

Fields of french school 1)literary school and Geners From the 18th century until now, the world has witnessed the emergence of various literary schools or movements and genres. Religion has provided all literatures with such figures as: Noah, Youssif (or Joseph), Moses, Solomon, the prophet Mohammed, Christ, Cain, Abel and the devil. All these types of characters vary from one literary text to the other. Romanticism, for example, was brought to Germany through Schiller, to England through Shelley, to France through Hugo, and to Russia through Pushkin within the 19th century; but it appeared in the Arab world through a group of poets in the first half of the twentieth century. These schools and genres have undergone basic changes and evolutions; and some of them have decayed. This ideological history cannot be divorced from literary history, as the spread of any ideology outside national borders depends upon the artistic method of expressing it. Literature harbors all kinds of ideas, which are viewed differently by different writers. Religious ideas in French literature, for example, are treated in various ways: some writers defend religion or certain doctrines while others question them. 3)image echoes The treatise on 'image' in comparative literature has two main points: First, a country's image in a foreign writer's work (e.g., Twain's portrayal of Egypt, along with some other Arab countries, in the *Innocents Abroad* or Voltaire's image of English people); Second, the image of a certain type of common character or of an object (woman in Arabic and Persian literature, or nature in English and French literature. 4) Verbal Echoes Subsequent comparative studies have been fastened on the 'give' and 'take' between languages, with regard to the various channels of connection between nations. Where and when did this ???school or genre first appear