

The Relationship Between the Level of Language Proficiency and the Diversity of Transitional Markers in The Essays of Iranian EFL Learners

Marzieh Taffaghod
Dr.Parviz Maftoon

Abstract

Producing coherent writing is not possible simply through use of correct grammatical structures. Transitional markers play a very important role in this regard. The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between the use of transitional markers in the essays of Iranian EFL senior university students and the levels of language proficiency.

Moreover, the study took into account the difference among the performances of the subjects on the use of transitional markers at different levels of language proficiency. it also investigated such a difference with the interaction of time. This investigation involved 115 female senior students majoring in English translation, 91 of whom were selected based on a pre-writing test scored by two raters through a content and organization procedure. Five tests were, then, administered : A language proficiency , test - a modified version of the Nelson language proficiency Test (Tupe D) - , three essays written within a 25 - minute time limit, and one take home essay under no time restriction. The results obtained indicated no significant relationship between language proficiency and the use of transitional markers in the essays of Iranian EFL learners. Futhermore , no significant difference was found

among the performances of language proficiency. The results did not indicate any significant difference even with the interaction of time. The results of this study, therefore, raise questions on the extent to which the level of language proficiency is of importance to the writing skill of Iranian EFL learners.

in good practice in order to become successful in teaching language fluently and in one sens, to become/ produce bilingualism.

*Audio - Lingual Approach
In Teaching Foreign Languages*

Dr. Hossein Vossoughi.

Abstract

Audio - lingual approach, originated from behavioral psycholog. Was the most prevalent and desirable procedure in teaching foreign languages in the 6 th and 7th decades of the present century, but it was criticized by the advocates of the transformation theory (cognitivists) in the 7th decade. However, transformationalists didn't prepare any applicable classroom procedure to replace audio - lingual approach. Consequently, the language teachers encountered a delimma in the end of the eighth decade, and finally resorted to an eclectic cognitive - habit approach.

In the eight decade some syllabuses based on cognitive approach. such as notional, functional and situational were gradually proposed which were followed by some cognitive appraoches like communicative, community and so on all of which had employed the audio-lingual techniques a great deal. By the ninth decade most of the language practitioners and educators had believed that audio-lingual approach is the best practicble procedure for elementary level of foreign-language teaching and the cognitive approaches and syllabuses would be the best devices for levels of second language advanced teaching.

It was in the same time that a new survey of the tenets and the characteristics of the audio-lingual approach (which had been disregarded for a few decades) was felt necessary, and this article is an endeavor in this ground to meet the same these necessity.

*ForeignLanguageProficiency and
Translation Ability*

Dr. Parviz Birjandi
Farzaneh Farahzad

Abstract

This article reports a research project, carried out at Allameh Tabataba'i University with undergraduate students of translation , aimed at assessing the degree of correspondence between foreign language proficiency and translation ability. For this project a battery of three tests was developed: an English proficiency Test (EPT), a Translation Multiple Choice Tests (TMT) , and a Translation Production Test (TPT).

The results of the final administration of the battery indicate that a TMT measures translation competence, not performance, and therefore correlates higher with an EPT, which itself assesses foreign language competence, where as a TPT which measures production, shows less correlation with EPT. It is thus concluded that foreign language proficiency is a necessary, but not sufficient, requirement for translating efficiently. The article further provides insights into developing translation production tests.

was collected through distribution of a questionnaire among 364 faculty members of the University. The findings showed that 75.5% of these members were men & 24.5% women. 81.3% had Doctorate or ph.D and therefore 66% of them had the academic rank of assistant professor or higher. The population under study produced about 2166 Scientific publications in the form of books, periodical articles , research reports. The majority of these were articles (56%), and research reports (37%) while the books formed only 7% of the output. About 69.3% of researches were carried on by an individual researcher, and the frequency of group research was only 30.7%

The majority of papers and reserarch reports (93.3%) apperared in domestic Journals and only 6.7% of them were published in international journals. Observation from the analysis highlighted folowing points:

1.Medicine is the most productive area amongst the six subject fields (66.5%) and Dentistry is. the least productive one (1.50%)The number of publications during the period under studing witnessed a sharp continuous growth. Distribution of scientific output in the main fields of study in this University were as follows: Hygiene and nutrition (9.1%),nurssing and midwifery (3.9%), Medicine (66.5%) Paramedicine Pharmacy (16.5%)and dentistry(2.5%). (1.5%)

Visual semiotics = rereading a work

Dr. Hamid - Reza Shairi

Abstract

painting analysis talks about the noisiest silences. A question, each of us may have, when we face with an image, is : "how can we read it"?

In this essay, analyzing a miniature, based on semiotics, we try to reach a mutual language which is suitable for analyzing every art. It is because every art is like a world, and each world has its own language. But the mutual point among all braches of art is that we need general principales in order to understand their language.

Conversation and its Teaching

Dr. seyed Akbar Mirhassani

Abstract

The balance between practical school experience and the academic study is one of the main issues of education and, in particular, language teaching.

In order to be good English teachers we need to share other people's experience and , moreover, "know the subject" , techniques to teach, and how to deal with language learners. The principles involved in teaching and exploring the viewpoints of writers who have worked hard to improve English education are of great use for the teachers in this field. Here, the readers take part in a dialogue between themselves as readers and teachers and the interaction with ideas which ideas which can help them teach oral language or speech. Some strategies and their assessment are outlined and are the results of work undertaken by many teachers and organizations that beliven

perception of this domain.

Three levels of educational research have been identified. They are:

- 1) Educational research at students level.
- 2) Educational research at teachers level
- 3) Educational research at academic level

As far as the first level is concerned, it is argued that the educational practice, particularly the teaching - learning process, must be transformed in a direction that each student develop positive attitude toward scientific experimentation when encountered with a puzzling situation. For this purpose, discovery modes of teaching, otherwise known as problem - solving approach, must become the primary and dominant mode of action in deucational settings.

At the second level of educational research, the idea of teacher as researcher is put forward. The author is convinced that unless teachers practice thier teaching responsibilities by adopting an "actionresearch" orientation. they will never be able to fulfill all the complex responsibilities he or she is hold accountable for. In short, teachers In order to be effective and successfull, must be reflective, adventious and willing to experiment with new ideas.

The third level of educational research is the rather well Known academic research which is usually undertaken by university pofessors and academicians.

This level of research is usually treated as if it embodies the whole sphere of educational research. This very perception, deemed insufficient by the

author, is the inspiring force behind wirtting this article.

At last, the relationship between different levels of educational research are being discussed.

Personality Dimensions of Gifted and Normal Studuts

A Review of the Empirical Literature

Dr. Ali Fathi Ashtiani

Abstract

This article is a review of the empirical literature on personality dimen sions of gifted and normal students.

Since many years ago researchers focused on personality dimensions of gifted and normal individuals. Researchers mainly focused on development and comparison between gifted and normal students of same age and between gifted students and older normal students.

This article is focused on these studies from the self-concept, self-esteem, anxiety, depression and other psychological characteristics point of view.

A quantative study on the scientific output of academic members of Medical sciences and Health services (1988-1996)

Mohammad Hassan Baigloo

Dr. MehrAngiz Hariri

Abstract

This Research study was Carried on by using descriptive method. the purpose of the study was to determine the quantitative situation of Scientific output of faculty members of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health services during 1988-1995. Data



Abstract

Necessity of Essential Review to Physical Education Course in the Primary Schools

Dr. Hashem Koozechi

Abstract

The purpose of this article is statement of Importance and necessity of physical education course in the elementary levels. In fact, if the proper beginning are not made during this period, adequate adjustment may be almost impossible at a later date.

Unquestionably, the elementary schools years represent "the golden years" from the stand point of developing the physical and motor potentialities of our people.

Unfortunately, it should be said that it is seemed the physical education course is not important similar to the other courses yet. Those who are responsible in this relationship have not payed attention to the researcher's results and offers.

There are many problems and difficulties in relation with development and improvement of physical education program in the elementary school.

In this article it has made that present process (the status quo) is to evaluated with carefully. Managers and programmers in their designs should care to this basic points and constructions, until we will be witness growth and development in young generation in the near future.

Educational theory and it's Relation to Educational Practice.

Author: Wilfred carr.

Translator: Dr.S.M.Sadjjadi

Abstract

Basically, to hold a view about Educational Theory is also to hold a view about Educational Practice. it Follows from this that questions about Educational Practice and questions about Educational theory are always closely related. it as follows that contentious arguments about the nature and role of Educational theory are, at one and the sometime, contentious arguments about the nature and role of Educational Practice.

Historically, Connection between interpretations of Educational practice is usually left implicit and undisclosed. in order to make it more explicit, we summarize the major forms of Educational theorizing that have emerged in the twentieth century; such as common - sense approach, philosophical approach, applied approach, practical approach and critical approach. what we Tried to show in this essay is that theory is an indispensable dimension of practice.

The domain of Edcational Revisited Productivity in the rice

Dr. M. Mehrmohammadi

Abstract

The traditional definition of the levels and scope of educational research is not satisfactory. In this article, the author has attempted to introduce a new definition which is rooted in a new