Abstract

Written Text Comprehension: Acquired Competence through Text Perception, Text Interpretation, and Reading Strategies

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In the field of language teaching, Jean-Pierre Robert defines comprehension as a mental activity that includes encoding a spoken/written message by the hearer/reader who receives that message.

According to Jean-Pierre Cuq, comprehension is an ability that is gained through cognitive processes. These processes help language learner grasps the meaning of the heard/written text so that it provides her/him with oral/written understanding.

In many languages, there are two kinds of linguistic interaction: Written language and spoken language. Written texts are still important nowadays. This study deals with how we can understand a foreign language text, and how "text perception", " text interpretation" and "reading strategies" pave the way for comprehension.

Keywords: Competence, Acquire, Foreign Language Text, Perception, Interpretation, Strategies, Reading.

The word is the universe, the word is Pharmakon

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In Maalouf's novels, every journey passes through the filter of words. The story

of the mute, unable to speak, begins with verbalization, and with the one who talks, the speaking being. The purpose of this research is to study some of Amin Maalouf's works to clarify the relationship of hero and the word, and the writing. We will see that Maalouf's heroes write the story of their experience in order to get able to start thinking, they write so that the universe becomes the universe. Writing reduces the pain even when the words on the page of a notebook do not remain there. The word becomes Pharmakon after being the universe. The written word is therefore the remedy but also the poison because it keeps hiding, inflicting an unparalleled pain on the hero in the author's novels.

Keywords: Maalouf, Mute, Speaking Being, Universe, Pharmakon.

The social phenomenon of "anomie" and its reflection in Céline's novel *Death on Credit*

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In this paper, the social phenomenon of "anomie" and its reflection in Céline's novel named *Death on Credit* is studied. This study enables us to discover the absence of social norms in this novel, then explains the transference of it into the linguistic and literary elements. The characters of

this novel challenge the social norms and conventions. In fact, the hero of this story, Ferdinand, is a man who is socially incompatible.

The climax of this incompatibility is manifested in its transference to the literary elements. In this unique and revolutionary novel, Céline has deconstructed all the accepted forms of conventions and created a so-called "anomic" work. Based on Jean-Marie Guyau who believes that the phenomenon of anomie is a way to creativity, it can be deduced that Céline's language paves the way for the "carnival" and abnormal writings; a way that is new and unmatched.

Key words: Anomie, *Death On Credit,* Céline, Transference, Carnival Writing.

The Impact of Reverse Teaching on FFL young Learners

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The flipped classroom actually reverses the nature of learning activities in the classroom and home. It is basically defined as a pedagogical approach that changes traditional learning roles. In traditional teaching, cognitive activities with low level (knowledge - understanding) are done in the classroom and cognitive activities with high level (analysis - synthesis - creation) should be done at home without teacher help. On the other hand, in the reverse teaching, the knowledge and understanding phases are carried out in the class environment. Therefore, one could take advantage of class time to do the systematization exercises, analyze, discuss, and create new ideas. Thus, low-level cognitive activities done at home and high-level activities in

the classroom are accompanied. This paper tries to answer these questions: How does learning change in the traditional and flipped classroom? To what extend does the inverted classroom lead to student progress? Does the flipped classroom work better for boys or girls? To answer these questions on a semi-experimental basis, we have implemented reverse teaching on a sample of 72 Iranian 12-year-old pupils with different genders, consisting of 36 girls and 36 boys from the 6th grade in a bilingual school for almost 3 months with three 1:30 hour sessions per week. They were assigned into two experimental and control groups. The results reveal that there is a very significant difference from the eighth week between the scores of these two groups. This means that reverse teaching can improve pupils' school results after a few weeks. However, for the sex variable, we did not observe any significant difference despite the enthusiasm of the boys for the technology.

Keywords: Reversed Teaching, Flipped Classroom, Traditional Class, Performance, Iranian Young Learners.

Study of the Problems of Learning Articles by Iranian students of French Language and Literature

JAFARI KARDGAR Sadi

It seems that the grammatical differences between French and Persian in general and the absence of some French grammatical concepts in Persian Language in particular act as an obstacle on the way of Iranian learners of French Language. This study is an attempt to verify these assumptions that "the novelty of French articles causes ambiguity and anxiety for Iranian learners" and "mastering these articles is a difficult task for them". For validating these two assumptions the results of a survey with the subject of

"difficulty of French articles" has been compared with results of an exam on French articles given to study participants. The comparison of the data produced by the survey and the written production acquired by the exam shows mastering French articles is a difficult task for Iranian learners.

Key words: Articles, Novel Grammatical Concepts, Learning French, Written Production, Influence Of Mother Tongue

The impact of the West Magical Realism on the Iranian Contemporary Literature
Which Realism? Which Magic?

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The objective of present research is to study the Magical Realism and its impact on the Iranian contemporary Literature especially the works of Mahmood Dolatabadi, Ahmad Mahmood and Shahrnoosh Parsipour. Based on the related theories and the analysis of some works which included the Magical Realism, we try to define the usage of this literary genre in some French Writers' Works such as Anatole France and Marcel Aymé and also in a Latin American Writer, Gabriel Garcia Marques beside Persian Novels. The difference between the Magical Realism and the other similar genres, and also the reason of popularity of this genre by Iranian writers will be explained in this paper.

Keywords: Magical Realism, Persian Novel, Duality, Fiction, Socio-Cultural Dimentions.

A critical Study of the Translation of Islamic Texts

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The present paper deals with the translation of Islamic texts: Quran and hadith, and criticizes certain translation problems which are specific to religious texts. To better understand the translation of these texts, we have tried to connect the theories of translation, mainly three dominant currents, and its practical work.

By approaching the practical and theoretical aspects of translation, we came to the conclusion that in the translation of religious texts, sometimes a solution derived from a theory in the translation of a single article is applicable in a certain condition, but in different circumstances, we need to follow another strategy to translate it.

It would therefore be necessary to refer to different strategies to convey the message of the original and to minimize the inevitable losses suffered by the translated text for the meaning, but also for the form, it is required to consider the great aesthetic of the texts with a sacred character.

Keywords: Translation, Theory, Practice, Religious Texts, Strategy.

Other and Self, imagological study through two travel stories

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Imagology is the study of representations of a stranger and focuses on the pragmatic side of the images. Its object is "otherness". In addition to images, imagology studies the elements judged by the writer and takes care of the thoughts and mentalities which provoke them. One of his vocations,

studying the foreigner, is the fundamental theme in travel stories. The objective of this work is to show the image of France in the travel stories of Pirzadeh and Amin-ol-Doleh. Exoticism consists in considering the Other and the Elsewhere as objects of curiosity. Based on D.-H. Pageaux's and E. Said's definitions of the Self and the Other, we shall see how this elaborate picture of France was made and how in these discourses on the Other the differences between the Iranians and the French were revealed. Finally, we want to analyze the effects of the contact of the Self with the Other.

Keywords: Imagology, Image, Travel Story, Other, Self, Exoticism, Occidentalism.

New Pictures of the Original

TARIF Julie

This article focuses on how translation can work as a "photographic darkroom" that reveals the experimental aspects of the original work bound to remain invisible otherwise. Translation, just as the photographic process in a darkroom, allows for the original to be seen in a new light. To illustrate this idea, the analysis concentrates on the translation and adaptation of the Dickensian idiosyncrasies of reification and animism. Sylvère Monod's translation of one particular occurrence of *Oliver Twist*, along with David Lean's adaptation of the book, have been selected for study. Part of the analysis deals with the expression "item of mortality" found in the original text and on the new interpretation Monod proposes in his translation. The other part of the analysis concentrates on the expansion of the stylistic device of animism and reification in Lean's cinematographic adaptation of the text.

Keywords: Dickens, Lean, Monod, Translation, Adaptation.

The correlation between macro-motor skills and speech: the case of Iranian learners of FFL at the beginner level

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The body plays an important role in teaching/learning languages. Since oral has become an essential skill to acquire and to develop during years of evolutions in language didactics, macro-motor unit has found its place, especially in the oral skill. To express themselves more easily, the Learners should pay more attention to this phenomenon. In the present study, we present a correlation between the body and the speech and then define a degree of resource to both. Our observations from the Iranian learners of the FFL beginners have been recorded and it has helped us to achieve either qualitative and/or quantitative results. The data and their annotation by means of the multimodal software ELAN 4.9.4 have led us to discover a considerable presence of the corporeal employment, a share of 78,83% for the body vs 21,17% for the speech. This shows that early learners take advantage of their bodies rather for easier communication, despite the limiting socio-cultural elements. Following these results, the phonetic correction of verbo-tonal integration, taking advantage of the body as a facilitating tool, will be possible without producing cultural shocks.

Keywords: Macro-Motor Unit, Speech, Oral, Iranian Learners, Beginner, FFL.