Curriculum Vitae

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Teaching & Research Interests

Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi is associate professor of applied linguistics and has taught courses of variegated character, including translation courses, in different universities for years. He has been a fellow of the English Centers at the universities of Isfahan and Shiraz where he has investigated into issues related to materials preparation for GE. and ESP. courses. He is the author of a number of books in this respect. He has also published a good number of articles on discourse, testing and translation in local and international journals.

Articles

1 - Translation of Psychology Book Titles: A Skopos theory perspective

of current research is the translation of psychology book titles. There are numerous studies in the field of titles translation, but they are restricted in
ext. The aim of this study is thus to investigate the translation strategies used by Persian translators when transferring English psychology book titles
To achieve this objective, 245 titles of translated psychology books published from 2007 to 2013 in the field of personal success were first gathered
n Municipality Library, some local bookstores and online sources. Then, the types of original titles and their translations were examined based on
89) categorization. The findings thereof revealed that most of the titles had the form, title plus subtitle in both languages in terms of structure. The
e titles were also analyzed, and it was discovered that nominal titles were the most frequent ones in the source text and translators preferred not to
original structure. Next, the corpus was analyzed based on Vinay and Darbelnet' (1995) model and the findings showed that the modulation was the
tly-used translation strategy. It was also revealed that the translators were inclined to change the semantics and point of view of the source language.
d most frequently-used strategy was literal translation, showing the popularity of direct translation strategies. Finally, the functions of titles were
ed on Nord's (1995) model. Since functions are highly subjective and cannot be tabulated, they were discussed one by one in the discussion section
dy. The findings of this study can boost the theories of title translation and provide the functional issues of translation studies with new insights.

- *Psychology book titles, Skopos Theory, translation strategies, nominal titles, modulation*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi*;Esmat Alimardani

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

2 - Reacting to "Failure and Triumph" among Iranian Soccer Coaches: A CDA outlook of the sports media language

nce of sport as a social, psychological, and cultural agenda in today's world can by no means be denied. This is, as a rule, reflected in all its aspects
he language of media. The present descriptive study has thus tried to investigate how the language of sports media shape sport consumers such as
layers, the audience, and sporting officials at large. For this purpose, fifty soccer games were investigated during an eight-month period. The data
n TV interviews, newspaper reports, and a sporting talk show called Navad (i.e. 90) were transcribed and analyzed with a CDA perspective in view,
es, players, the audience, and officials. As a result, twelve categories were extracted based on the coaches' reactions to their failure, from which the
t was referees' judgments. A close look at these categories reveal a circular relationship among sports media, coaches' reactions to their failure or
he audience interpretation of their favorite teams, and macro decisions of the officials in this field. The findings of this study can contribute to the
development of a better and more appropriate environment among the four mentioned groups involved in soccer game in Iran.

- *Soccer coaches, sports media, Critical Discourse Analysis, failure, referee's judgments*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi,Marzieh Nezakat-Alhossaini

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

3 - Grecian Maxims Revisited: Proposing the Maxim of Ethics for Specific Socio-cultural Contexts

...ent position study provides arguments about different aspects of Grecian Maxims (Grice 1975) within the Persian socio-cultural, Islamic setting. ...to one of the most reliable Islamic Shiite sources, Man La Yahdhoroh Al-Faghih (Vol. 4), people are allowed to tell lie in some circumstances, for ... purposes, e.g. in battlefields, out of discretion, for building up reconciliation among people, and when promising to secure family relations and ...s. Also, based on the Holy Quran, telling lie to save life, properties and family from real enemies, which is regarded as Taqiyyeh; namely, guard-...Holy Quran, Surah Al-Imran, 28; An-Nahl, 106; Al-Mo'min, 28) is permissible. This qualitative study is, therefore, aimed at investigating ethics in ...ran, as a highly culture-specific element, to explain and exemplify the above-mentioned cases and demonstrate that ethics is a missing maxim in the ...f Grecian Cooperative Principles, at least in two respects, 1) ethics should govern Grice's Maxim of Quality and 2) Maxim of Ethics does not allow us to draw on unpleasant, offensive discourse.

- *Grecian Maxims, Cooperative Principles, guard-avoidance, Maxim of Ethics, offensive discourse*
- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Mohammad Reza Namy Soghady
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **4 - An Appraisal Analysis of Multinational Advertisements for Beauty Products in the Context of Iran**
  - Appraisal Theory, Evaluation, Translation, Advertising Translation

...e Appraisal framework, this article analyzes the language and discourse of English print advertisements for beauty products and their Persian ... It investigates the linguistic choices made by beauty advertisers that use English for conducting international business as well as the choices made ...translators in translating such ads from English into Persian. The comparison between the two is made in an attempt to explore the potential for Appraisal resources as a

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Bahareh Lotfollahi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

...ct of Density and Distribution of Unfamiliar Lexical Items on Iranian EFL Learners' Successful Reading Comprehension Achievement

...distribution of Unfamiliar Lexical Items (ULIs) appear to influence learners' Reading Comprehension Achievement (RCA). This study concerns the ...ese two variables on Iranian EFL learners' RCA. For this, two groups of students timetabled for the experiments designed to assess learners' RCA. ... the participants' levels of proficiency a Quick Proficiency Test was first given to the total population of 87 students and 60 selected as participants. ...en divided into four subgroups of 15, each of which took the pertaining text as the treatment. To do so, three short passages were administered, two ...y and one for distribution. Then, data were gathered from the questionnaires and answers analyzed by SPSS. The results revealed the participants in ...distribution subgroups outperforming their counterparts in high density/distribution subgroups on tests devised to measure the learners' inferencing ...oldfaced in the texts. The selected method was a quasi-experimental, post-test only design and the procedures comprised short passages, multiple-...sts, and statistics. To conclude, ULIs found detrimental to the learners' successful RCA in the foregoing experimentation, where it can serve as a resource to the EFL development programs.

- *Density, Distribution, Inferencing, Reading Comprehension Achievement*
- Heibatollah Kazemi & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

ntic Adequacy in Translation: Strategies employed in the English renderings of Sa'di's wittical remarks of The Rose Garden (Golistan)

g literary works is a difficult task, especially when it comes to cultural elements. It gets more difficult when words have ambiguities and multiple

neaning. The present study sought to examine the adequacy of witticism in the English renderings of Sa'di's clever remarks in Golistan (The Rose

this purpose, the researchers selected three English translations of Golistan by different translators; namely, Rehatsek (1964), Gladwin (1806), and

0). A sample of 20 anecdotes containing wittical elements were randomly taken from Golistan and compared with their English translations. The

d data were then analyzed based on Delabastita's (1993) hierarchy of pun translation strategy model. The obtained results revealed that the three

were at best similar in terms of the applied strategies, i.e. in all the translations, the most frequently used strategies were: Pun/Non-Pun translation

n-Pun/Pun strategy, and Pun/Related Rhetorical Translation strategy, respectively. Moreover, it was indicated that all the three translations used the

to the same extent, though slight differences were found among them in terms of the overall use of the strategies. Since adequacy in Delabastita'

1993) is hierarchically defined, it can be concluded that higher level strategies lead to more adequate translations. Generally, it was observed that the

ations were the same in terms of semantic and humorous adequacy; i.e. they transferred the source text effect in translating wittical elements of the

Golistan. The findings of the study would have implications for translation students as well as translators of literary works.

- *Golistan, wittical elements, semantic adequacy, humorous adequacy, literary translation*

- Marzieh Rahaei& Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **7 - Employing Consecutive Interpreting Techniques through Task-based Approach: A Case of Iranian Learners**

investigated the effectiveness of teaching consecutive interpreting techniques on Iranian trainees' performance quality through task-based teaching

e participants of the study were 50 B.A English translation students from two universities who participated in a quasi-experimental research design.

assigned to experimental and control group. The experimental group went through a twelve-week treatment, that is to say, consecutive interpreting

s through task-based teaching approach. The results indicated that the participants in the experimental group showed greater achievement in their

performance. The result has some implications for interpreting instructors and practitioners as well as educational policy-makers. .

- *consecutive interpreting; task-based teaching, sight translation; note-taking; public speaking skills; memory retention skills.*

- Shilan Shafiei Mansoor Tavakoli Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

- **8 - Strategies used in the translation of scientific texts to fill the lexical gap**

t study is aimed at exploring the strategies used in translating scientific texts to overcome challenges which translators faced for selecting suitable

mistry equivalents. For this purpose, a two-volume book in polymer chemistry was investigated. The study was conducted qualitatively, with a text

sign. The research materials included 65 technical words selected from among the glossary of the book. There are, however, numerous translation

pplied in translating this book, from which only five most common were selected, including loan word, loan translation, loan blend, loan rendition,

nslation and rendition. The analysis of the selected technical words showed that loan word translation with 33.33% was the most common, and loan

on with 4.76% was the least applied strategy. Therefore, the straightforward implication of the research would be institutionalizing some of common

strategies to the experts in polymer chemistry-field for adopting appropriate Persian equivalents.

- *lexical gap, loan words, scientific text, translation strategy*
- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi Massome Raeisi Mina Raeisi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **9 - Lexico-grammatical Analysis of Native and Non-native Abstracts Based on Halliday's SFL Model**

ent study attempts to qualitatively investigate lexico-grammatical properties of academic journal abstracts written by both native and non-native

n educational psychology, based on Halliday's systemic functional linguistic (SFL) Model. To this end, 30 (15 native and 15 non-native) abstracts

d and downloaded from two international journals as the corpus of the study. In order to determine lexico-grammatical features of both groups, the

of three variables i.e. lexical density, adjuncts, and transitivity were compared and contrasted. The results showed that no significant difference was

native and non-native abstracts in terms of lexical density (59.72% and 59.91% respectively). Adjuncts were used more in the non-native abstracts

ve ones. Moreover, lexico-grammatical features of transitivity items (existential, verbal, behavioral, mental, material, and relational) in non-native

e significantly more than the native ones. The findings of this study can be useful for EFL students as well as teachers to enhance the quality of their

writings for presenting them in academic contexts and leading journals.

- *Halliday's SFL model, lexico-grammatical features, native and non-native abstracts*
- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi Massome Raeisi Mina Raeisi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **10 - Cultural Elements in the Translation of Children's Literature: Persian translation of Roald Dahl's Matilda in focus**

can have long-term effects on all languages and cultures. It is not a mere linguistic act, but mostly a cultural act, since language is by nature one of

arriers of cultural elements. Thus, the translator's job is not just transferring the meaning of words and sentences from the source text to the target

e-specific items often cause translation problems. Identifying such items in the source text and locate their rendering in the target text has been the

present study. This study has attempted to spot culture-specific elements in the source text; i.e. Matilda, and to check the extent of the translator's

endering such elements and dealing with the concept of domain of discourse in Lefever's (1992) words. To conduct the study, the researchers have

alitative-descriptive (as well as a quantitative) method, focusing on the analysis of the text and classifying the cultural elements in the source text on

of Newmark's (1988) taxonomy. The findings thereof revealed that universe/domain of discourse has changed in several cases, mostly when the

translator has used domestication strategy.

- *Culture-specific elements, children's literature, domain of discourse, Matilda*
- Matin Abed & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **11 - Greeting Speech Act Forms in Iranian Junior High School Textbooks: Prospect Series vs Four Corners Series**

nt study is an attempt to compare the use of different forms of greeting speech acts presented in Iranian junior high school textbooks, i.e. Prospect II, III) and Four Corners series (1, 2, 3 and 4) which are quite popular in Iranian high schools and institutions. To this end, greeting forms in the unction and conversation sections of these two series were analyzed to see how they were presented on the basis of a modified version of Searle's ng speech act classification introduced by Hang (2010). The obtained results indicated that 'greeting by using questions' was the most frequent form ng forms in both series. In addition, the results of chi-square revealed that there was no significant difference between the occurrence frequencies of as of speech act in the two series. The findings of the study have some implications for textbook designers in terms of incorporation of speech acts in upcoming textbooks.

- *Greeting Speech Act, Hang's classification of speech aActs, communicative competence, textbook evaluation*

- Neda Sanie & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **12 - Metadiscourse Features in Two English Translations of the Holy Quran: A Comparative Corpus-based Inquiry**

e of this study was to make a corpus-based comparison between two English translations of the Holy Quran in terms of metadiscourse features usage on. For this purpose, two English translations of the Holy Quran by Itani (2012) and Yousef Ali (1992) were selected as the corpus of the study. For tical framework, a model of metadiscourse features proposed by Hyland (2005) was utilized for data analysis. In order to analyze the translations, ine Corpus Software was exploited. The quantitative analysis of the data revealed that interactive metadiscourse features were higher in frequency onal ones. Also, it was observed that within the interactive metadiscourse features, transitions were the most frequent type as compared with hedges the most frequent in interactional ones. Finally, while in Yousef Ali's translation, interactive metadiscourse features were the main trend, in Itani's the interactional metadiscourse features were the dominant attribute. The findings of this study have useful implications for those interested in the fields of translation contrastive and corpus-based studies.

- *The Holy Quran, metadiscourse, interactive features, interactional features, corpus studies, translation*

- Mehrdad Vasheghani Farahani and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

loring the Washback Effect of General English Test of the Ph.D. Entrance Exam on Science and Humanities Students' Perceptions and Practices

Testing holds an important place in the Iranian test-oriented context where the entrance examinations have serious educational and occupational his study aimed to explore the potential washback effects of the General English Language Test of the Ph.D. (GELTP) as part of the Ph.D. entrance n on the humanities and science students' perceptions and practices. The study also examined the students' language learning needs to examine the

dence between the test taker's language needs and the GELTP requirement and content. To this end, the data were collected through conducting

with 16 Ph.D. students and the administration of a questionnaire to 560 students. The results revealed minor differences in the GELTP washback

s the science and humanities perceptions and practices. Moreover, the findings showed some mismatch between the test takers' language needs and

ntent that affected the test washback effects negatively. The findings can have implications for raising the education and assessment authorities'

awareness to employ the students' feedbacks in designing and modifying high-stakes tests.

- *Washback, GELTP, Students' Perceptions, Students' Practices, Disciplinary Variations*

- Fatemeh Abbasian, Mansoor Tavakoli, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- **14 - The Impact of Weblog Task Assessment on Iranian EFL Learners' Reading Ability**

ose of this study was to investigate the impact of weblog task assessment on Iranian EFL learners' reading ability. To this purpose, a group of 30

anguage students (both male and female) in Rozaneh Language Institute in Najafabad were selected based on their performance on the OPT. The

hers tried to select a homogeneous sample in terms of age factor and proficiency level. The homogeneous students were randomly assigned to

al and control groups. With the exception of the control group, both experimental groups received treatment. Group A received journalist tasks and

eived mystery tasks. The experimental groups were treated through a weblog designed by the present researchers. Before performing the treatment,

ts were tested to estimate their reading ability. At the end of the experiment, the participants took another test on reading comprehension. The scores

were analyzed and interpreted using ANOVA. The findings revealed that the journalist and mystery tasks groups outperformed the control group.

e mystery task proved more effective. The findings of the study can be very beneficial for the teachers of English who wish to improve Iranian EFL

learners' reading ability. Actually, blogs enable us to exploit learning as a natural part of everyday life.

- *Weblog, reading ability, proficiency level, journalist tasks, mystery tasks*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi, Marjan Zamani

- **15 - Mediated Discourse Analysis: An Investigation into Noe-rooz Discourse Traditions in Iranian Culture**

nly by Scollon's models of mediated discourse analysis, the present study is to analyze Noe-rooz (New Year) discourse traditions in Iranian culture.

course analysis (MDA), a hybrid ethnographic/sociolinguistic approach rooted in cultural-historical activity and practice theories, analyzes mediated

h objects and meditational means. The focus of this study is on what Iranians do at the beginning of the New Year including their verbal language;

ences as prayers for the time of transition to the New Year and their actions of preparing a specific spread called Haft Seen as well as the tradition of

relatives and friends. The purpose here is not to merely discuss such sentences (prayers) and other tools of Noe-rooz traditions in Iran, but the

of discourse with social practices, all which have become sociocultural norms for Iranian people. This study also analyzes the discourse and action

latives and friends through Scollon's (2005) model of cycles. The present investigation makes it explicit that if we go deep into a special moment of

ns and traditions, e.g. the New Year and its subsequent discourse and actions in Iran, the role of culture and beliefs of a nation will emerge.

- *mediated discourse analysis, cultural tools, mediated action, Noe-rooz traditions, practice*

- Zohreh Kashkouli & Hossein Vahid dastjerdi

16 - A Stylistic Approach to Translation: Figurative language devices in the Persian renderings of Alcott's Little Women

study aimed firstly at investigating the impact of translators' style on figurative language translation from English into Persian. Secondly, it intended ich strategies were most frequently adopted by Persian translators to translate figures of speech into Persian. Lastly, the study sought to check the nsference of figurative features of literary texts in English-Persian renderings. To achieve these purposes, the English novel, Little Women by Alcott s three Persian translations by Raiszadeh (1997), Akhavan (1996), and Morvarid (2000) were used as the materials of the study. The original novel, s three selected translations, were first studied carefully by the researchers and about fifty percent of the novel was chosen to be analyzed in terms of eech, which are part of stylistic features of any literary text. Then, the figures of speech in the stated sample, besides the Persian equivalents of each ed by the three translators, were identified. Finally, a hybrid model incorporating 5 strategies retrieved from Newmrak's (1988) and Baker's (1992) f translating figurative language was utilized to examine the identified tropes and determine the type and number of strategies employed by any anslator. The obtained results revealed that figurative language devices were translated from the source into the target language through a variety of strategies, which can be indicative of the translator's stylistic tendencies.

- *Translator's voice, style, literary devices, novel, figurative language*

- Farahnaz Safaei & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

17 - Drawing Up a Medical Syllabus by Integrating the Gamified Blended Module of L2 English Learning

oduction: Nowadays, mobile-mediated learning has become a primary concern of scholars applying the blended method of L2 teaching and learning. hile, prevailing game apps on mobile devices, namely m-games, have broadened the educators' pedagogical outlook. In view of that, this study ed to compare the efficacy of team- (vs. individual) teaching on learning L2 through the medium of mgame- mediated blended learning method. his quasi-experimental study embraced triangulation research design. To that end, 86 male and female students from Ahvaz JondiShapur University ciences were selected through stratified sampling method. Afterwards, 76 students were homogenized through the application of Vocabulary Levels to learn L2 vocabulary and reading comprehension in the individual- or team-teaching situations. The instrumentation included VLT, pre-research e and interview as well as formative assessment. The reliability of the instrumentation was calculated through KR-21 method and Cronbach's alpha. se, their validity was authenticated by five TEFL experts. In addition to debriefing the participants through questionnaire and interview, tracing ts' performance through paper-andpencil exercises, m-games (native vs. prefabricated), and also tailor-made tests over 18 m-game-based blended pared the ground for embarking on the triangulation design. For analyzing the data, SPSS version 21 along with descriptive and inferential statistics ed. Results: In the end, the t-tests analyses showed that a range of situational and social factors were found to affect participants' L2 learning. In the ein, team-teaching situation was of palpable interest to participants to expedite their L2 learning via mgame- based blended module (p < 0.01).

Conclusion: In effect, welding native m-game into the proper pedagogical situations culminate in students' outperformance.

- *Cell Phones, Game, Language, Learning, Reading, Vocabulary*

- Saeed Khazaie,Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **18 - Impact of Dynamic Assessment on Iranian EFL Learners' Picture-cued Writing**

Iran, most English teachers' method of teaching writing is merely to have students do some writing exercises or simply to give them writing tests instruction, but writing is not an easy task for students, and teachers should be able to do more to facilitate their students' writing. One of the ways is dynamic assessment via graduated prompt. The graduated prompting procedure provides intervention in the form of predetermined standardized are sequenced from general to more specific. The present study aimed at investigating the effect of DA on the improvement of Iranian intermediate ners' picture-cued writing tasks. The study was conducted with 35 Iranian EFL learners (male and female) who were randomly selected from an e population pool of 70 EFL learners enrolled in two language institutes in Esfahan, Iran. The data were collected via a pretest, a posttest and a e. The analysis of the test scores through t-test revealed that the experimental group did statistically better in the test. Furthermore, almost all of the nts held positive attitudes toward writing, and their confidence in their own English writing ability increased. The implication of the study is that dynamic assessment via graduated prompt can be incorporated into the regular writing program.

- *Key words: dynamic assessment, graduated prompting procedure, picture-cued writing task*

- Raheleh Taheri,Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **19 - Translation of Binomials in Hard News: A contrastive study of English and Persian**

as an attempt to appraise the naturalness of translated binomials in hard news and to recognize the most frequently-used translation strategies in this his purpose, the researchers used Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) categorization of strategies as the model of study. The obtained results showed that frequently-used strategies are respectively as follows: "Literal translation", "Modulation", "Transposition", "Loan translation" (borrowing), and "Adaptation" was not used in this research by the participants. Also, males used "Literal translation" more than "Modulation" possibly because of und knowledge and their interest in hard news, while females used "Modulation" more than "Literal translation" because of their psychological and emotional attitudes towards hard news.

- *binomials, collocations, hard news, conjunctions, naturalness, modulation, reduplication*

- Shima Hejazi and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **20 - Translation and Inner State: The impact of interpreters' extraversion/introversion on accuracy and sentence length**

study investigated the impact of interpreters' extroversion/introversion on interpretation accuracy. It was also designed to explore the relationship troversion/ introversion and the length of interpreted sentences. To achieve these purposes, first a placement test (i.e. Oxford Placement Test), was ered to 65 senior university translation students at Feizol-Islam non-governmental institute of higher education in order to select a homogeneous . Based on the results, 30 students with the same level of language proficiency were specified. Then, an extroversion/introversion test (Al-Shalabi un to set apart extrovert and introvert participants. Finally, both groups were asked to interpret a VOA audio track. Analysis of the obtained results t both extroversion and introversion affect interpretation accuracy, with the difference that introvert interpretation accuracy overweighed extrovert

on accuracy. Also, in terms of the length of the interpreted sentences, the results showed that the average length of extrovert interpreters' sentences

than those of introvert interpreters' sentences and source text sentences. The findings have implications for teachers of interpretation courses and

to test their students concerning extroversion and introversion before teaching, and to base their instruction on the fact that psychological moods

affect the extent of their students' performance as regards translation accuracy.

- *Introversion, extroversion, interpretation, accuracy, sentence length*
  - Elaheh Sadeghi and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد ●

- **21 - Translation and Anxiety: A study of anxiety effect on translators' performance in terms of speed and accuracy**

on is a mental process needing sufficient concentration. Anxiety is mental too, but a mental disorder that makes mind busy and can lead to lack of

on. Since translation requires concentration, the present study investigated the impact of anxiety on translation speed and accuracy. To this purpose,

igan English Proficiency Test was given to one hundred M.A. students of translation to select the most proficient among them. Then, Beck Anxiety

y (Beck 1993) was administered to forty participants who were at the same level of language proficiency in order to determine the extent of their

selected participants were then asked to translate ten paragraphs about anxiety to estimate their translation accuracy and speed. The analysis of their

e showed that anxiety affects translation accuracy insignificantly, but there is a significant difference between translation speeds of translators with

different levels of anxiety.

- *Accuracy, anxiety, mental disorder, performance, translation speed*
  - Afsaneh Ravakhah and Hossein Vahid iDastjerd
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد ●

- **22 - A study of Iranian EFL teachers' perceptions and practices regarding learner autonomy**

study attempts to investigate Iranian EFL high school teachers' perceptions about the importance of autonomy promoting strategies. The study also

investigate the actual practice of the participant teachers for promoting their learners' autonomy. For this purpose, a questionnaire adopted from

7) was distributed among 97 Iranian EFL high school teachers. Among the participants, 88 answered the questionnaires completely and constituted

ize of the study. Wilcoxon Ranks Test revealed a significant difference between the teachers' perception and their practice. Additionally, interview

xplored to delve into the problems which cause the gap. The interviewees referred to lack of time, university entrance exam, as well as insufficient

ing as the major causes of the problem. The findings provide implications for language teachers and those in charge of teacher education programs.

- *learner autonomy; teachers' perception; teachers' practice; questionnaire; interview*
  - Najmeh Nasri, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi, et al
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری ●

- **23 - An Investigation of Aesthetic Elements in the English Translations of Sa´di´s Golestan: Textual Level in Focus**

y accepted that translating poetry is more challenging than other types of translation due to the importance of transferring both form and meaning in

translator should make decision whether sacrifice the form for the meaning or vice versa. The translation of poetry to poetry also entails not only

e words and their meaning but also figurative language, rhyme, rhythm, tone of the poem and other elements of poetry must be transferred as beauty

ul. This study aims at investigating the aesthetic elements in the two English translations of the two pieces of poetry of Sa´di´s Golestan by Rehatsek (1880) and Eastwick (1888) based on Vahid et al´s model (2008) at textual level.

- *aesthetic factors, alliteration, assonance, consonance, rhythm, rhyme, textual level, trope, poetry translation*

- Shirin Kherad*, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi and Farzin Fahimnia

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **24 - The effects of integrating ICT resources into reading comprehension in Iranian high school**

urpose of the present study was to investigate the reasons and influential factors behind teachers' attitudes, use or non-use of information and on technology (ICT) resources in vocabulary instruction in Iranian High School context. To have a better understanding of the effects of Integrating rces into vocabulary instruction in Iranian High School Context with the use or non-use of (ICT) resources, the teachers' attitudes, perception and ons were tested through various types of questionnaires and interviews as well as a comparison between the results obtained from immediate and osttests of the students whose teachers integrated ICT resources with those whose teachers took the ordinary rout of teaching. The immediate and ests of sixty students whose teachers showed willingness to integrating ICT resources into vocabulary instruction were compared with those of sixty s whose teachers took the traditional procedures of teaching vocabulary. Inferential and statistical description of their finals revealed that the former ed the latter. It was also revealed that females were more successful than their male counterparts, even with the same background knowledge. The urther showed that after taking part in computer in-service training, almost all the teachers became interested in integrating ICT resources in their e findings also illustrated the importance of teachers' vision of technology itself, their readiness to use ICT resources, their experience with it, the e of in-service training, their level of computer skill and competence, the cultural environment surrounding them, and the introduction of ICT to schools and English institutes which could result in shaping their attitudes, perceptions and motivation toward computer technology.

- *information and communication technology; attitudes; perception; motivation; in-service training*

- Davood Jafari, Azizolah Dabaghi, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

- **25 - Iranian EFL teachers' practices and learner autonomy: Do gender, educational degree, and experience matter?**

he importance of learner autonomy (LA) and considering the prominent role of teachers in this respect, the present study investigated: (1) Iranian foreign language teachers' practices for promoting high school students' autonomy, (2) possible differences among teachers' practices with different l degrees, levels of experience, and gender, and (3) factors which, in teachers' opinion, affect their practices for promoting LA. To this purpose, 80 elected teachers answered Chang's (2007. "The Influence of Group Processes on Learners' Autonomous Beliefs and Behaviours." System 35 (3):) questionnaire. The statistical analysis revealed no significant difference between the experienced/inexperienced and BA/ MA groups. However, rs were found to outperform males in using specific strategies. Moreover, the interviewed teachers believed that their practices could be affected by factors such as resources, teacher training, freedom in syllabus and tests, as well as students', parents', and principals' expectations. The findings of this study provide functional pedagogical implications for language teachers and teacher educators

- *Learner autonomy; teachers' practices; gender; experience; educational*

- Najmeh Nasri, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdy, Abbass Eslami Rasekh & Zahra Amirian

- An Investigation into Persian Translations of English Stative Verbs in Wuthering Heights: Adequacy and Acceptability in Focus

tative verbs are the verbs which usually refer to states. These states are different in various situations. 2So, translating stative verbs and conveying oads of such verbs are important; therefore a translator who translates these verbs must have the full knowledge of source and target languages and e text. Aim of the present study is investigation of acceptability and adequacy of Persian translations of English stative verbs in Wuthering Heights)4) and the extent to which these verbs convey semantic loads. For this purpose, Wuthering Heights novel (Bronte, 2004) and its Persian translation lated by AliAsghar Bahrambeigi) were used. Toury's initial norm was used as model in this study. 114 stative verbs from Wuthering Heights novel 004) and 5its Persian translation (1996, translated by AliAsghar Bahrambeigi) were selected from Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English rryanpur Progressive English-Persian Dictionary (1999) by simple random sampling and studied according to their explanations and its meanings in ctionary of Contemporary English (2006) and in Persian in The Aryanpur Progressive English-Persian Dictionary (1999). The researcher recognized tegy; i.e. acceptability and adequacy, was used for Persian translation of each stative verb and then calculated the percentages and frequencies of and adequacy. The results showed that most of stative verbs were translated acceptably, but a few of them were translated adequately. The findings revealedthat Persian equivalents of such verbs convey semantic loads to a large extent.

- *stative verbs, adequecy, acceptability, semantic load*
- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi, Nasim Daniarzadeh

- 27 - Assessment of Semantic Adequacy: English translations of Persian official texts in focus

of Semantic Adequacy: English translations of Persian official texts in focus Abstract--Translation quality assessment is one of the growing fields of udies that focuses on the relationship between the source and target language. This relationship involves vocabulary, grammar, syntax and semantics ages. The semantic adequacy of the translation is one of the main concerns of experts in the field of translation. The present study was an attempt to semantic adequacy of English translations of Persian official texts done at Iranian accredited translation offices. To this purpose, 90 Persian articles on done at Iranian accredited offices (in the years 2012-2014), were selected and their quality was measured based on ATA (American Translation framework which includes 22 errors types. Then, the related frequency chart and percentage diagram were devised based on the frequency of errors ple. Finally, the total percentage of errors which affects semantic adequacy was calculated. The results revealed that great effort should be made by edited offices translators to reduce the number of errors in the translations of official texts. Actually, it was disclosed that due to the importance of ntic adequacy in translating such texts, translators are in urgent need of continuously enhancing their knowledge of language and translation.

- *legal translation, Translation Quality Assessment, semantic adequacy, accredited offices*
- Narges Jamali and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

t-modern Elements in Translation: A case study of Persian translation of McCarthy's The Road based on Newmark's categorization of procedures

slation has been one of the areas in translation that has been done since the ancient times. Postmodern literature is a specific type of literary text that

ern elements and these elements are difficult both to recognize and translate as the translators may lack the knowledge of postmodern literature and

Even if the translator has the knowledge of postmodern literature, he or she may not be able to translate those elements appropriately as they may be

anslate. Therefore, the preset study explored the way postmodern elements were dealt with in translating Cormac McCarthy's The Road (2006) from

Persian based on Newmark's (1988) framework. The researcher identified the procedures employed and the extent to which the translator had been

preserve the postmodern elements from English into Persian. Overall, five types of postmodern elements were identified in the source text. The

n elements that were observed in the source text were violence, chaos, paranoia, irony and fragmentation. Forty four parts containing postmodern

ts were identified and compared with their Persian translations. The procedures employed by the Persian translator of The Road for translating

n elements were as follow: literal translation, adaptation, literal translation plus addition, equivalence, functional equivalent, literal translation plus

eduction, omission, descriptive equivalent, functional equivalent plus addition, literal translation plus explicitation, equivalence plus addition, literal

plus addition plus explicitation, functional equivalent plus reduction, adaptation plus addition, explicitation plus addition and literal translation plus

he Persian translator of Cormac McCarthy's The Road had been able to completely maintain the postmodern elements in translating from English in

rcent of the cases and he had been able to maintain them partially in 15.688 percent of the case and had not been able to preserve the postmodern

elements in 5 percent of the cases.

- *postmodern, procedure, translation, Peter Newmark, Cormac McCarthy*
- Ashkan Kosari and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **29 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Translation: Semantic Accuracy and Time Span in Focus**

ranslation is a process which needs concentration and a relaxed mind. Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a mental disorder which causes the

repeat something continuously so that it is done in the best way. As both translation and OCD are mental processes, this study has investigated the

ween these two mental processes. For this purpose, at first Oxford Placement Test was given to 100 advanced university translation students. Then,

nts who were at the same level of language proficiency were given Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCD) test to check the degree of

rder. They were then asked to translate a chosen text. The rater suggested 40 minutes for the translation of this text and asked the participants to

duration of their translation. The data were then studied based on Holmes's map of translation studies (Holmes 1988). The results showed that OCD

th translation accuracy and translation time. The findings of this research makes translators informed that mental processes can affect translation

n fact, translators with OCD need more time for translation, which causes some problems in cases when urgent translation is needed. Based on the

results of this study, it is clear that translators with OCD problems are not reliable for translation tasks.

- *Keywords: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, performance, semantic translation, translation accuracy*
- Nayereh Davari,Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **30 - A CDA Representation of the May 31, 2010 Gaza-Bound Aid Flotilla Raid Portrayal of the Events and Actors**

ia as both a site and a process of social interaction and ideological construction (van Dijk 1993) play a unique role and carry a signifying power in social thinking and disseminating social knowledge on issues related to national or international agendas, and in representing events in particular clough 1995). Through a comparative analysis of 30 articles from four newspapers on the events of May 31, 2010 Gaza-bound aid flotilla raid and rmath, the present study examined the discursive properties of the articles in the process of construction of the events and representation of their through in and out-group identity. Using van Dijk's (1991) approach to news analysis and drawing on the analytical framework of transitivity and esion proposed in Halliday (1994), the study investigated the representation of the events and social actors. The results revealed the links between certain discourse strategies realized in certain linguistic forms and the role of ideologies and power relations underlying such forms and strategies.

- *critical discourse analysis, social actors and events, Systemic Functional Grammar, in-and out-group identity, Gaza raid*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi and Fatemeh Abbasian

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله •

- **31 - An Investigation of Virtual and Hardcopy Persian Rendering of English Novels: A cultural approach**

ring of novels is an emerging phenomenon in translation studies in which novels are actually translated and uploaded chapter by chapter at websites . Regarding the rate of chapters downloaded, the acceptability of virtual translation among novel readers is investigated. As far as translation norms ed, however, there seems to be no control over the process or the product of translation in this type of rendering. That is due to plenty of limitations egal publication of such translated texts in the form of a hardcopy. Thus, virtual translators tend to publish their products online-a much easier way, ny academic supervision. Taking this lack of control into consideration, it is assumed that there should be some differences between virtual and translations of novels in all aspects. Accordingly, based on the distinction between two key cultural strategies of domestication and foreignization d by Venuti (1998a), the present study explores the ways in which foreign literature has been portrayed in Persian through virtual and hardcopy of novels. Focusing on these two strategies and investigating four English novels with their Persian virtual and hardcopy translations, it is revealed omestication is the dominant strategy in hardcopy renderings, whereas virtual renderings tend to make use of foreignization more frequently.

- *Domestication, Foreignization, Virtual Translation, Novels, Culture Specific Items.*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Samaneh Aminpour

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله •

32 - A Comparative Study of the Picture Of Dorian Gray and Its Two Persian Translations in Terms of Cohesive Devices

sidered the importance of cohesion in producing a fluent and meaningful text, this study attempts, based on Halliday and Hassan (1976) 's model of to compare the English text The Picture of Dorian Gray (Oscar Wilde, 1982) with its two Persian translations by Tahami (2013) and Mashayekhi vestigate the strategies applied by the two translators in transferring cohesive devices, and to scrutinize the effects of the translators' choices on the ce of the intended meaning to the target language. To this purpose, the cohesive devices (reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical the source text were identified and compared with those in the target texts. These devices were compared intralingually between the two target texts results of this quantitative and descriptive study revealed that there is not a one-to-one relationship between the source text and target texts in terms devices due to the grammatical differences between the two languages and the deletion or addition of some information to the target text to convey . However, such differences do not damage the transference of the intended meaning to the target language. Also, it was shown that the patterns of

sive devices, except the substitution element, are not the same in the two target texts either, because of stylistic or other differences. These findings require more attention on the part of translators when dealing with these devices which can finally will lead to higher quality renderings.

- *Coherence, Cohesive Devices, Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction, Collocation and Reiteration.*
  - Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Elaheh Pirmoradian
  - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

ng Methods and Educational Atmosphere in Isfahan English Language Institutes: Do Teachers and Learning Facilities Make a Difference?

ent situation of EFL teaching in Today's Iran institutes has led many people toward private English Language Institutes. In the present study, the rs have tried to investigate ten of the top institutes of Isfahan (a metropolitan city located in central Iran), in order to analyze their main teaching find about their possible key elements of success. To this purpose, the selection of the top institutes was done according to a set of criteria based on gst 43 active boy institutes of the city, 10 were chosen. Then, in a narrower selection, 190 students and 23 teachers from 2-3 of the high intermediate ach selected institute, were chosen to reply to the researcher-made questionnaires. The required data were derived from these questionnaires and an check list, and then they were analyzed on a single-question basis. The analysis showed that factors like proximity to institute, physical atmosphere es, teachers' freedom of choice in supplementary methods, fame of the institute, the type of the activities infiltrated in textbooks, financial factors, more, were all vital parameters in establishing and running successful EFL institutes. The findings of this study can be exploited to enhance the itutes' quality level by considering such educational factors in language teaching institutes. They can also help new founders decide where and how to establish a quality language institute in similar contexts the world over.

- *English language institutes, educational atmosphere, teaching methods, educational factors, quality language institutes*
  - Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Mohammad Javad Baghazadeh Naini
  - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

A qualitative investigation into the effects of pragmatic instruction on Iranian EFL learners' production of suggestions and requests

fact that unlike grammatical errors, pragmatic errors may cause communication breakdown, studies in the area of interlanguage pragmatics have r emphasis on the instruction of second/foreign language pragmatics. As thus, the present study investigated the relative effectiveness of four types ased instruction on the type of strategies the Iranian learners' of English used in making suggestions and requests. Over a 16 week course, input hrough video clips was enhanced through: a) metapragmatic explanation (N=21), b) form-comparison (N=21), c) meaning-focused (N=28), and d) cally enhanced input at a university in Iran with female undergraduates majoring in English Translation. The four treatment groups were compared ol group (N=15) on the strategies they used for making suggestions and requests on the pre-tests and post-tests, consisting of two production tasks: ssage on an answering machine and sending an email. The qualitative analysis of the utterances produced by the participants indicated that there was ift in the strategies the participants used from informal and inappropriate to appropriate strategies. The results are discussed with implications for classroom practices and future research.

- *EFL context; input-based instruction; pragmatic instruction; requests; suggestions; qualitative research*
  - Ghavamnia, M., Eslami-Rasekh, A.,Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
  - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

ating the effects of explicit and implicit instruction on Iranian EFL learners' pragmatic development: Speech acts of request and suggestion

study aimed at investigating the impact of explicit and implicit teaching on the acquisition of the speech acts of requests and suggestions by Iranian rs. To do so, 60 homogenous adult Iranian intermediate EFL learners attending a language institute in Isfahan, Iran, were randomly assigned to two icit Group (EG) and Implicit Group (IG). A pre-test was given to the two groups to measure the participants' ability to use requests and suggestions reatment. Then, both groups were exposed to videos of short conversations including the speech acts under study. The instructional treatment for the ed a FonFS paradigm characterized by explicitness and deduction followed by a variety of drills, while the instruction for the IG involved a FonF aracterized by input enhancement and recasts. The results of the post-test, administered after the treatment, indicated that both explicit and implicit erted a significant effect on the learners' production of requests and suggestions in English. It was also found that there was no statically significant difference between the aforementioned methods of instruction with regard to their effects on learners' pragmatic development.

- *interlanguage pragmatics; explicit instruction; implicit instruction; speech acts*
- Rezvani, E.,Eslami-Rasekh, A.,Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

- **36 - Critical contrastive rhetoric in action: Iranian EFL learners' writing in focus**

appearance in the domain of critical pedagogy, critical contrastive rhetoric has been used as an approach to critically investigate the cultural and ifferences involved in structuring texts. Based on the assumptions behind poststructuralist, postcolonial, and postmodern critiques of language and study attempts to examine new and additive ways of writing in a group of EFL learners by raising her critical awareness of rhetorical organization of r tongue and the target language. To this end, data were triangulated from different sources: in-depth daily observations, audio-tapes of interviews, n discussion and reflective questionnaire. The results indicated that through the dialogical and problem-posing processes, students became more reflective on the differences between the complex web of rhetoric in their L1 and L2.

- *critical contrastive rhetoric; contrastive rhetoric; cultural difference; written discourse; action research*
- Rafiee, M., Vahid Dastjerdi, H.,Tavakoli, M.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

37 - The effects of input-enhanced instruction on Iranian EFL learners' production of appropriate and accurate suggestions

dy investigates the relative effectiveness of four types of input-enhanced instruction on the development of Iranian EFL learners' production of y appropriate and grammatically accurate suggestions. Over a 16-week course, input delivered through video clips was enhanced differently in four s: (1) metapragmatic explanation (n = 21), (2) form-comparison (n = 21), (3) typographically enhanced input along with input flooding (n = 25) and ning-focused (n = 28). The four treatment groups were compared with a control group (n = 15) on pre-test and post-test performance, each test two production tasks: leaving a message on an answerphone and sending an email. The results revealed that the treatment groups improved on the comparison to the pre-test, outperforming the control group. Although this improvement was significant for all four treatment groups on the email rm-comparison and the metapragmatic explanation groups performed significantly better than the other two treatment groups on the answerphone

...udy proposes that pedagogic treatment in this area of research is better operationalised by degree of input enhancement than by dichotomies such as explicit versus implicit or deductive versus inductive learning.

- *interlanguage pragmatics; speech act of suggesting; pragmatic instruction; input enhancement*
  - M. Ghavamniaa, A. Eslami-Rasekha & H. Vahid Dastjerdia
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

...UTER RESOURCES VS. ORDINARY PROCEDURES OF VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION: A STUDY OF IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL EFL LEARNERS INTEGRATING ICT RESOURCES

...ngs have always been interested in learning and/ or acquiring a second language. The role of learning vocabulary in English as a second or foreign ...ESL or EFL) context is crucial and cannot be ignored. Research studies done on first and/ or second /foreign language (L2) vocabulary acquisition ...nged the researchers' focus toward several significant topics such as what it means to know a word, how many words natives know and how they ...which words learners need to know to use in another language, and how they should apply them in meaningful communication. The present study ...explore the possible effects of teachers' attitudes and perception towards integrating information and communication technology(ICT) resources into ...struction. Two groups of teachers were invited to cooperate with the researcher, those who were interested in applying ICT resources and those who ...nary processes of language instruction. Their students were appointed into experimental and control groups, two in each considering their gender to ...ossible differences between males and females performance in vocabulary learning. After the treatment, the students were required to take part in ...and delayed post-tests. The obtained results showed that the students whose teachers had positive attitudes and perceptions towards integrating ICT ...ad a better performance than those whose teachers neither had positive attitudes nor were eager to use ICT resources. The results also revealed that ...integrating ICT resources, teachers can help their students strengthen their vocabulary acquisition and as a result, have a better view of reading ...sion and communicate with each other more efficiently. Furthermore, the results indicated that girls outperformed in their immediate and post-tests when their teachers have positive attitudes towards integrating ICT resources into vocabulary instruction.

- *Computer-assisted language learning, lexical items, interactional hypothesis, Integrated ICT Resources, vocabulary instruction*
  - Davood Jafari, Azizollah Dabaghi & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

...ulation of Realities through Euphemistic and Derogatory Terms and Phrases in Political Texts: Obama's actions regarding American Gulf Oil Spill

...of political media discourse, following Van Dijk's multi-disciplinary (2006) framework, takes a closer look at the manipulation of realities in texts ...iscursive strategies of euphemization and derogation (praising and criticizing). Taking a critical discourse analysis (CDA) perspective, this paper ...xtual data from sixteen opinion articles and editorials published in four American newspapers (The Washington Post, The Washington Times, The ...k Post, and The New York Times) concerning the actions taken by the US President, Barack Obama, to control the Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill. The ...revealed that these opinion articles and editorials represent the same social actors and events differently by choosing such discursive features as ...istic and derogatory terms, phrases and strategies. Moreover, the critical text analysis revealed that the political approach of each newspaper is ...ed and can be traced in the language it produces. In other words, depending on the political party it is supporting, each newspaper manipulates its

ither praise or criticize the actions taken by president Obama concerning the Gulf oil spill. It seems that The Washington times and The New York

the opposing political party and mostly criticize the president of their country, while most of the actions taken by the president concerning this issue

ed by The New York Times. As for The Washington Post, it criticizes some actions of the president, but not as much as The Washington times and

The New York Post.

erms: CDA, Gulf oil spill, political media discourse, euphemization, derogation, discursive features, Van Dijk's multi-disciplinary framework

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Sara Hashemi Shahraki

- **40 - Voice Analysis in English and Persian Persuasive Texts: Pedagogical in focus**

pose of this study is to investigate how voice is realized by Iranian EFL learners in persuasive English and Persian text types. This discourse-related

equired criterion for writing acceptable English. However, L2 learners from cultures other than English might face problems in realizing it, or even

ll through their writing. In this connection, the present study attempted to discover the possible relationship between the intensity of voice and the

ality of text. Thus, thirty university students were selected as participants. They were asked to write in both English and Persian a persuasive text

ame subject matter. Then, their writings were rated in terms of intensity of voice and the overall quality based on Jacobs' voice intensity scale and

rall quality scale (1981), respectively. The analysis of their productions indicated that there is a significant relationship between voice intensity and

features, and overall quality; while no relationship was found between English and Persian voice intensity. Therefore, voice deserves more attention

of writing instructor, as it could enrich the quality of L2 learners' written productions with more sense of naturalness and smoothness. Moreover,

esigners can incorporate English writing materials with various aspects of this critical notion, in addition to other language rhetoric, for learners at

appropriate language proficiency level.

- *Voice, identity, quality of writing, discursive features, non-discursive features*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi and Shiva Javdan

- **41 - The Multi-Layered Title: Problems and Procedures of Translating Books'Titles**

multi-layered and functional in nature. In the recent years, the academic field of titrology has paid particular attention to the analysis of titles from

pes, but research on the translation of titles has been very limited, especially in the context of Persian language. This study has addressed structural

nd generic peculiarities of book titles and investigates the translation methods adopted by Iranian translators. To this aim 180 English book titles and

slations were analyzed according to the methodology proposed by Nord (1995) and their translation strategy is categorized according to Vinay-

model of translation strategies. The results showed Iranian translators' preference of direct translation methods, while indirect strategies were applied

where generic conventions and cultural differences imprinted structural and lexical shifts.

- *Title, Genre, Translation strategies, Titrology*

- Fatima Moravej Mehr, Azizollah Dabbaghi and Hussein Vahid Dastjerdi

...isiting "Retranslation Hypothesis": A Comparative Analysis of Stylistic Features in the Persian Retranslations of Pride and Prejudice,

...ntext of literary translation studies, a translation can be challenged at any time, which may lead to its retranslation. According to "Retranslation ...", first translations tend to be more target- oriented than subsequent, more recent translations. Retranslations, the hypothesis claims, get closer to the ..., resulting in a more accomplished target text. Several different factors are found to make "Re-translation Hypothesis" possible. Yet the extent to ...ypothesis is supported by empirical evi-dence is in question. Thus, the present study, in order to test the validity of "Retranslation Hypothesis" and ...ary nature of retranslations over time, as stated by Robinson (1999), selected three chap-ters of Austin's classic novel, Pride and Prejudice (1813), ...th its first and subsequent transla- tions into Persian. The comparative analysis of three stylistic features (type/token ratio, average sentence length, ...sentation) between the source and the translated texts was underpinned by Baker's (2000) and Short's (1996) methodologies for investigating style ...s of measuring degrees of closeness or divergence, and charting the treatment of the retranslation over time. In partial support of "Retranslation ... the findings of this study revealed a more source-text oriented nature for re- translations in an attempt of the translators to keep the original stylistic ...ct. Thus, it can be claimed that the Hypothesis is valid to some extent in this respect. The findings of the present study may prove to be useful to the ... translators of foreign literary works in that they show the prevailing approach applied by the first and later translators. In addition, the findings can ...reat help to the pub- lishers and editors of literary translations, in terms of the necessity of producing retranslations over time or reprinting first translations.

...nslation Hypothesis"; Retranslation; Stylistic Features; Supplementary Nature; Type/Token Ratio; Sentence Length; Speech Representation

- Vahid Dastjerdi, H., Mohammadi, A.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **43 - Technical Translation: A Study of Interference in Three Persian Translations of "Software Engineering",**

...nt work is a study of technical translation to examine the negative impact of the source text's lexis and syntax on the target text. In this respect, a ...t – a university textbook – and its three Persian translations were investigated. The focus of the study was on the notion of interference in translation ...been less touched in translation studies. The objective was to specify the ways interference affects comprehensibility. Based on Göpferich (2009), ...nsibility encompasses six dimensions from which the dimension of simplicity was scrutinized in this study. The results showed that most cases of ...erference were due to choosing wrong or meaningless equivalents. They also showed that the extent of lexical interference was higher than that of ...interference. The findings will hopefully have some implications for professional translators and translation students in producing more accurate translations.

- *technical translation, interference, comprehensibility, literal translation, translationese*
- Hosseinimanesh, L., Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **44 - Back Translation vs. Collaborative Translation: A Comparative Study of Persian Subtitles in English Movies**

...tion is a common technique to assess the accuracy of translation, but its application in different contexts is often subject to controversy. The aim of ...aper is first to check the appropriateness of back translation for movie subtitling purposes on the one hand and on the other, to see which technique

better translation, collaborative translation or back translation. To achieve this aim, 50 Persian sentences with problems in their translations were

elected from Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone subtitled by Kalhor (2001), the most commonly used subtittled version of this movie in Iran,

hrough back translation technique. The participants of the study were 90 undergraduate students of English translation at the University of Isfahan

ady watched the movie. The new translations suggested by the participants were then compared with the translations made in a collaborative way. A

on of different versions of the sentences proved that back translation is an appropriate technique for testing the translation of subtitles. It was also

revealed that students involved in collaborative translation outperformed those using the back translation technique.

- *back translation, collaborative translation, translation assessment, Harry Potter*
- Khosravani, Y., Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

Metaphors in Sacred Texts: A study of the procedures used in the English translations ofImamSajad's (AS) Sahifah As-Sajjadiah

attempts to study the procedures followed by English translators in translating metaphors of sacred texts from Arabic into English; in this study the

Sajjadiah has specially been in focus. To achieve this purpose the following research question was conceived: Are the metaphors of the Sahifah As-

slated into English literally or freely? Then based on the content and extent of each supplication, a group of 54 metaphors of that book was selected

on of selected metaphors by two English translators, namely William C. Chittic (1978) and Sayyid Ahmad Muhani (1984), were compared with the

ones. Throughout this study the researcher moved in the direction of Newmark's theoretical framework regarding definition and procedures of

metaphor. Thus, any translation based on Newmark's first procedure was regarded as literal, and those based on the remaining six procedures were

d as free. The analysis of the data showed that the metaphors of the Sahifah As-Sajjadiah are translated literally into English. The finding of this

an provide students with a better tool for understanding the mechanisms of translating themetaphorsof Sahifah As-Sajjadiah and for evaluating the

translation of sacred texts more objectively.

- *Sahifah As-Sajjadiah, Metaphor, Free Translation, Literal Translation*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H., Shahrokhi, M., & Pirmoradian, S.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

ontrastive corpus-based analysis of the frequency of discourse markers in NE and NNE media discourse: Implications for a "universal discourse comp

examines whether there are differences in the frequency of discourse markers (DMs) between Native English (NE) and Non-native English (NNE)

political media discourse. Based on the grammatical-pragmatic perspective of discourse markers (Fraser, 2004), the discourse markers identified in

a were divided into four semantic categories: contrastive discourse markers (CDM), elaborative discourse markers (EDM), implicative discourse

DM) and temporal discourse markers (TDM). The results revealed that: (i) in both corpora, implicative discourse markers (IDMs) and elaborative

markers (EDMs) have the lowest and highest frequency counts respectively, (ii) there are significant differences across the four types of discourse

both corpora, (iii) there is no significant difference in the aggregated frequency of discourse markers across NE and NNE political news discourse,

re are no relative NE/NNE frequency differences within each category of discourse markers. The findings point to the need for revisiting Kaplan's

ontrastive rhetoric, and provide evidence for the plausibility of a "universal discourse competence" in advanced NNE written discourse.

discourse marker, corpus-based analysis, contrastive interlanguage analysis, contrastive rhetoric, universal discourse competence

- Vaez Dalili, M., Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

lation Strategies Used by Students of Translation, TEFL and Literature: A Study of English-Persian Renderings of Argumentative Texts

aimed to find what distinctive strategies are used in translating argumentative texts by Translation, TEFL (Teaching English as a foreign language) re students. For this purpose, on the basis of a language proficiency test, 90 BA participates were chosen, 30 for each group. Each of these students three argumentative texts. They were asked to translate one of them as a must, and among the other two texts, choose one of them arbitrarily. After form was handed to each student that included Newmark's strategies and their explanations and definitions that they might use for translations. The were asked to mark the strategies they that had applied in their translations. It was found out that the three groups differed in the number of the strategies they used. In fact, Translation students used more strategies.

- *strategy, translation, translator, translation strategies*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H., Yazdani, A.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **48 - Creative and Narrative Writing in L2 Classrooms: Comparing individual and paired task performance**
-
- *Narrative writing, Paired task performance, Creativity*
- Zabihi, R., Rezazadeh, M. & Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

gical manipulation in subtitling: a case study of a speech fragment by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (President of the Islamic Republic of Iran)

ets out to investigate the translation strategies, especially within the domain of non-equivalent options, applied by the subtitler to the English version by Iran's current President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The overall aim is to see whether there is any ideological manipulation in the subtitled version whether or not the emphasis and implications of the speech remain intact. To this end, we will apply a twofold theoretical framework based on the categorization 'euphemism' versus 'derogation' developed by Hodge and Kress on the one hand, and on van Dijk's framework of critical discourse h some supplementary elements on the other. The findings of the study suggest some degree of manipulation concerning some ideologically-loaded terms.

- *critical discourse analysis; political discourse analysis; ideology; manipulation*
- Rasool Moradi Joza, Saeed Ketabia & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

...OURSE ANALYSIS OF SMS JOKES: A CROSSCULTURAL COMPARISON OF JOKE STRATEGIES IN PERSIAN AND ENGLISH

... the newest, easiest, and cheapest mode of communication technology uses nowadays and SMS jokes are one of the most widespread kinds of ...cation opportunity for people. Through SMS jokes people express their philosophical, psychological, sociological, anthropological, and political ...n this study, 2400 Farsi and 1500 English SMS jokes are examined to check the underlying strategies used in them for creating fun and laughter. A ...20 strategies is presented, analysed, compared, and contrasted by the researchers. The results show that English uses all the 20 strategies while Farsi ...strategies. There are also similarities and diff erences in the way people of the two diff erent cultures use these strategies as well as in the frequency of the use of such strategies.

- *SMS, the language of SMS, the functions of SMS, SMS jokes, joke strategies*

- Mohammad Ahmadvand & Hossein Vahid Dastejerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **51 - The sport discourse in the Iranian context: 'Ye Tūp Dâram Ghelghelieh (I have a round ball)**

...ocuses on how meaning is constructed through discourse and, more particularly, through declarations in the Iranian sport context. Given that little is ...t the practices of coaches and players in sport declarations, the present study takes advantage of some tools suggested by Gee, in conjunction with ...ian knowledge, to analyze how meaning is communicated from the 'source discourse' of sport declarations to readers and what problems readers ...utsider) may face in the interpretation of meaning. The data used for this purpose include two declarations issued by Mohammad Mayeli Kohan, the ...ch of the Iran National Football Team. Among the 10 tools utilized in this study, three tools were found to be more in line with Iranian culture than ... Combined with native knowledge of the linguistic, cultural, encyclopedic, and physical contexts, this study reveals that the writer was indirectly pointing to the unprofessionalism, impurity, untruthfulness, and disguise that largely prevail in the Iranian Football community.

- *sport; communication; declarations; local Iranian knowledge; toolkit*

- Reza Zabihi a , Momene Ghadiri a & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **52 - Barriers to Technical Terms in Translation**

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- *Vahid Dastjerdi, H. Talebinezhad, M. R. & Mahmoodi, R.*

- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. Talebinezhad, M. R. & Mahmoodi, R.

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

...tterns of Repetition in Persian and English: A Cross-Linguistic Study of the Two Translations of Waiting for Godot by Samuel Beckett

...his study was to investigate the density of the most frequently used type of cohesive device (repetition) in terms of semantic equivalence in Waiting ...y Beckett (1954) and its two Persian translations by Alizad (2009) and Rastegar (2002). In fact, the original text and the translations were examined ...repetition. The repeated elements were first specified and counted in all the three texts and the density was calculated in each text for comparison.

showed that there was a tendency not to transfer original repetitions-not out of carelessness nor out of linguistic constraints, but out of normative, ...nsiderations. Also, a seemingly contradictory phenomenon occurred, in which new repetitions were introduced by the translators. This could have ...attempt on the part of the translators to avoid repeating the same words or phrases, or to care for other normative considerations like the wish to ...or amplify the text. Also, the results indicated that there was no orderly one to one relationship between the source and target texts with regard to ...epetitions; namely, in one case their number was equal to, while in another case, it was less than that of the original text since the translators tried to ...similar equivalents than repeating the same equivalents over and over. It can therefore be concluded that the two translated texts were statistically different in terms of semantically-loaded repetitions.

- *Cohesion, coherence, lexical cohesion, density, repetition*
  - Taki, S., Mirmiran, P. & Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **54 - Multiple Intelligences in Locally-published ELT Textbooks in Iran**

...aims to investigate the extent to which English textbooks which are locally designed for primary education in Iranian state schools reflect Multiple ...es. Based on the framework of the Theory of Multiple Intelligences, a multiple intelligence checklist was developed to examine each textbook in ...to different intelligences as reflected through different activities and tasks. It has been found that the intelligence profile of English textbooks is ...ly logical-mathematical and visual/spatial. Musical and Verbal/Linguistic intelligence are identified as the least intelligence type, and no example of ...erpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence was found. However, any fair percentage of distribution for the remaining intelligence types was recorded.

- *Multiple Intelligence, Iranian Textbooks, Checklist*
  - Nasiri, M., Ketabi, S. & Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از طرح های درون دانشگاهی

- **55 - Does technology help? Google translation vs. human translation**

...egins with a brief analysis of the importance of translation technology in different spheres of modern life ,followed by a concise history of machine ...ranslation. It then describes the technology available to translators in the first decade of the present century and examines the negative and positive ...achine translation vs. human translation. Therefore with the comparison of Google and human translated texts different (semantic, grammatical and ...errors of the Google translation are analyzed. Finally, the paper considers the impact of new technologies on the professional translator, concluding that s/he will need to acquire new skills in order to remain efficient and competitive in the field.

- *Google translation, human translation, technology, machine translation.*
  - Vahid Dastjerdi, H., Ghobadi, Sh.
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

56 - The Relationship Between Prior Knowledge and EFL Learners' Listening Comprehension: Cultural Knowledge in Focus

...study investigated the impact of cultural familiarity on improving Iranian EFL learners' listening comprehension. To do this, forty English language ...re selected at a private language institute in Isfahan based on their scores in FCE test and were randomly assigned to four groups of ten. A pre-test

tered to the four groups before any treatment. During the experiment, Group A had exposure to target culture texts. The participants in Group B had

nternational target culture texts. The participants in Group C had exposure to source culture texts. The participants in Group D had only exposure to

texts. At the end of this treatment, the four groups took a post-test which was the same as pretest to see whether the treatment had any influence on

g proficiency. The results of the post-test showed that the four groups performed differently on the post-test, which indicated that greater familiarity

with specific culturally-oriented language listening material would improve Iranian EFL learners' listening proficiency.

- *Listening comprehension, Cultural knowledge, EFL learners, Source culture, Target culture*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Samira Hayati Samian

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

57 - Text-Type Based Assessment of Poetry Translation: A Study of Adequacy in the English Renderings of Häfiz Sonnets

y of translation, especially in literary genre, has always been the point of concern for translation scholars. This study aimed at investigating the

ranslation in one of Häfiz (The greatest mystic poet of Persian literature) sonnets rendered into English by two translators at different points in time.

e assessment model proposed by Reiss and in accordance with the text typology she has proposed, this study compared and contrasted each of the

texts with the source text as well as with the other translated text in a verse-by-verse manner, taking into consideration different extra- and intra-

iteria. The study, after a thorough analysis of different aspects of the translations, highlighted some of the important factors that translators need to

poetry translation in order to produce adequate renderings of an original text. Furthermore, the findings of the study once more verified that a later

literary translation, i.e. a retranslation, is closer to the form and meaning of the original text, resulting consequently in a more adequate translation.

- *Literary translation, Adequate translation, Poetic language, Translation assessment, Text typology*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi1, Shervin Baghaei Naeini2

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

an EAP Students' Reading Strategy Use and Their Beliefs about Reading Comprehension Components: Toward an EAP Reading Model

ategies based on the most recent and important models of reading comprehension are believed to play a key role in the reading process. Due to the

ortance which is attached to the reading skill for all EFL learners especially for EAP students, an investigation of the strategies used by them will,

, be plausible. Reading is also believed to be componential. Different models of L2 reading have attempted to list major components of reading

nsion. Nobody has, however, attempted to see what reading components are based on EAP students' points of view. This study was, therefore, an

t to explore the reading strategies used by Iranian EAP students and to see what they consider as major EAP reading components. To do so, a

e was developed based on the recent definitions and classifications of reading strategies and was given to 170 EAP students at Isfahan University of

and ACECR. A survey question was also developed to elicit their beliefs about major EAP reading components. The results of the study revealed

ottom-up and top-down strategies were used by them. Bottom-up strategies were, however, used more. They also believed that vocabulary, topical

nd genre, structure and reading techniques and strategies were the basic components of EAP reading comprehension. Finally, an EAP reading model

was developed based on the results of this study.

- *Bottom-up strategies % Top-down strategies % Reading components % EAP reading model*

- Mohammad Amiryousefi, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi and Mansour Tavakoli

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

elity vs. Infidelity: An Investigation of the Ideational and Illocutionary Strategies Used in the Two Persian Renderings of Shakespeare's Macbeth

is an attempt to identify and describe certain ideational and illocutionary strategies which translators can make use of in their challenging task of g literary works. They will be analyzed based on a hybrid framework comprising Halliday's systemic functional linguistics (SFL) and Lefevere's strategies. To show such strategies at work, two Persian translations of Shakespeare's Macbeth were selected: one by Shadman (1972) and the other ri (1992). A descriptive and comparative analysis of the two translations, with a close eye on the source text, was done on the basis of ideational i.e. poetic function for meaning) and illocutionary strategies (i.e. archaism and rhyme for form). The findings revealed how the combination of the if done ideationally, could lead to the closest target language approximation of Shakespeare's elegance and balance in creating Macbeth. Thus, the sted the hypothesis that the very ideational combination of illocutionary strategies would bring forth a relative reconciliation for the old dichotomy of "fidelity" vs. "beauty" in the realm of literary translation.

- *Fidelity, infidelity, Systemic Functional Linguistics, illocutionary strategies, Macbeth*

- Elaheh Jamshidian University of Isfahan, English Department, Iran Elaheh Jamshidian and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

DN HOMONYMOUS EXPRESSIONS IN THE QUR'AN: A CASE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE TERM (FASAD)

as one of the two main sub-divisions of lexical ambiguity (Klepousniotou, 2002, p.1) presents a challenge in the translation process. Since Qur'anic e abounds with homonymic expressions(Abdul-Raof, 2001, p.90)whose meaning is derived from the context, the translatorsof the Qur'an should lemanding task decoding the intended meanings. The present study was an attempt to provide an overview of the main theoretical issues concerning representing the seven different interpretations of the homonymous term   (fasad: corruption) in the Qur'an along with its equivalents ell-known English renderings. It alsoaimed at determining the extent of the translators' success in avoiding ambiguity.The results suggest that faced llenge of cultural and linguistic relativity, thetranslators fail to take account ofthe delicate meaning offshoots of the homonymous word fasad and its derivations.

- *Homonymy, Semantics, Lexical Ambiguity, Primary Meaning, Qur'anic Discourse, Context. 1.*

- Abbas Eslami RASEKH*• Hossein Vahid DASTJERDI** Azin Sadat BASSIR

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **61 - A Cross- Cultural Study of Animal Symbolism in the Persian Translations of Children's Literature**

e among culture-bound items which make the translation practice a difficult task for translators and need specific considerations on the part of the n fact, animals in each culture carry some symbolic meanings with themselves which are specific to that culture and are different from those carried res. Accordingly, the present study aimed at investigating the strategies adopted by Persian translators to render the symbolic meaning of animals in erature. It also sought to find the effectiveness of using such strategies regarding the target audiences. To achieve these goals, eleven animal terms,

t symbolic meanings in western and Persian culture, were investigated in twelve western children books and their Persian translations. Then, based (1995) categorization of translation strategies, they were categorized into two main domestication and foreignization translation groups to see which more preferred strategy among Persian translators of children's literature. The effectiveness of using such strategies was measured by interviewing an first grade students to elicit their knowledge about the symbol of animals and comparing them with the used strategies. The results showed that Persian translators tend to foreignize these cultural terms. However, the results of the interview revealed that children recognize the native symbolic animals more than their foreign ones. It was concluded that the strategies used by Persian translators is not an appropriate one for translating cultural symbolic terms for Persian children.

- *symbol, children's literature, translation strategy, foreignization, domestication*
- Hossein Vahid Dasterdi and Zahra Haghshenas
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **62 - Free Indirect Discourse in Farsi Translations of Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway**

ticle "Free Indirect Discourse in Farsi Translations of Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway" Zohreh Gharaei and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi discuss the degree to direct discourse is reproducible in Farsi translations of Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway. Gharaei and Vahid Dastjerdi's analysis reveals that while it e to employ free indirect discourse in Farsi, the grammatical features of the technique represent the most problematic areas of translation to Farsi. ome studies have attributed deviations from the style of the original writer to the structural differences between Farsi and English or domesticating the part of the translator, Gharaei and Vahid Dastjerdi reject such argumentation and establish the fact that imported narrative features have been in use in Farsi novels and that thus they cannot be considered alien to Farsi

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- Zohreh GHARAEI and Hossein VAHID DASTJERDI
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **63 - Investigating Pragmatic Competence: The Case of Requests in Interchange Series**

med at investigating the use of request forms presented in Richard's Interchange Series, Books I, II, and III, widely used in Iranian foreign language Institutes. For this purpose, Alcon et al.'s (2005) taxonomy of peripheral modification devices used in requests was used to locate the instance of forms in such texts. Results showed that the series fail to include materials which are needed for meaningful and, at the same time, face saving tion when resort to different kinds of requests is required. A large number of peripheral modification devices are not presented in the texts studied nich have received some attention are different in terms of frequency of exposure. Also, there is no balance between the presentation of internal and difications in the different books studied. The findings of this study have implications for textbook writers, materials developers, language teachers and learners.

- *Request, Internal modification devices, External modification devices, Interchange series, Mitigation*
- Bahareh Koosha & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **64 - Impact of Immediate and Delayed Error Correction on EFL Learners' Oral Production: CAF**

the purpose of communication in second/foreign language learning can be complex, fluent and accurate speech, the best type of correcting learners' to be taken into consideration. The aim of this study was to investigate an effective error correction method (in this case immediate and/or delayed) g learners' complexity, fluency and accuracy in speech. The other aim was to measure the level of anxiety that students experience in the class while er corrects their errors immediately or with some delay. 20 female intermediate EFL learners aged 15 to 20 were chosen from one of the English itutes in Isfahan, Iran. The participants were divided into 2 groups of 10. For G1 errors were corrected immediately and for G2 with some delay, i.e. ing their speech during 30 sessions. At the end of the term, each student was asked to discuss one of the topics they had discussed during the term oices were recorded and transcribed later. Measures of accuracy, fluency, and complexity were developed and the results showed that delayed error s positive effect on fluency and accuracy but not on complexity. For the second aim, a Foreign Language Anxiety questionnaire was given to all the participants at the end of the term and the results indicated that G2 with delayed correction experienced less anxiety in class.

- *error correction, CAF, anxiety, fluency, complexity, accuracy*
  - Afsaneh Rahimi & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **65 - Key-phrase Allusions and Their Translations: A Focus on Mathnawi**

se of this study is to focus on the translation of Key-Phrase allusions in "The wolf and the fox go to the hunt in attendance on the lion", one of the thnawi in book one. The translations are the ones by Mojaddedi (2004) and Redhouse (1881).The researchers aim to compare Key-Phrase allusions in Persian with their translations in English. Then, according to the strategies proposed by Leppihalme (1997), they plan to discover which of the observed by the translators and why. As most of the Key-Phrase allusions in Mathnawi are verses of Koran or some parts of the verses, there seems a specific relation exists between this type KP allusions and the choice of the strategies.

- *allusions, proper-noun allusions, key-phrase allusions, religious allusions*
  - Akram Khadem1 & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi1
    - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

66 - The Use of Indirectness Devices in Persian and English Argumentative Written Discourse: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

different languages have conventions that are not necessarily shared outside of a particular tradition (Kaplan, 1990). Accordingly, written discourse t on the value systems and cultural beliefs and practices of a particular community (Poole, 1991). Indirectness is considered a universal discoursal ut the extent to which it is applied varies from culture to culture. The present study is an attempt to compare the use of six indirectness devices in and English argumentative essays. Thesis statement, rhetorical question, irony, hedges, the passive voice, and conditional tense were the items l. The findings indicate that Persian writers made significantly greater use of devices such as thesis statement, irony, hedges, and the passive voice glish counterparts. The distinction between the two traditions may cause breakdowns in cross-cultural communication of the two groups. Likewise, teachers and students need to be familiar with these norms of discourse organization and thinking patterns.

- *Written discourse, Cultural beliefs, Indirectness, Discourse organization*
  - Ehsan Alijanian & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

● **67 - The Transfer of Persian Language Speech Acts into English Language**

investigates socio-pragmatic transfer of speech acts from Persian language into English language. The researcher compares the data gathered from
kers of English and American native English in five different service situations. Persian speakers of English have different semantic interpretations
ve American speakers, they conform to different sociolinguistic norms. So when Persian speakers want to speak English they consider their own
social norms and transfer them in to English. Misunderstanding and break downs in conversations are due to this socio-pragmatic transfer. Adhering
rent speaking rules and models of accepted behavior can cause different cultural perceptions about the L2 speakers, some of which are not true
s of course. So we should be careful about false cultural perceptions naming stereotypes without having knowledge about L2 speakers' cultural and
social backgrounds.

● *speech act; transfer; cultural stereotypes; Persian, English*

● & Maryam Pakzadian Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

● **68 - The combined effects of online planning and task structure on complexity, accuracy and fluency of L2 speech**

dy investigates the combined effects of task-based careful online planning and the storyline structure of a task on second language performance
y, accuracy and fluency). Sixty intermediate EFL learners were randomly assigned to four groups (n¼15). Participants were asked to perform two
ifferent degrees of storyline structure (structured and unstructured) under two different planning conditions (pressured online planning and careful
ng). Analysis of the narrations and the results of a series of one-way ANOVA revealed that the participants who performed the structured task under
online planning condition produced more complex, accurate and fluent language. However, those who performed the unstructured task under the
d online planning condition obtained the lowest scores in all three areas of oral production. The findings add support to the view that selecting
ask-based implementation conditions and task design features can induce language learners to increase the complexity, accuracy and fluency of their
output.

● *complexity, accuracy, fluency, output*

● Mohammad Javad Ahmadian a , Mansoor Tavakoli a & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi a

● **69 - The Pedagogical Impact of Discourse Markers in the Lecture Genre: EFL Learners' Writings in Focus**

n its many forms is the most commonly used method for transferring information. The present study investigates the effects of discourse markers in
tudents' compositions, i.e., whether the use of discourse markers in lectures has positive effect on producing more cohesive texts. 20 male advanced
rs, aged 25 to 40, were chosen from one of the language institutes in Isfahan. The participants were divided into two groups. Two texts for giving
e chosen related to "Science and Technology", as it was the title of one of the units in the students' book. In order to compare the comprehension of
ts from the text, discourse markers were used in the lecture of group 1 (G1) and in the other lecture for group 2 (G2) no discourse marker was used.
cohesive devices used in each composition were identified and counted by the researcher. Frequency, mean and standard deviation of the cohesive

each category were computed using SPSS. The results indicate that G1 used more cohesive devices in their writings and therefore produced more
ent texts, i.e. the use of discourse markers facilitated their comprehension and had positive effect on producing more cohesive compositions.

- *lecture genre, discourse markers, cohesive devices, composition, coherent text*
- Afsaneh Rahimi Tehrani & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- ### 70 - The Power behind Images: Advertisement Discourse in Focus

per aimed at analyzing six different advertisements (product/non-product ads) to investigate the intentions and techniques of consumer product
reach more consumers and sell more products. Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) appear as a useful approach for they offer excellent
only for analyzing texts and images adequately, but also for putting them in analyzable relations to socio-cultural processes and changes. Norman
's 3-D model and Kress and van Leeuwen''s grammar of visual design were used to analyze the data. Thus, the results of the present study showed
a private producer intends to persuade the viewer to buy a special product, s/he gives the power to the viewer. While the producer of the ad is the
, she tries to show her power. However, it could be understood from the results that the producers, generally tend to use their power and ideology to
change people''s behavior and thought.

- *Discourse analysis, Critical discourse analysis, Ideology, Print advertisement, Text analyzing, Image analyzing*
- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Saeedeh Esmae''li
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از طرح های درون دانشگاهی , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- ### 71 - Quality of Iranian EFL Learners' Argumentative Essays

to compose a piece of argumentative text is important for EFL and ESL learners. Despite its importance, there is a gap in the literature about how
udents write essays in this genre that this study intends to fill. Building upon Halliday and Hasan's (1976) cohesion theory, this study intended to
Iranian graduate non-English majors' use of cohesive devices in argumentative essays, and also the relationship between the number of cohesive
nd writing quality. An analysis of forty argumentative essays written by forty Iranian graduate non-English majors showed that the students were
h various cohesive devices and used them in their writings. Among the cohesive devices used lexical devices had the largest percentage of the total
hesive devices, followed by reference devices and conjunction devices. Furthermore, it was found that there was no significant relationship between
of cohesive devices used and quality of writing. The findings of the study have some important implications for EFL writing teachers and learners.

- *Argumentative essays- cohesive features- Iranian EFL learners*
- Vahid Dastjerdi H. & Hayati Samian S.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

onential Analysis of Equivalents in Multimodal Translation: A Study of English and Persian Descriptions of Historical Objects in Iranian Museum Ca

he descriptions of museum objects, as a sort of multimodal translation, is now widely used in Iran. English as an international language is the target
f this type of translation which introduces historical and ancient objects to tourists. Although there are many experts of museum affairs in Iran, the

ask of translation in museums lacks language competence on the part of the native translators. In addition, this type of translation requires congruity

useums, for in many cases the names of the same objects are translated differently in different museums. This research was thus aimed at examining

of English translations of the Persian texts written for historical objects, and suggesting a unified method for this type of translation. The necessary

itially gathered through photographing 524 historical and ancient objects from 7 main museums in Iran. Then, the information related to the names,

ls and types of decoration of objects, in both languages (Persian and English), were selected and their meaning components analysed. The semantic

oth Persian and English terms and their relevant synonyms were then compared and contrasted. Finally, the English terms with the highest degree of

in terms of meaning were specified as the most pertinent equivalents. The findings of the study will be offered to museums as a consistent list of

d English equivalents of different names, kinds of materials and types of decoration of objects. This, it is hoped, will remove inconsistency in the

translations of museum items at the national level.

- *multimodal translation, componential analysis, semantic feature, museum, accuracy, equivalent*
- Vahid Dastjerdi H. & Shivaei R.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله
- ژورنال : سایر (Journal of Universal Language) - جلد : 12 - Issue : 1 - 2011 : سال - 242 تا 197 صفحات از - DOI :

- **73 - Literary Discourse: An Investigation into Semiotic Perspectives of Persian Narratology**

ly was to approach critical discourse analysis (CDA) from a semiotic perspective. A case in point was Persian anecdotes. The data included four

randomly extracted from the book Stories of Bohlool. Data analysis was done within the framework of narrative semiotics of Greimas (1986). The

ere analyzed in terms of 1) applicability of Greimassian approach to Persian anecdotes and 2) different levels of meaning latent in literary texts. The

results of the study indicated that Greimassian approach is applicable to Persian narratology

- *CDA; Semiotic Perspective; Persian Anecdotes; Narrative Semiotics of Greimas*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Rahavard, Sh.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله
- ژورنال : سایر (Cross-Cultural Communication) - جلد : 7 - Issue : 2 - 2011 : سال - 130 تا 116 صفحات از - DOI : 1712-8358

- **74 - Analysis of Power and Threat Manifestation in the Discourse of Traffic Police Officers: A CDA Perspective**

ent study was an attempt to capture the relationship between the role of social status and discourse in relation to choice of words and tone of the

e way people put the words together and express it can sometimes be the source of coercion, threat and somehow extorting the others. In this article,

se of traffic police officers and drivers was precisely scrutinized in order to analyze the discriminatory or oppressive linguistic usage observable in

s among given social actors. In so doing, the study's focal point was on instances of illegitimate conversation exchanges between drivers plying

and the traffic police officers who were controlling the drivers' speeding and traffic violations. A critical discourse analysis of such conversations,

hrough interview with the fined drivers, unveiled that illegitimate dealings are committed, and that whenever the monetary demand of officers is

, there are undesirable consequences for the drivers. In addition, the traffic police officers displayed their power in the language they used and,

consequently, they were bribed on the sly by the drivers.

- *bribery, critical discourse analysis, oppressive linguistic usage, power*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Latifi, M. & Mohammadi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **75 - The Role of Input Enhancement in Teaching Compliment**

arch regarding the effectiveness of instruction on the development of interlanguage pragmatics has favored an explicit instruction of the speech acts. n which has received scant attention is what kind of explicit instruction is more beneficial in a foreign language setting. The fact that speech acts he most part, routinized language behavior helps learners because much of what is used in performing speech acts could be learned as prefabricated udy is an attempt to practically test this routinized nature of speech acts focusing on compliment giving. To this purpose, two groups were chosen as d experimental groups and both were instructed by different procedures of input enhancement; the former was taught through Form Comparison e and the latter through explicit instruction using Wolfson and Manes (1980) formula of compliment giving. The result clearly indicated that the al group outperformed the control group in giving compliments, indicating once again that the routinized nature of speech acts could be utilized in helping learners develop their interlanguage pragmatics.

- *input enhancement, explicit instruction, compliment giving, interlanguage pragmatics, form comparison, focus on form*

- Vahid Dastjerdi H. & Farshid M

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **76 - A Comparative Study of Refusals: Gender Distinction and Social Status in Focus**

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- Vahid Dastjerdi H., Mardani M. & Hassani R.

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **77 - Discoursal Variation and Gender: The Case of Compliment Responses Among Male and Female Persian Speakers**

was aimed at investigating the discoursal variation of compliment responses (CRs) among male and female Iranian Persian speakers. A total of 60 ranian teenage EFL learners participated in the study. The data were collected through the application of written discourse completion tasks (DCTs), ations, i.e. appearance, character, ability and possession. The analysis of the data showed that both male and female groups mostly preferred Accept lmost all the four situations; however, female participants took side with Evade strategies when receiving compliments for possession. The findings y a practical relevance to the speech communities under study by providing guidelines for the use of CRs. They have also pedagogical implications, helping males and female Persian speakers respond to compliments in a culturally acceptable manner.

- *Compliment, compliment response, gender, Persian speakers, discourse completion tasks.*

- Mohammad Ali Heidari-Shahreza,Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Sepideh Marvi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **78 - Word Choice and Symbolic Language: A Case Study of Persian Translations of THE SCARLET LETTER**

se of the present study was to investigate the stylistic devices in the two Persian translations of the novel The Scarlet Letter, with special focus on d word choice. The participants of the study were 24 M.A students of translation studies. The data were collected through a researcher-developed e. The findings indicated that not only universal symbols are translatable, but also culture-specific symbols can be translated from one language into th some trivial nuance of meaning lost. Also, the findings of the study suggested that for the target readers' better understanding, translators should for culture-specific symbols. As to the word choice (i.e. the sense of archaic words), the translators have not preserved this feature as precisely as it rs in the original novel; instead, they have used old Persian syntactic structures which compensate for the loss of the sense of archaic words.

- *Stylistic device, Symbol, Word choice, Relevance Theory, Translation*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Elahe Madah Shoorche

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

ffect of Explicit Strategy Instruction on L2 Oral Production of Iranian Intermediate EFL Learners: Focusing on Accuracy, Fluency and Complexity

icative strategies have attracted attention during the last few decades. Research on communicative strategies has mainly focused on the effect of ese strategies in second language classrooms. There is still a question under investigation as to whether communicative strategies have fulfilled the r proponents have claimed. With an aim to determine the effects of strategy instruction on second-language oral production, this paper examined the xplicit strategy instruction on Iranian intermediate EFL learners' oral production with regard to complexity, accuracy, and fluency. 40 homogenous re randomly assigned to two groups. The experimental group received 8 lessons on strategies whereas the control group did not. The findings of a pretest and a posttest interview revealed that learners' oral performance improved in complexity, accuracy, and fluency.

- *communicative strategies, complexity, accuracy, fluency*

- Mansoor Tavakoli, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Masood Esteki

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- The Effects of Learners' Contribution to Tasks on Achievement of Pedagogic Objectives of Fluency, Complexity, and Accuracy

nvestigates the impact of manipulating the cognitive complexity of tasks on language learners' perception of task difficulty in terms of overall task y, perceived ability to perform the task, stress, motivation, and interest. The present study also examines the effect of such affective variables on y, accuracy, and fluency of learners' task performance. Some 65 Iranian students studying English as a foreign language at the intermediate level in this research. The obtained results revealed that task complexity does affect task performance. Furthermore, task designer's interpretation of task y and learners' perception of task difficulty converge. Additionally, task takers' ratings of tasks are related to the complexity and fluency but not accuracy of the performance.

- *Task complexity; Task difficulty; Structural complexity; Lexical complexity; Accuracy; Fluency*

- Masoud Saeedi1,*; Saeed Ketabi2; Hossein Vahid 3Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

n Investigation into the Impact of Traditional vs. Blended Teaching on EFL Learners' Vocabulary Acquisition: M-learning in Focus

aimed to explore the application of SMS to the blended method of teaching L2 vocabulary. It was also aimed at investigating the impact of adding to Iranian high-school juniors' L2 vocabulary learning. To these ends, after conducting Nelson English Language Test (i.e. Test 100 A), 60 out of 74 h-school juniors in two classes with pre-intermediate level of English language proficiency were selected. Then, they were divided into two equal terms of number. The first group received the learning content in the traditional way (G1); while the second group received the learning content blended mode of teaching (G2), with and without written annotation. They were then evaluated on their recognition and recall of vocabulary items. showed that the participants who received treatment outperformed significantly the other group in L2 vocabulary learning. Moreover, the blended ormed in a better way than the other group in learning the annotated content. The results of the study also revealed that employing SMS as part of learning content can create a desirable condition to enhance the EFL learners' L2 vocabulary knowledge.

- *annotation, blended method, traditional method, vocabulary learning, SMS Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL)*

- Said Khazaei & Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

NG TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE: TRANSLATION OF THE UNSEEN AND OFFCAMERA SPEECH AND SOUNDS IN ENGLISH MOVIES SUBTITLED INTO PERSIAN

dy, attempts have been made to elucidate how unseen and off-camera utterances and sound effects have been treated in Persian subtitles of three ries to reach all sorts of viewers including the hearing impaired. In order to compare the above-mentioned elements with their Persian equivalents, a lines suggested by CMP (Captioned Media Program, 2004) was modified to suit the purpose of the study since they cover both translational and properties of subtitling. Altogether, 45 cases of unseen and off-camera speech and sounds where identified, comprising 17 instances of off-camera l 28 cases of off-camera speech. After analyzing the data, it was revealed that the unseen and off-camera sounds have been totally ignored and the een and off-camera speech were translated the same as any ordinary part of the films, i.e. on-screen parts. Finally, having applied the guidelines to nd mistranslated elements, the researchers tried to specify the guidelines which should have been used by subtitlers, and proposed some appropriate alternatives which would satisfy both the hearers and the hearing impaired.

l Translation (AVT), Subtitling for the Deaf and Hard-of- Hearing (SDH), Off-camera, Translation Guidelines, Interlingual Subtitling, Intralingual Subtitling.

- Hossein Vahid DASTJERDI*· Alireza JAZINI

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **83 - A cross-cultural study of speech acts: situational aspects of congratulations in English, Persian and Arabic**

resent study aimed to investigate the cross-cultural differences with regards to the production of a relatively understudied speech act, namely ons. To this end, 48 American native speakers, 50 Persian native speakers as well as 44 native speakers of Syrian Arabic language were asked to fill rse Completion Test (DCT) consisting of 4 situations on each of which the participants were asked to offer congratulations. The frequencies of each strategy, content of semantic formulas as well as their shift according to the status of the hearer were investigated.

- *Speech act, DCT, congratulations, cross-cultural, status; **

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Najmeh Nasri

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **84 - Corpus Study of Lexical Bundles: Journalistic Discourse in Focus**

prerequisites of fluent language is the use of fixed or standard forms of expression. During the last century, the study of these building blocks has

e attention of many linguists and researchers. One of the terms assigned to these frequently used expressions is lexical bundles. This paper aims to

ne use of lexical bundles in newspapers. It aims to shed more light on the frequency of occurrence and distribution of functional and structural types

undles and their probable relations as used by Iranian journalists. For this purpose, 680 pages of the newspaper Iran Daily were selected to form a

xical bundles were identified with the use of a computer program, and then their structures and functions were described. The findings reveal that

ndles employed in journalistic materials are mostly used in the same way as academic writing in terms of structural distribution. As regards their

al types, the study shows that in this register, referential bundles occur more frequently than the other two groups of bundles, namely discourse

organizers and stance bundles

- *lexical bundles, journalistic discourse, newspaper text types, referential bundles*

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi and Marzieh Rafiee

- **85 - Expansion in Subtitling: The Case of Three English Movies with Persian Subtitles**

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- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Rahekhoda, R.

- **86 - The Impact of Explicit Instruction of Metadiscourse Markers on EFL Learners' Writing Performance**

ent study is an attempt to investigate the impact of explicit instruction of metadiscourse markers on advanced, intermediate, and elementary EFL

ting performance. The participants of the study were 94 undergraduate students majoring in English Literature at the University of Isfahan. To elicit

lata, participants were given a pretest of writing ability to check their initial knowledge and unprompted use of metadiscourse markers. All the three

e then exposed to explicit instruction of metadiscourse markers for six successive sessions. Finally, a post test measuring their writing ability with

e markers in focus was administered. The findings indicated generally that explicit instruction of metadiscourse markers significantly improves EFL

iting ability. It was however unpredictably revealed that learners at the intermediate level improved significantly greater than those at the advanced

ary levels. These findings firstly call practitioners to pay more serious attention to metadiscourse markers in making EFL curricula. Secondly, they

r the reinforcement of metadiscourse markers through explicit instruction in EFL courses for the improvement of the learners' writing ability.

- *Metadiscourse markers, writing ability, language proficiency, explicit instruction*

- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Shirzad, M.

tterns of Persian EFL Learners' Comprehension of Idiomatic Expressions: Reading Strategies and Cross-cultural Mappings in Focus

rimarily focused on the description of the results of a study conducted with sixty Iranian adult EFL learners to investigate how the reading strategies tic elements are likely to govern and characterize the comprehension and interpretation process of English idioms with and without contextualized also intended to determine the role of cultural mappings and the extent to which Iranian EFL learners' knowledge of cultural idioms is affected by n they try to construct their own meanings. The researchers came up with some interesting inferences about such theme-based patterns of idiomatic expressions through descriptive statistics and analysis of the participants' metacognitive comments in four phases of the study.

- *Idiom, Comprehension, Reading strategies, Context, Culture mapping*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H.& Sadeghi, B. & Ketabi
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه دکتری

88 - Vocabulary: Challenges and Debates

ally, vocabulary was neglected in language teaching programs and curriculums for the sake of grammar and other parts of language. Nowadays, searchers have realized that vocabulary is an important part of language learning and teaching and worthy of attention and research. A proliferation ne on vocabulary can be taken as a proof to it. There are, however, some core issues and principles which are scarcely touched up on in the studies terested researchers and language teachers are eager to know. This article, therefore, intends to first give an overview of historical approaches and of vocabulary learning and teaching and then to discuss some current issues which are mostly asked and discussed by young language teachers ,researchers and even students.

Vocabulary, Lexical approach, Implicit vs. Explicit learning and teaching, VLS, Vocabulary notebook, Word cards, Dictionary use

- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Amiryosofi, M.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از طرح های درون دانشگاهی , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- ### 89 - A comparative study of perception of politeness of American reprimands by Iranian EFL learners and Americans

a significant speech act in the daily communication. All speech acts are subject to the conventions of the particular culture with no exception of the f reprimand. This study presents the results of an exploratory empirical study into the perception of reprimand speech act in American English and lture. As an initial step, open role-play situations were performed by 10 Americans in order to elicit reprimands and responses to reprimands in 4 situations. Second, politeness rating questionnaire constructed based on the role plays was given to 25 Americans and 35 Iranian EFL learners to e perceived politeness of reprimands. Subject's perception of politeness was compared according to their native language. The study suggests that indeed some differences between the two cultures regarding the politeness perception. The findings indicate that learners should be taught the appropriate use of pragmatic reprimand proficiency.

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- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Ahmadian, M. J.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **90 - The Impact of Instruction on Iranian Intermediate EFL Learners' Production of Requests in English**

The present study investigated the extent to which two instructional paradigms—explicit vs. implicit instruction—affect learners' ability to use the
 of request in English. Ninety homogenous adult Iranian intermediate EFL learners attending a language school in Isfahan, Iran, were randomly
 d to three groups: Explicit Group (EG), Implicit Group (IG) and Control Group (CG)). A pre-test was given to the three groups to measure the
 ability to use requests prior to any treatment. Then, all the groups were exposed to short conversations (audio and script) including certain requests.
 while the EG received explicit and deductive instruction by means of direct awareness-raising tasks and metapragmatic explanations, the IG was
 y with typographical enhancement of the request strategies in focus. The students in the CG did not receive any instruction. The results of the post-
 ered after the treatment, indicated that both explicit and implicit instruction exert a significant effect on the learners' production of request strategies
 t was also found that participants who received explicit instruction outperformed those in the implicit group; however; the observed difference was
 cally significant. Accordingly, it can be claimed that an implicit and unobtrusive method such as input enhancement can be as effective as explicit
instruction which requires the execution of various awareness-raising tasks and explanation of metapragmatic information.

- *Index Terms—explicit language instruction, implicit language instruction, pragmatic development, speech acts, requests*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Rezvani, E.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر , نویسنده اصلی مقاله

- **91 - The Application of Humorous Song in EFL Classrooms and its Effects on Listening Comprehention**

arners need to feel secure and to be free of stress so they can focus on language tasks (Ellis, 1994). A language teacher should use different tools to
 udents and make them involved in learning process. Humor and song are effective tools, as they develop creativity and make the class environment
 te setting for language learning. This paper examines the effects that humorous songs may have on listening comprehension and on immediate and
 all by a group of EFL learners. To achieve this aim, an experimental research study was conducted in Iranian English Institutes. A pre-post design
 ied to explore whether humorous songs could enhance listening comprehension in EFL learners. The findings show that the experimental group
 ed the control group in a listening comprehension test, but humorous songs' effect does not make much difference between immediate and delayed
recall test scores.

- *Humor, Song, Listening comprehension, EFL learners*
- Rafie, M. & Kasaian, Z. & Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

- **92 - Teaching Idiomatic Expressions in Context through Focus on Form Techniques**

of attention has been paid to the role of idiomatic language in learning a second language. It has been recently recognized by some second language
 (e.g. Danesi, 2003) that second language speakers may sound unnatural if their speech is devoid of idiomatic language. This article is an attempt to
 acquisition of idioms can be achieved on the part of EFL students through focus of form techniques. At the end, a number of exercises are provided
that are thought to expedite the process of the acquisition of this ubiquitous part of language.

- *Idioms, Focus on Form, Explicit FonF, Implicit FonF*
- Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Alipor, J. (2010)

- **93 - A Semantic Study of the Translation of Homonymous Terms in Sacred Texts: the Qur'an in focus**
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Zamani

- **94 - A Contrastive Generic Analysis of Thesis and Dissertastion Abstracts: Variation Across Disciplines and Cultures**
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Jalilifar, A.

- **Lost in Translation: An Intertextual Study of Personal Proper-name (PPN) Allusions in English Renderings of Rumi's Mathnawi**
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Sahebhonar, S.

96 - Higher Language Proficiency Doesn't Help: A Study of EFL Learners' Perception of Figurative Language Expressions
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi H.

- **97 - Chain-preserving deletion procedure in cloze: a discoursal perspective**

one important aspect of education is the production of coherent discourse (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). This is the speaker's or the writer's ability to relevant meanings in relation to each other, and this in turn requires the establishment of 'chain interaction' - relations between components of a in a text. The more chain interactions we have in a text, the more coherent and, as a result, the more comprehensible it will be. Based on the above

present study aims at investigating the effects of chain interaction impairment which may cost the test-takers' comprehension of texts - itself being

neasurement in cloze (Alderson, 1983; Francis, 1999) - and account for their low performance. It also aims at suggesting 'chain-preserving deletion'

(CPD) as a pedagogical procedure.

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- Vahid Dastjerdi, Hossein & Talebinezhad, Mohammad Reza

- **98 - Text Analysis of Poetic Genre in Translation: A Contrastive Study of English & Persian Discourse**
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Shekary, M.

- **99 - A cross-cultural study of animal metaphors: When owls are not wise!**
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    - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Talebinezhad, M.R.
      - مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **نقش فناوري ارتباطات سيار در آموزش و يادگيري واژگان زبان انگليسي - 100**

این پژوهش با هدف بررسي نقش پيامك، به عنوان مولفه عمده و برجسته فناوري ارتباطات سيار، برحوزه آموزش زبان انگليسي به دانش آموزان مقطع متوسطه انجام پذيرفت. بدين منظور

آموزان پسر سال سوم متوسطه رشته رياضي فيزيك با مهارت زبان انگليسي در سطح مقدماتي انتخاب و به دو گروه تقسيم شدند تا گروه اول به شيوه سنتي و گروه دوم به روش تركيبي (تر

سنتي و آموزش به كمك فناوري نوين ارتباطات سيار) 100 واژه اي را كه از كتاب زبان انگليسي اين مقطع و براساس آزمون سنجش سطح واژگان براي آموزش طي 10 جلسه آموزشي ان

گيرند. همچنين به منظور بررسي تاثير پيوست هاي نوشتاري در يادگيري، واژگان به دو شكل بدون پيوست و همراه با پيوست نوشتاري در قالب پيامك به دانش آموزان گروه دوم ارائه ش

هرجلسه به منظور ارزيابي دانش آموزان، آزمون هاي تشخيصي و ياد آوري از آنان به عمل مي آمد. نتايج حاصل از عملكرد دانش آموزان در اين آزمون ها از تاثير معنادار فناوري ارت

پيوست هاي نوشتاري بر توانايي دانش آموزان در فرايند يادگيري واژگان زبان انگليسي حكايت داشت.

- آموزش، فناوري ارتباطات سيار، روش تركيبي، روش سنتي، يادگيري واژگان زبان انگليسي
- سعيد خزايي، حسين وحيد دستجردي و محمدرضا طالبي نژاد،
- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

- **101 - Examining mitigation in refusals: a cross-cultural study of Iranian and American speech communities**

investigates the type of mitigation devices employed by Persian and American native speakers in refusal interactions in a number of formal/informal Twentytwo American and thirty Iranian university students participated in four role-play interactions. The production data were supplemented by s and questionnaires completed by 45 Americans and 50 Iranians to examine speakers' perceptions of mitigation devices. The results obtained from sis of data revealed that, in identical situations, Iranians use more mitigation devices and more specifically make more use of external mitigation comparison to Americans. Moreover, social variables such as social power and social distance made a difference in the way Iranians refused while ns' refusals did not change considerably with regard to social variables. It is suggested that foreign language teachers help learners enhance their communicative competence to avoid communication breakdowns which might occur due to inappropriate use of speech acts.

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- Parisa Abdolrezapour and Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi

- مقاله اصلی , منتج شده از سایر

102. A Critical Analysis of the *Iranian Charter of Professional Eth-ics for Translators*: A Case for Revision

Bahareh Lotfollahi1 Mansoor Tavakoli*2 Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi3

103. **Shades of Liberalism Over the Shoulders of Iranian Education: A Critical Metaphor Analysis of Iranian EFL Textbooks**

Samaneh Mehdipoor[1], Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi[2], Omid Tabatabaei[3], & Hadi Salehi[4]

Books

- **1 - Life Manners of the Holy Prophet of Islam**

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- artyr Murtazā Mutahhari, Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi (Tr.)

- *JustFiction Edition - 1399: سال - ISBN : 978-620-0-49155-8*

- ترجمه , انگلیسی

- **2 - Language Teaching, Learning, and Testing (Selected papers)**

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- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi et al.

- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **3 - Translation Studies Research (Book II)**
  -
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- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi, Shima Ghobadi (Editor)

- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **4 - Language Skills Development (Selected papers)**
  - None
  -

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi et al. & Laya Heidari Darani (Editor)

- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **5 - Translation Studies Research (Book I)**
  - None
  -

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi et al. Shima Ghobadi (Editor)

- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **6 - Abundace of Light (Second Edition)**
  -

Chapter One: Traditions and Narrations 8 1. Wise Sayings of the Holy Prophet of Islam (P.B.U.H.) 2. Ali and other Imams' Wise Sayin
: Mystico-religious Poetry 67 Chapter Three: Verse and Prose Texts 94 Chapter Four: A Glossary of Religious Terms and Expressions

- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi ; Editor:Laya Heidari Darani

- ترجمه , انگلیسی

- **7 - Discourse Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics**
  -
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- Hossein Vahid Dastjerdi & Laya Heidari Darani
- *Lambert Academic Publishing - 1398: سال - ISBN : 978-620-0-22347-0*
- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **8 - Rainbow of Translation: A Semiotic Approach to Intercultural Transfer of Colors In Children's Picture Books**

tural translation is to communicate and Communication is evaluated by audience's satisfaction. Communication is accomplished via ve
ins and their interaction makes a set of complex situation which demands special attention in translating, esp. in children's picture book
are interpreted from a cultural point of view. Therefore, for the child, with insufficient worldview and much reliance on visuals to get
attention should be paid in translating these means, such as color- what is neglected by the responsibles. To investigate the how of inter
of colors and the relationship of words and colors, Nida and De Waard's (1986) adaptation theory is utilized. This book embraces mult
eview on and importance of colors in children's literature; a review on semiotics and visual signs; relationship between words and nonv
in children's literature and its translation. This work would benefit the members of translation community: translators and illustrators as

publishers as commissioners, and art directors as supervisors.

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- Firoozeh Mohammadi Hassanabadi Hossein Vahid
- *LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing - 2012: سال - ISBN : 3659296589*
- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **9 - Issues in Translation Studies**
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- Vahid Dastjerdi, H., Khosravani, Y. & Ohadi,Sh.
- *- 2010: سال - ISBN :*
- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **10 - Abundance of Light**
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- Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- *Alavi Publcations - 2008: سال - ISBN :*
- تالیف , انگلیسی

- **11 - Height of Rhetoric(tr)**
-
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- Vahid Dastjerdi, H.

- *Qum: Ansarian publications - 2006 :سال - ISBN :*
  - ترجمه , انگلیسی •

- **12 - East of Sophia**
  - •
  - •
  - Vahid Dastjerdi, H.
- *Qum: Ansarian publications - 2006 :سال - ISBN :*
  - تالیف , انگلیسی •

- **13 - English for Students of Religious Sciences**
  - •
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  - Vahid Dastjerdi, H. & Ataii, M. R.
  - *Tehran: SAMT - 2008 :سال - ISBN :*
  - تالیف , انگلیسی •

- **14 - The Unlettered Prophet (tr.)**
  - •
  - •
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