationaux des droits humains.

RAJ exprime sa solidarité aux migrants et migrantes et réitère son attachement au principe de la liberté de circulation de personnes.

Article.10 : LE MATIN Migrants Police raid in streets of Algiers.

Lutte contre l'immigration clandestine : l'Algérie face à ses contradictions

L'Actualité en temps réel — Par: Walid Abdelbari — 09 Avril 2018 à 14:41



Le Comité pour la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants devait examiner, ce lundi 9 avril, le rapport présenté par l'Algérie. Cet examen intervient dans un contexte marqué par de fortes critiques émanant des ONG de défense des droits de l'Homme. Qu'en est-il réellement ?

Chaque jour, 500 tentatives d'entrées illégales sur le territoire national sont enregistrées aux frontières sud du pays. Le chiffre était dévoilé le 29 mars dernier, par Noureddine Bedoui, Le ministre de l'Intérieur, qui répondait à une question d'un sénateur sur les mesures prises par le gouvernement pour la prise en charge de ces migrants, a fourni un autre chiffre : **l'Algérie a rapatrié 27.000 migrants subsahariens** vers leurs pays d'origine ces trois dernières années. L'opération se poursuit « dans le cadre du strict respect des droits de l'Homme, en dépit de ce qui se dit et s'écrit dont le but est de ternir l'image de l'Algérie », a-t-il ajouté.

Ces déclarations du ministre résument à elles seules la politique algérienne en la matière : la question de la migration illégale est traitée essentiellement d'un point de vue sécuritaire par les autorités avec des expulsions massives de migrants subsahariens vers les frontières sud du pays

En plus des expulsions, depuis 2014 et le début des difficultés financières dans le pays, les migrants subsahariens sont l'objet d'une hostilité croissante d'une large part de l'opinion publique.

Sécurité nationale

L'actualité

TSA+

1 Pourquoi le fossé se creuse entre la France et le monde arabe

2 Equipe d'Algérie : Mahrez absent de la liste de Petkovic

3 Ministre marocain et patron australien : scandale retentissant au Maroc

L'actualité



Menu



TSA

Sécurité nationale

Dans leur lutte contre l'immigration illégale, les autorités invoquent systématiquement la préservation de la souveraineté et de la sécurité nationale qui seraient menacées par ces migrants illégaux derrière lesquels se trouveraient des réseaux de passeurs, eux-mêmes liés à d'autres activités criminelles tel que le trafic d'armes et de drogue.

Si l'inquiétude des autorités quant aux réseaux de passeurs est compréhensible et légitime, au vu des importantes quantités d'armes découvertes régulièrement par l'ANP dans le Sud du pays, le doute subsiste par contre sur la menace que les migrants illégaux eux-mêmes représenteraient pour la sécurité nationale. Le Directeur général de la Sûreté nationale, le général-major Abdelghani Hamel, avait lui-même déclaré en juillet 2017 que la part des migrants dans les affaires liées à la criminalité en Algérie était marginale, voire insignifiante.

Alors, pourquoi ces expulsions massives au nom de la défense de la sécurité nationale ?

Admettons que le calcul des autorités soit de décourager les candidats potentiels à l'immigration clandestine de rejoindre l'Algérie, et par là de réduire le nombre de personnes susceptibles de passer par les réseaux de traite des migrants afin d'empêcher in fine ces réseaux d'activer vers l'Algérie. Mais le chiffre dévoilé par le ministre de l'Intérieur de 500 tentatives journalières d'entrées illégales sur le territoire par les frontières sud (soit 15.000 tentatives par mois) montre que malgré les expulsions, ces réseaux demeurent actifs.

Par ailleurs, les réseaux de passeurs peuvent très bien être sollicités directement par les terroristes eux-mêmes pour faire entrer des armes ou des hommes sur le territoire algérien. Autrement dit, l'option sécuritaire et répressive dans le traitement de l'immigration clandestine à travers des arrestations et des expulsions de masse ne règle pas le problème des réseaux de passeurs.

Article.11: TSA Fight against Illegal African Immigration : Algeria faces its contradiction.

Résumé

L'Algérie, en tant que pays d'Afrique du Nord, avec un littoral méditerranéen, étant le plus grand pays d'Afrique et possédant un intérieur désertique saharien, était considérée comme l'un des pays d'accueil les plus attractifs pour les réfugiés et les demandeurs d'asile venant du sud. Les réfugiés africains, comme l'appellent les Nord-Africains, traversant les frontières sahariennes, ciblaient également l'Algérie pour gagner leur vie et la considérer comme un pays d'accueil. Cette étude présente une enquête descriptive sur la représentation des réfugiés africains illégaux dans une sélection de journaux algériens. L'échantillon de l'étude a porté sur les deux types de journaux, indépendants et gouvernementaux, imprimés et en ligne, en langue arabe et en langue française de 2014 à 2024, en s'appuyant sur une approche basée sur le corpus pour garantir une collecte systématique de données conformément à l'analyse critique du discours. un outil d'analyse. En outre, les résultats de l'étude indiquent que les immigrants africains illégaux étaient dépeints dans une image socialement et juridiquement défavorable, étant considérés comme une menace pour la sécurité de l'État et un fardeau pour la société algérienne. En conclusion, il démontre les relations de pouvoir et les stéréotypes sociaux impliqués dans les médias sous sa forme gouvernementale et indépendante.

Mots-clés : Immigrants africains illégaux, Analyse critique du discours, Approche basée sur les corpus, Sémiotique sociale, Journaux.

ملخص

إن الجزائر هي أكبر دولة أفريقية، بساحل مطل على البحر الأبيض المتوسط وصحراء عظيمة تشكل أغلب جنوبها. هذا البلد يعتبر بلدا مضيفا من الدرجة الأولى، كونها تستضيف اللاجئين وطالبي اللجوء على إختلاف جنسياتهم. من بين هؤلاء اللاجئين ما يطلق عليهم اسم الأفارقة، وهم الذين يقفزون عبر الحدود وهدفهم بلوغ الجزائر لكسب لقمة العيش. تقدم هذه الدراسة تحقيقا وصفيا في تمثيل اللاجئين الأفارقة غير الشرعيين في جرائد جزائرية مختارة، منها تلك المستقلة والحكومية، المطبوعة والإلكترونية بكل من اللغتين العربية والفرنسية من عام 2014 إلى عام 2024، بالاعتماد على المنهج المبني على مجموعة قواعد البيانات اللغوية لضمان جمع منهجي للبيانات، بالإضافة إلى إستعمال الخطاب النقدي كوسيلة للتحليل. تشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أن المهاجرين الأفارقة غير الشرعيين تم تصويرهم في صورة غير مواتية اجتماعيا وقانونيا، باعتبارهم تهديدا لأمن الدولة وعبئا على المجتمع الجزائري. يكشف كل ما سبق الغطاء عن القوالب النمطية الاجتماعية المستغلة في وسائل الإعلام بشكلها الحكومي والمستقل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المهاجرين الأفارقة غير الشرعيين، التحليل النقدي للخطاب، المنهج المبني على مجموعة قواعد البيانات اللغوية، السيميائية الاجتماعية، الجرائد