

Abstract

The Farr in Shahnameh and the Graal in Arthurian Romances: a comparative study of two Mythical Motifs

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An Indian author, Sir J. C. C. Coyajee, published several studies on the Book of Kings in 1939, in which he compared motifs from the Ferdowsi epic to motifs found in Arthurian novels. Among other things, he talks about the similarities between the motif of the *Farr* in the *Shahnâmeh* and the Grail of Arthurian novels. Although these two motifs have many similarities, they remain quite different and an analysis of the texts leads us to remain cautious against any speculation concerning a possible influence of the *Book of Kings* on the novels of the Grail in this field. However, we do not rule out the possibility of considering, from a comparative mythological perspective, this problem more broadly, within the great Indo-European heritage.

Keywords: *Farr*, Grail, *Shahnâmeh*, Arthurian Novels, Comparative Mythology.

The Pedagogical Translation; an educational assisting tool to modern methods of learning and teaching French

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This article discusses the complex relationship which translation can have with the learning and teaching of a foreign language, in this case, French.

Pedagogical translation- distinguishing itself from professional translation- is an "inter-linguistic transfer exercise practiced in language didactics and whose purpose is the acquisition of a language (DELISLE, 2005: 49) ". In the French translation departments in Iran, translation courses at the undergraduate level are a striking example of the practice of pedagogical translation, for a variety of reasons, including the level of apprentice-translators who are also beginner learners of French. In this research, we try to highlight the usefulness of this type of translation in learning and teaching French as an educational assisting tool to modern methods of language teaching.

Keywords: Educational Translation, Pedagogical Translation, French Learning, Translation Courses, Translation Teaching, Interferences.

The study of the detective's Character in "*S like Soudâbeh*" by Kâveh Mir Abbâssi and "*Maigret and The Flemish Shop*" by Georges Simenon from Reception Theory view

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This article examines the status of the *detective* as the main character in Kâveh Mir Abbâssi's "*S like Soudâbeh*" and "*Maigret and The Flemish Shop*" by Georges Simenon. By using Vincent Jouve's "effect-Character theory" as a method of analysis and by using "reception theory" as the basic framework, we try to illustrate the three phases of perception, reception and implication of the character in order to figure out how the detective character is formed in the reader's mind. Given the reception of the French detective novel in Iran either by translation or by inspiration, we could

clarify the characteristics of an Iranian detective by reading works of a writer who stands out from his predecessors by clinging to local myths.

Keywords: Simenon, Mir Abbâssi, Jouve, Character, Detective Novel.

**Persian Sausages and Quince Fruit with kaimak
Oriental Food in French Cuisine: 17th-19th century
1st of a two-parts paper.**

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From the beginning of 17th century to the end of the 19th century, Oriental products became usual in European food and, by the way, in French food: tea, coffee, some spices, fruit and vegetables. The interest given to travelogues had also great influence, not only on the literary production but descriptions of food eaten in a foreign context may have influenced on the way of consumption of the French elites. This paper deals with the question of this influence, as seen through a new kind of practical texts: cookbooks, culinary and food dictionaries.

Keywords: Food, Cooking, 17th century, 18th Century, Exoticism, Orient, French Cuisine.

**Application of Claude Duchet's sociocritical approach to
The Roots of Heaven by Romain Gary**

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ABDI Arézou**

The sociocriticism is a method of analysis which is concerned at the same time with the social and the literary aspects of a work. *The Roots of Heaven*

by Romain Gary, the French novelist, is a multidimensional novel whose sociality and literality have developed in parallel. Given this characteristic, this novel devotes to a sociocritical analysis which increasingly removes it from a neutral novel and considers it as an autonomous text. A text which does not break its links with social reality. In this research, we would try, while relying on the sociocritical method of Claude Duchet, to study the role of the reference society in the production of the sense. Then we shall analyze the modifications of the sociogram of the novel. Finally, we will emphasize the aspects of the implicit in this work. Thus, we will demonstrate the specific sociality of *The Roots of Heaven* which is enriched by the possibilities of language including the symbolic dimension of speech and the intertextuality.

Keywords: Romain Gary, *The Roots of Heaven*, Sociocriticism, Nature, Independence, Solitude.

Nutrition system of Iranian people in the past

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Dedicated to society, to economy and to customs of every people, the gastronomy presents the cultural patrimony of every country. This article explored the nutrition system of Iranian people in the past and today, also studies different modifications in Iranian food habits, during several centuries. What is the reason of these modifications? What was the difference between dishes of rich and poor people at different periods of Iranian history particularly under Gajar and Safavi dynasties, even before? How and when the occidental dishes made their entry in the Iranian table? How Iranian cook and nutrition system were through the foreign travelers'

point of view? Why some poets composed poems especially about Iranian diet? Which one of Iranian kings were passionate about cooking? In this article we try to respond to all of these questions.

Keywords: Iranian Gastronomy, The Table Of Poor People, Dishes of Rich People, Cooking in The Past, Gajar Dynasty, Period of Safavi Kings.

Narrative Strangeness in *Self-Portrait in Green* and *Gypsy by the fire*

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KHAJAVI Behnaz

The purpose of this article is to explore, through the analysis of two novels, *Kowli kenar-e Atash (Gypsy by the fire)* of Moniro Ravanipour and *Autoportrait en vert (Self-portrait in green)* of Marie NDiaye, the different narrative strategies used by the authors which give the reader a disturbing and strange feeling. We have tried to show how two authors who have come from different cultures, conceive the place of strangeness in the authorship structure of these novels and how they transfer this perception. What brings these two stories together is the narrative choice of the authors that reinforces the strange nature of the situation in which events are described as a dream or a hallucination. Tzvetan Todorov's theory of the uncanny allows us to understand what kind of narrative structure in a text can give us an impression of strangeness and worry.

Keywords: *Gypsy by the fire*, *Self-portrait in green*, narrative strategies, strange, Todorov.

From animalization to disfiguration of dramatic language: Beckettian (non-) meaning through some considerations on the reception of his theater in Iran

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ASSIBPOUR Mohsen**

Samuel Beckett's absurd theater, unmatched the most philosophical of its kind among all the dramatic works of the postmodern of French language, human discourse is scared and frustrated which influenced by the inexpressible violence of the ruinous Second World War, strongly in existence feels frustrated and meaningless. Beckett draws his elderly and sickly characters between existence and inexistence and in every possible statement; this point is brought to the mind of audience which except only a little endless clown playing with verbal stuttering nothing happens. From the perspective of critics of the western postmodern theater this phenomenon is the concept of great philosophical existence, such as the "dehumanization" which ultimately leads to intellectual deconstruction and destruction of dramatic language. Beckett by highlighting minimalist property and degeneracy of the characters, their words and his dramatic things (Peter Brooke 1977), calls spectator- and his reader to contemplate and think in the last moments of presence these homeless people in the scene of drama (existence), beyond the *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame* and *Happy days*. What attracts in this game so-called absurd, inducing the contemporary human without identity, dissolution of thought and meaningfulness of language will be the points of discussion that lead us to the new approach adopted by Beckett to define art and truth. We rely, especially for the second phase of this research, on the Persian studies done in Iran on Beckett's works to discover, behind the apparent meaninglessness that overruns the works, an attempt for revising the mission of artist.

Keywords: Beckett, Negative, Dehumanization, Disfiguration, Enigma, Reception.

The meaning of Trajectivity in Kossi Efoui's solo of a returnee according to Westphal's geocriticism

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Narration of returning to one's hometown after a considerable length of time enables exiled authors in contemporary novels to illustrate innovative aspects of man's interaction with the paradoxical space of foreign land. Solo of a Returnee written by Kossi Efoui narrates an exile returning to his country, which had been at war for ten years in his absence. The notion of 'trajectivity' and Westphal's geocriticism form the theoretical base in this paper to study the returnee's interaction with the country's material and sensorial space. The present article analyses the factors which define the returnee in his "becoming" process by blurring his subjective position. Through this perspective, returning can be considered as a creative structure- not just a theme- in which the notion of one's own country explores new aspects of man's existence in the space, regardless of the mental nostalgic associations.

Keywords: Returning to One's Hometown, Trajectivity, Geocritic, Becoming, Kossi Efoui.

Japanese images in *Fear and Trembling* and *The character of rain* by Amélie Notomb

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Japan is the favorite theme of Belgian author Amélie Notomb. Through these two works «Stupor and tremors» and «Metaphysical Tubes», we will

reach an image described by Amélie Nothomb of Japan. Japan is both magic and deprivation for her. Her affection toward Japan culture made this picture to be sometimes external and sometimes internal. We used imagery to analyze the images. Nothomb has prepared a complicated image. In "Metaphysical Tubes", she speaks about her happy childhood in Japan and her self-awareness dependent to felicity on the hand, in "Stupor and tremors" criticizes the Nippon society according to social life principles. Through these images she talks about Japanese woman's situation in a chauvinism society. Beyond this very clear paradox you can find her novels with subjects as "mutual understanding and respect for others".

Keywords: Amélie Nothomb, Japan, Nippon's Image, Imagology, Japanese Woman, Japanese Community.

Iranian student' attitude toward writing; emotional dimension

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The attitude toward writing (rapport à l'écriture) is a notion invented by Barré-De Miniac (2000) and developed notably by Chartrand and Blaser (2008, 2010, 2016). It describes the relationship that exists between a writer and writing. The study of the Iranian university students' attitude toward writing is very important because it allows to improve the hypotheses concerning the difficulties which students have with the normed aspects of the language. In the model of Chartrand and Blaser, this relationship has four dimensions: the emotional, the axiological, the conceptual and the praxeological dimension. This article aims to study the emotional dimension

of Iranian FFL student' attitude toward writing by using a survey developed and validated as part of a PhD thesis defended in 2018 at Tarbiat Modares University. The results of our study on 90 participants showed that the majority of Iranian students have a positive relationship with writing in its emotional dimension. The tests also showed a positive correlation between the emotional and praxeological dimension of the relation to writing.

Keywords: Writing, Didactics of FFL, Written Expression, Attitude Toward writing, Emotional Dimension, Iranian Students.

The problem of connectors in TFFL From key concepts to educational applications

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The term connector and the notion of connection pose the problem of their definition and the question of connectors is in itself one of the major issues of teaching-learning grammar in TFFL. Some works insist that functional words - and especially "connectors" or "logical articulators" - play a very important role in the sequence of statements as well as the sequence of ideas ensuring the coherence of the text, will be the biggest source of difficulty for learners in foreign languages, because most of the time, the context does not help identify their meaning (Cooper 1984, quoted by Cornaire 1999a: 68). This article attempts to clarify the meaning of this polysemic term which is the connector. After having developed the concepts of connection and connectors, one wonders what are the didactic issues related to these two notions while taking into account the semantic and textual functions of these two notions. This research aims to remove the confusion around the word connector, to propose a clear classification of these and to introduce learners and teachers to the notions of connection and

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connectors and also to make available professors at universities that teach French alongside disciplines such as literature, translation, etc. a didactic approach of the connectors.

Keywords: Connector, Connection, Concatenation, Semantic Coherence, TFFL.