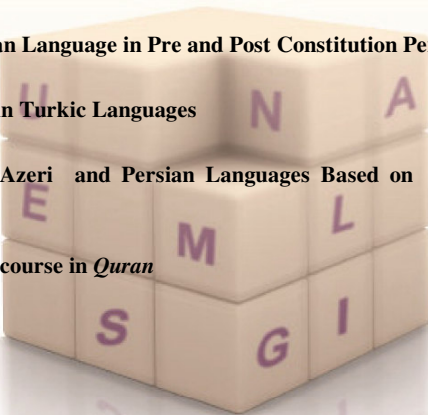


Language Related Research

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c) Other pages: Introduction (problem definition, queries, hypotheses, methodology), Results, Discussion and References.

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Educational Objectives Levels in the Exercises of Educational Sets of Sadaya Al- Hayat and Al- Arabiya Bayna-Yadaik (Analyzing the Contents Based on the Anderson and Krasol Classification: Cognitive Approach)

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Considering different types of levels of learning, especially advanced levels of learning, such as analysis, reflection, criticism and creativity, are important underpinnings that are emphasized today in planning and design content in the foreign language. This essay attempts to examine the level of attention to different levels of learning and their relevance to the different stages of linguistics in both educational collections Sadaya Al- Hayat and Al- Araibya Bayna-Yadaik as two well-known collections of Arabic language teaching in Iran and in the Arab countries. To this end, Bloom's redefined classification was selected by cognitive levels 1 and 2, on the basis of which the drills of these collections and their degree of attention to inclusion at different levels of learning were examined while encompassing high cognitive levels, mentality and thought.

This research is based on content analysis and its statistical society including the 21 volumes of student's text book and the Sadya al-Hayat pedagogical workbook and three volumes of interdisciplinary literacy education. A total of 320 samples from a total of 1910 Arabic textbooks and 320 from the 2806 Sadya al-Hayat exercises were selected on the basis of Cochran's sampling formula.

The results of the study show that in both cases the objectives of the lower levels were taken into account, especially in order to recall, understand and apply. In these two series, little effort has been made to build analytical, thinking, evaluation and creative capacities.

Keywords: Educational objectives levels, Anderson's classification, Cognitive dimension, Sadya al-Hayat, Al- Arabiya Bayna-Yadaik.

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Analysis of the Intertextual Relationship of the Tathir Verse with the Most Important verses of Imamah, Wilayah and the virtues of Ahl al-Bayt

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The verse of Imamah (Al-Ahzab / 33.33) is one of the most important Quranic reasons concerning the virtue and infallibility of Ahl-al Bayt. Ahl-al Bayt scholars and Sunnis have discussed this verse in various aspects throughout history. One aspect that has not been addressed is the interrelation of Tathir's verse with other verses of the Imamah, wilayah and Ahl-al Bayt virtues. This essay seeks to use the descriptive-analytical method and to respond to the rules of intertextual relations in order to analyze the intertextual relationship between this verse and the most important verses of the imamah, wilayah and the virtues of Ahl-al Bayt. After analyzing and evaluating the intertextual relationships of the Tathir verse with the other verses, we concluded that this verse, which implies the infallibility of Ahl-al Bayt, has been hidden in other verses of the Imamah, wilayah and the virtues of Ahl-al Bayt which is the inseparable part of the concept of these verses. In accordance with the rules of intertextual relations, these relations are as follow: either this verse expresses the other peculiarities of the other verses - or are the basis of another verse, and its relation which is causative and necessary. Everything else expresses the meaning of the verse of Tathir among the verses of the Imamah, wilayah, and the virtues of Ahl al-Bayt, that are in some way the underlying basis of the other verses.

Keywords: Tathir verse, Ahl al-Bayt, 'Isma, Wilayah verses, Imamah and virtue, Intertextual relationship.

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Linguistic stereotypes in classic texts of Persian folk literature

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The language of tales includes a set of stereotypes including curses, tricks, courtesies, orisons, oaths, threats, comets etc.that have the cultural infrastructure and are very popular in the classic and folk literature making them marked. This foregrounding is an anthropological advantage that reflects the language, culture and lifestyle of people. The study of these materials as well as their syntax shows the difference in popular prose with popular texts, to say the prose of the popular texts is not exactly the same spoken language but a standard variant similar to the spoken and popular language. The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the use of linguistic stereotypes and their role in accepting these tales among people. Another advantage of this study is to investigate the continuous use of these stereotypes in the public's current language. The interpretations and terminology used in this work illustrate the adjacency of the present spoken Persian to the language of the past. This subject is so important in sociolinguistics.

Thus the main question of this study is: to what extent in classic popular texts these stereotypes such as curses, tricks, courtesies, orisons, oaths, threats, comets, idioms and axioms contribute to the writing on popular literature. Our hypothesis is that one of the aesthetic aspects and the effect of these texts and their popularity among the people is the same as the use of linguistic stereotypes. To arrive at the answer, among the stereotypes and linguistic materials, 46 texts of classical popular literature were selected and all the material was extracted, categorized and analyzed. The novelty of the article is to analyze and extract hundreds of stereotypes of texts and reflect their diversity in a meticulous way, as well as linguistic and literary analysis and sociology of these rich materials in language.

Our research showed that the curse in these texts fully reflects the ideology and religious beliefs of the speaker. Cursing, deceiving or swearing in the popular stories of the Safavid and Qajar dynasties indicated the fragility of the moral foundations and sometimes indicate cultural and social problems. The insults were the following: those signifying the madness and stupidity, debauchery, fanaticism, sexual-oriented assimilations, addressing the public with animals, religious, relating to fortune, the relationship of bad manners, obscenity, and ignorance and finally those referring to the ethnic and national insults. By looking at the insults,

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which are often based on the type and severity of people, as the bastard has the highest frequency, because it is very important in people's religion and customs. The dog is impure in Islamic law and is used in abusive manner, but this is not the case in other cultures. False narratives are directly related to the luck and fortune of people's deep thoughts and beliefs.

It is possible to pursue the traces of the curses in people's lifestyle. For instance, to wash the dead, it was putting it on the bed. *Atash be gur gereftan* refers to the history of parents disinheriting his/her child and the tomb of a young catching fire in the era of the Prophet considered as a curse. As well as a religious discussion, this question has a social aspect. On the other hand, orisons often stem from the religious beliefs of the people. Some of these orisons and admirations are also used nowadays including "*Khane -at abad*" and some others are already outdated like? *In Mozde Kafshe Shoma*. One must keep in mind that illness and death have been prevalent in the past and that these orisons are often a kind of wish for the health of the audience. Orisons like *Bala gardanat shavam* comes from the common beliefs of the people and is often a means or an orison that causes someone to avoid evil.

Oaths are in the name of God, prophets, religions, celestial books, religious figures or beautiful manifestations of nature to the dignity and power of kings and elders of national mythology which are sometimes humoristic. There are many threats and rodomontade in the legendary battle scenes.

One of the linguistic and structural elements of Áyyār stories is their iterative and templatic propositions which give a certain meaning and are often a structural tool for temporal and spatial differentiation. Templatic propositions are initial, middle and final. Initial propositions are devoted to the opening of a story where the narrator's name is inserted, or a narrator is described with features such as the scholar, competent, philosopher, Mobed, engineer and the peasant, with beautiful poetic phrases and figures of imagery, in particular Saj ' . Sometimes the story begins with the Sâki-nâme. In these propositions, they are invited to hear or read a story, while those in the middle divide narrative plans and final proposals making a happy wish for the listener and the reader.

The allusions of folk myths can be divided into two categories known as familiar and complex: Familiar and complex ones and those which are rarely used today. The treasure of these myths is one of the main sources of study making us familiar with the spirit, language and thoughts of our ancestors. The application of these proverbs will make the space of history delicate and bring it closer to everyday conversations. Existing examples can be categorized into four general categories in a thematic context:

-A) The world and the fortune: The world is full of joy and sorrow, bitter and sweet, never faithful to anyone, it must spend our time in joy, we must not disobey the world.

-B) Social issues: The wealth solves most problems. Dervish is always facing diverse calamities. The characters such as acceleration, ignorance, lying, frivolity,

and irreverence, desire for shamelessness, tragedy, laziness, boredom, greed and selfishness are seen as disrespectful and humiliating behavior. Unlike some ancient prose texts, unfortunately, in these proverbs there are also the series of patriarchal and anti-feminist ideas, and women are associated with disapproved and of course disoriented features like: The evil, discloser, unfruitful, idiot, housebound, techy, credulous, malicious, tricky, coward and ignorant.

-C) Politics and government: Government is a blessing and a pleasant opportunity, and even if it is short-lived, it is sweet and desirable. In some respects, one can see the emphasis on adherence to principles and meritocracy.

-D) Ethical advice: some of the axioms invite to caution and conservatism. To be moderate in all affairs is the condition of the reason, and people have been discouraged from extremism. Some others encourage the people to avoid laziness and total obedience and to be graceful of everyday life unique opportunities. Rhetoric has the attributes such as: bold, soft, warm, gentle, thoughtful and polite, perfect, immanent and relevant to public knowledge and understanding. With such a statement, one can benefit from the penetrating speech.

Keywords: Linguistic Stereotypes, Persian classic folk Texts, Idioms.

Introducing *Emotioncy* as an Effective Tool for the Acceptance of Persian Neologisms

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Creating and approving official Persian equivalents for the foreign words in Persian language is of great importance, which is considered to be done by the Persian Language Academy. Neologisms or newly-coined words are the inventions produced by language planners, which are supposed to replace the loan words. But these new words usually cannot have the opportunity to be entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the Persian language. In this regard, we have proposed emotioncy as a tool for the acceptance of neologisms. Emotioncy, which is a blend of ‘emotion’ and ‘frequency’, refers to sense-induced emotions. In fact, it deals with the ways (e.g., visually or kinesthetically) individuals experience the world, which can affect and shape their mindsets. Considering this newly-developed concept of ‘emotioncy’ and its components (emotion, sense, and frequency), the present study intends to introduce this concept as a new tool to examine the problems of accepting neologisms. To be more specific, the present study aims to address the following research question: What strategies can be adopted by the Persian Language Academy in order to increase and decrease the emotioncy levels of words? Regarding this goal, a number of strategies were proposed in order to increase the emotioncy levels of neologisms (positivizing emotions, enriching senses, and increasing frequency) and decrease the emotioncy levels of the loan words (negativizing emotions, depriving senses, and lowering frequency). It is our belief that these strategies can be implemented by the Persian Language Academy to popularize Persian neologisms. In the end, a number of implications were proposed and some suggestions were made for further studies.

Keywords: Persian Language Academy, Emotioncy, Emotioncy replacement, Emotionalization, Demotionalization.

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A Meta-Analysis of the Effectiveness of Genre-Based Writing Instruction in English as Foreign Language

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One of the recent developments in the teaching of writing to second language learners is the genre-based approach which follows the more traditional product- and process-based approaches. Experimental and quasi-experimental studies on the effects of genre-based instruction (GBI) on writing in English as a foreign language (EFL) have been frequently reported in the last few decades. Findings of these studies are inconclusive and inconsistent. Past research indicates that different populations of language learners may benefit differently from this type of instruction. The present meta-analytic study followed two purposes: a) to explore the average effect of GBI on EFL writing based on both experimental and quasi-experimental studies of the past 26 years and b) to investigate how the variables of writing task type, educational level, and first language possibly moderate the effect of GBI on EFL writing. Four research questions were addressed: a) what is the average effect size of studies on GBI in EFL writing? b) Do EFL writers at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels benefit differently from GBI? c) Does GBI affect different task differently?, and d) Do speakers of different mother tongues benefit differently from GBI? In this meta-analysis, a total number of 255 studies thoroughly searched and collected from various academic websites constituted the original population of studies intended for analysis. Based on careful exclusion and inclusion criteria, 26 (quasi)experimental studies providing 28 effect sizes were included as the final sample. The studies were coded for effect size data and moderator variable indices. The analyses were performed using CMA software. The results of the analyses showed that (1) GBI has a small average effect on EFL writing (Cohen's $d = 0.298$); (2) GBI significantly more effective for primary level participants; (3) GBI produced different effects for different task types producing significantly higher effects for paragraph writing, (4) GBI was significantly more effective for learners whose first language was Japanese. The findings of this study can be considered as beneficial issue for both pedagogical and research purposes. The results imply that EFL writing instructors should consider possible moderating variables when choosing their method of writing instruction.

Keywords: Meta-analysis, EFL writing, Genre, Genre-based Instruction.

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Description and Analysis of Lawyer's Linguistic and Meta Linguistic Procedures to Persuade the Judge in Public Courts of Iran: Criminal Court Discourse Analysis

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The present paper benefit from an analytical descriptive research methodology conducted in field method with the purpose of examining linguistics competence and its pragmatic approaches application in forensic linguistics discourse in order to assess various persuasion techniques used by lawyers in penal courts of Iran to persuade judges. The data of the research gathered from 20 open sessions of Shiraz city court rooms which contains 2112 sentences altogether which 654 sentences belonging to lawyers, 351 sentences to the judges, 987 to the accused and 120 sentences to the plaintiffs. In the present study .only the sentences used by the lawyers have been assessed in terms of verbal and non- verbal persuasion techniques analysis. Also the researcher has been trying to answer the question : "How actors use verbal (syntax , semantics and pragmatics) and non-verbal methods to achieve their goals and persuade each other . Findings of the study indicated that the lawyers employ verbal techniques such as use of legal acts and pragmatics approaches such as : exclusion , inclusion , nominalization , emphasis on remorse, denial of accused s offence and non-verbal methods in court room discourse in the realm of forensic linguistics.

Keywords: Forensic discourse analysis, Pragmatics approaches, Persuasion, Lawyer, Judge, verbal techniques, Non-verbal techniques, Forensic linguistics.

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Semiotic Analysis of Enunciation Methods in Yasn9 and 10

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In this paper, we intend to study the enunciation characteristics in *Yasns* 9 and 10 of the *Avesta*. *Yasns* have three important chapters. Their language is one of the most featured and oldest parts of the *Avesta*. The *Yasns* are divided into 72 parts or Ha. One of the features of enunciation is the use of pronouns and verb endings as grammatical morphemes being differently applied. First-person singular, first person plural, third person plural etc. This change is constant and cause the conjunctive and disjunctive features (shifters) that contribute to meaning process. On the other hand, modal verbs such as want, Can, Must, etc play an important role in the production of meaning of the speech. The method used is the semiotics of the Paris school. The objective of this research is to show how meaning occurs and what are the modes of enunciation in *Yasns* 9 and 10 of the *Avesta*.

Keywords: Yasn 9 and 10, Enunciation, Pronouns, modal verbs

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Translator's Agency and Features of Non-professional Translation of Video Games (A Case Study of *Uncharted 4: A Thief's End*)

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The presence of video games in Iran is an undeniable fact but it has received little academic attention in Persian translation studies and no local research has examined fan translation of video games. This qualitative research, therefore, set out to describe translation of video games into Persian from a non-professional translation lens. The study examined the translation and subtitling of cut-scenes in a fan-video recording of the game *Uncharted 4: A Thief's End*. These cut-scenes were non-professionally subtitled and uploaded on Aparat.com to share with other Persian-speaking gamers. Initially, the paper presents the key literature on game localization and describes the status quo video games in Iran and non-professional translation. In the next section, the collected data were presented and analyzed at two levels of macro and micro. The interview results of the macro-level revealed the subtitler's background information, aims and motivations. At the micro-level, the non-professional Persian subtitles of a five-hour video recording were analyzed in terms of translator's visibility and agency as well as technical and linguistic issues. The findings suggested that the aim of this novice subtitler for volunteering to render the cut-scenes into Persian was to improve his command of English language and to pursue his interest in gaming. In other words, he was seeking cultural in addition to symbolic capital. Other results suggested the visibility and presence of the subtitler in the translation through the frequent use of glosses and explanations. Analysis of the subtitles at textual and technical levels showed that in multiple cases the generally recommended regulations in terms of time and space related constraints were not respected and mistranslation of idioms was frequent. It is hoped that the present article would provide sufficient inspiration for further research on fan translation.

Keywords: Video games, Localization, Non-professional translation, Translator's agency, Translator's visibility, Subtitling, *Uncharted 4: A Thief's End*.

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Comparing the Standardization of Persian Language in Pre and Post Constitution Periods

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Standardization of Language has two general forms: Sometimes a language comes to be standard language and maintains its standard status without direct and conscious involvement, influenced by various linguistic, cultural, social and political factors, and sometimes this process is fulfilled with some kind of planning and previous preparation. Usually these two forms of standardization are at work simultaneously. These forms, therefore, can be seen as different modes of standardization not types of it.

In this paper, we attempt to explain various aspects of planned standardization of Persian in contemporary period, comparing the standardization of Persian in pre and post Constitution periods. The main objective is to clarify conscious aspects of the standardization of Persian language in contemporary period in light of comparative study of pre and post Constitution periods, and to provide the ground for criticizing planning for standardization of Persian language in contemporary period. The comparison of these two periods is accompanied with an overview of the historical, social and cultural background, and is based on Haugen's theory of language standardization and language planning phases.

The standardization of Persian language in pre-Mashrute period, although sometimes has planned aspects, and some related activities accompany with linguistic, social and cultural insights, in general is considered natural standardization; therefore the process is not ruled by planned mode of standardization.

Post Constitution period is the period of planned standardization; although some planned activities were failed, and some natural processes maintain Persian language in standard status.

This paper has adopted a macro view and is based upon the theories of sociolinguistics and sociology of language.

Keywords: Standard language, Language standardization, Language planning, Persian language, Constitution period.

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Sonority-Driven Phonological Processes in Turkic Languages

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Sonority determines the legal syllable structure of a language and triggers applying some phonological processes in order to retain the appropriate syllable pattern. All Turkic languages exhibit five different strategies/consonant cluster processes (metathesis, weakening, degemination, deletion and epenthesis) which are sonority-driven and arise through the interaction of markedness and faithfulness constraints. By considering a full range of data from Azeri and Turkish languages within the framework of optimality theoretic phonology we found that high ranking sonority constraints such as syllable contact law, sonority sequence principle, and sonority angle affect the clusters of loanwords and native words through different phonological processes. In fact these various phonological processes are used to improve syllable structure and save a segment from deletion. While in these languages words can end in two consonants, glide/liquid-nasal and glide-liquid sequences in spite of having rising sonority are not possible. Although coda sonorants may not be broken by a vowel epenthesis due to an OCP effect because /r/-obstruent and /n/-obstruent (dz) sequences are also not preferred in casual speech. In this paper, in the light of evidence from Turkic languages, issues like inserting and omitting of vowel within the rising sonority medial clusters, Prothesis and Anaptyxis in onset clusters, vowel epenthesis in rising and falling sonority final clusters, and consonant deletion in pre-consonantal coda position are considered within the framework of optimality theoretic phonology to show that the motivation for vowel insertion in word initial consonant clusters is to observe *COMPLEX^{ONS}, the epenthesis site (within the cluster or at the word-edge) is determined by the high ranking sonority constraints And also to show that the sonority advantage of a glide or a liquid over a nasal is insufficient to override Dep-IO. So what triggers the variable behavior of Turkish, Lebanese Arabic, Irish, Chaha, Catalan clusters is the Sonority Angel formed by the contours /CC/ and [CV]. Finally we observe that homorganic clusters are perceptually marked. That is a consonant which has few feature distinguishing it in place or manner from a preceding consonant is perceptually indistinct and is less suitable than a more contrastive consonant for maintaining lexical contrasts. Moreover we have to note that In Azeri the occurrence of coda-onset sequences across a syllable boundary

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subjects to the Syllable Contact Law (the optimal intervocalic consonant cluster is the one that terminates the first syllable with high sonority and starts the next syllable with low sonority). Thus Azeri applies some strategies to optimize the syllable contact. All clusters violating syllable contact are reordered, and broken up by epenthesis. Metathesis which can be explained in terms of phonological system rather than phonetical system is regular and productive in the language in question and links synchronic studies to diachronic ones.

Keywords: Consonant clusters, Sonority angel, Epenthesis, Deletion, Azeri, Optimality theory.

Comparative Study of Word order in Azeri and Persian Languages Based on Hawkins' Typology Approach

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Typology of language is 250year old. It is a systematic study of variations among languages and the presupposition of this definition is to consider some general principles governing language diversities (Comrie, 2001: quoted by Dabirmoghaddam). Word order is one of the integrated fields in determining differences and similarities in typology. Hawkins is one of the eminent linguists who has been the most influential figures of this branch specially word order. In addition to his vast knowledge in Generative Grammar, he had presented principles and universals related to word order (Hawkins, 1983:10). Dialectical studies have expanded greatly over the recent decades in Iran so that many linguists and typologists began to record and study the Iranian languages and dialects, they carried out many studies in the field of different dialects. The purpose of this study is to introduce Hawkins' theories, principles and universals related to word order, besides comparative analysis of word order between Azeri and standard Persian. This study was performed based on practical researches, theoretical framework and data collected through questionnaire in the analytic-descriptive method, also its conclusions prove the identity of Hawkins' some approaches on these two languages as well as verifying the similarities and differences about word order.

Key words: Word order, Azeri, Standard Persian, Typology, Hawkins' approach.

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