



University of Tehran press

Research in Contemporary World Literature

<http://jor.ut.ac.ir>, Email: pajuhesh@ut.ac.ir

p-ISSN : 2588-4131 e-ISSN: 2588 -7092

Liberal Humanism and Zionism: A Reading of Via Dolorosa and Wall by David Hare

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Article Info	Extended ABSTRACT
<p>Article type: Research Article</p> <p>Article history: Received: 12 September 2023 Received in revised form: 18 December 2024 Accepted: 23 December 2024 Published online: Spring2025</p> <p>Keywords: translation, Qajar, French language, history of translation, language education, Dar ul-Funun, Dar ul-Tarjume Naseri.</p>	<p>Translation is one of the most important manifestations and oldest tools of scientific and cultural interaction between peoples and nations, and literary translation is the basis for the transfer of ideas and literary creations from one language to another. Studying the history of translation not only helps to identify literary mutual influences, but can also reveal new dimensions of the social history of each society. In the history of translation into Persian, the Qajar period is of particular importance, and the roots of the modern literary translation movement in Iran date back to that period. In the Qajar era, new approaches, movements, and institutions were formed in the field of translation, and new languages, including French, were seriously included in translation programs. French language teaching was pursued seriously in Iran, and numerous and diverse texts were translated from this language into Persian. In the field of literary translation, the source text of a large part of the literary works translated during the Qajar period was French, and this language was the most influential new foreign language in Iran at that time. The aim of this research is to find an answer to the important question of what caused the spread of the French language in Iran during the Qajar period, before Constitutionalism. In this article, we will see how the situation of France and the political, economic and military power of this country in the 19th century influenced the spread of the French language. Also, the role of France in the world of politics and diplomacy and the characteristics of the French language led to the use of this language in diplomatic affairs in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The importance of France in the field of culture and philosophy and the great philosophical, intellectual and literary support of the French language were another factor in the attention paid to the French language in Iran during the Qajar era. The long-standing relationship between Iran and France and the tendency of the Qajar aristocracy and elites to learn this language were other factors in the influence of the French language in Iran. When the important Dar ul-Funun school was established in Iran, French was the main language of instruction there, and thus it became more important in Iran than ever before. The French schools established in Iran also intensified the influence of the French language in Iran. Dar ul-Tarjume Naseri, the first official translation institution in contemporary Iran, was also instrumental in increasing the share of French in literary translation in Iran.</p>

Cite this article: Ahmadinejad Gharahlar, A. . "The reasons and context of the influence of the French language in Iran during the Qajar period (before constitutionalism)" *Research in Contemporary World Literature*, 2024, 30 (1), 87-109. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22059/jor.2024.367363.2471>.



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Publisher: University of Tehran Press.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22059/jor.2024.367363.2471>.