















Peripherals Px have regular forms when the "qibla" wall is either perpendicular or parallel to the axis of the street. Also the regular form of the plot has strongly contributed to the regularity of forms.

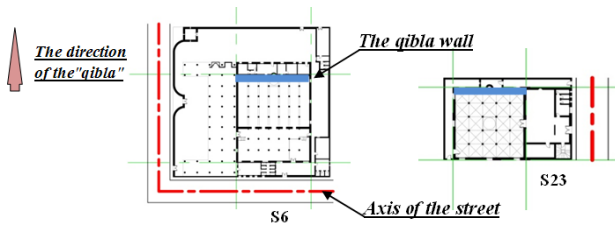


Fig. 19. Specimens with segments having regular forms.

Schematically, we can summarize the process that makes the peripherals Px have regular forms as following:

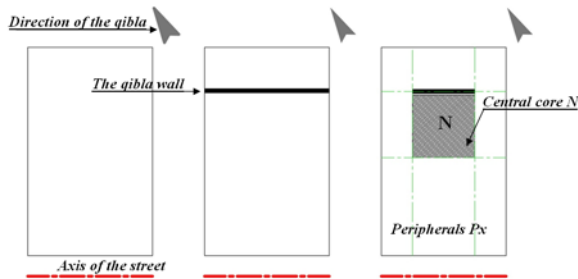


Fig. 20. peripherals regularly shaped.

On the other hand we notice that the shape of the parcel significantly affects the shape of the peripherals Px, as is the case for the triangular plot.

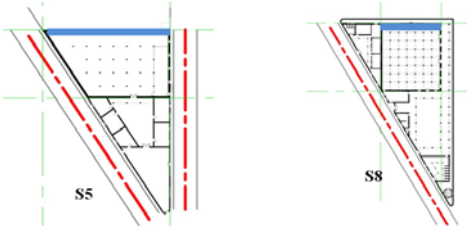


Fig. 21. forms of peripherals Px and forms of the plot.

However, we can find peripherals having regular shapes although Parcel is irregular; especially when the land is large enough and allows implanting a mosque whose segments are regularly shaped.

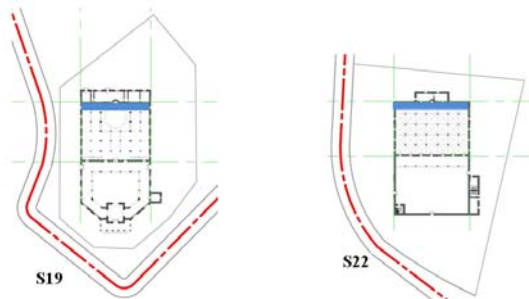


Fig. 22. forms of peripherals Px and proportions of the plot.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we were interested in studying the morphology of 24 mosques built in the governorate of Tunis between 1975 and 1995. By using the morphological analysis we were able to focus on the internal organization of the plan which is composed of a central core N and a set of peripherals Px. The study of the position of these peripherals relative to the central core revealed a combinatorial system of spatial structure. In fact, the number of peripherals makes unity between classes while their positions allow structural diversity. Then the study of the conformation of the central core N showed that it has a plastic variation which can be related to its position in the parcel. Furthermore, the comparative decomposition of peripherals Px has allowed us to identify groups of homologous segments that have been the subject of a classificatory study according to the form and the position of their elemental conformations. We concluded that they have not only a plastic variety but also a disparity of positions that can be related to some extrinsic attributes such as access to the prayer hall, the orientation of the "qibla" or the shape and proportions of the parcel.

These results provide us with an important knowledge about these mosques and encourage us to further deepen our research. Indeed the results of our study cannot claim to be complete or exhaustive. This would require a broader point of view the number of specimens and point of view space-time corpus. Then one might consider the study of the mosque in its urban context and project a comparative study of the ancient and the new Tunisian mosque.

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