

# ICLLE 2019



INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
ON LINGUISTICS,  
LITERATURE  
AND EDUCATION

September 7, 2019  
@ AAB College

Prishtina - Republic of Kosovo

## Book of Abstracts

<http://konferencat.aab-edu.net/iclld2019>

Organized by:

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**AAB College**



**4<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
LINGUISTICS, LITERATURE AND  
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**Pedagogical University of Cracow  
Aleksander Moisiu University, Durres  
University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola**



## ICLLE 2019

The fourth conference on Linguistics, Literature and Education 2019 organised by [AAB College](#) in partnership with the Pedagogical University of Cracow, Poland, Aleksander Moisiu University, Durres, Albania, and the University "St. Kliment Ohridski" in Bitola, North Macedonia, will bring together renowned researchers, scholars and practitioners in the field of Linguistics, Literature and Education with the aim of presenting their academic achievements as well as discussing and exchanging a multitude of issues related to the relevant topics of the conference. In recent years, [AAB College](#) has transformed itself into a center of research and an important scientific setting for various foreign and Albanian linguists and scholars, who are building bridges of cooperation in the region and beyond. Thus far, various linguistic topics with different thematic foci, and methodological approaches have been exchanged, ranging from the study of language in educational contexts to the social role of English, Albanian and literary studies, discourse analysis, pragmatics etc. This year's conference will serve as a channel of research exchange for a broader scope of different disciplines including and not limited to linguistics, literary studies, translation studies, etc.

### **The topics:**

- Applied Linguistics
- English and American Literature
- English for Specific Purposes
- Sociolinguistics
- Translation Studies
- Linguistic Policy
- The Importance of Professional Education
- Higher Education: Challenges and Issues
- Language curriculum Development
- Language testing and Assessment
- TESOL / TESL / TEFL
- Early Childhood Education
- Basic Education and Curricula etc.



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# The Interface between Syntax and Semantics in Verb Complementation in the English Language

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## Abstract

The sub-fields of Linguistics, such as Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics, are formally studied in isolation by linguists. However, the dependency and the correlation they have among each other is undoubtedly indisputable. This dependency is implemented in two levels, with the aim of: 1) establishing generalizations and grammar rules, at language level; 2) creating logical and coherent structures, at sentence level. At language level, we can talk about general concepts, like word order, or sentence patterns (S-P, S-P-O, S-P-SC etc.), subject verb agreement, coordination and subordination etc. At sentence level, we can talk about grammatical versus ungrammatical sentences or meaningful versus meaningless sentences. Concerning the latter, the verb, referred to as predicate in Syntax, plays a crucial role in establishing meaningful sentence patterns. More precisely, it is the meaning of the verbs which determines the verbs' categorization as copula, intransitive, transitive and ditransitive ones, which in turn, regulate what patterns will be attached to them. The present study focuses on the influence that semantics exerts upon the syntactic structures, which are attached to the predicate (both verbal and nominal ones) in the role of complements. The term complement is used in a broader sense in this study, including direct and indirect object as well as subject complements and object complements. Samples will be taken out from authentic texts in different courses.

**Keywords:** *Syntax, Semantics, interface, verb-predicate, complements*

# Tipizimi i personazhit në romanin e Ernest Heminguejt “Për kë bie kambana”

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## Abstrakt

Punimi “Tipizimi i personazhit në romanin e Ernest Heminguejt “Për kë bie kambana” paraqet një analizë të zhvillimit të personazhit dhe sugjeron që në kohë lufte, vendi, personazhet fiktive dhe rrëfimet paraqesin ndryshimin në qëndrime, ide, emocione dhe sjellje të personazheve e të cilat pasqyrojnë vet autorin. Ky punim thekson ndikimin e luftës tek personazhi në dimensionin shoqëror, kulturor, psikologjik dhe fiziologjik në romanin e zgjedhur “Për kë bie kambana” nga Ernest Heminguej e që paraqet periudhën moderne të letërsisë. Personazhi në këtë roman është një njeri i mbushur me dyshime dhe në të njëjtën kohë përcjellë mesazhet e vet autorit kundër luftës. Punimi argumenton se duke përcjellë dhe analizuar përvojën dhe ndryshimet në qëndrime të personazheve, ndikimi i luftës si në anën emocionale ashtu edhe në sjellje të personazheve i bën ata të duken “ të vërtetë”. Përmes gjuhës së tyre dhe strukturës gjuhësore i bënë ata të duken bindës dhe më me ndikim. Punimi shqyrton cilësinë e kontrastit ndërmjet nivelit letrar dhe atij idealist të ideve dhe sjelljeve në vepra të cilat i përkasin traditës moderniste. Çfarë do të thotë të jesh i vërtetë dhe si ta interpretosh dhe ta pranosh realitetin vihet re në fund të kësaj vepre. Ndikimi i autorit në zhvillimin e personazheve dhe qëndrimet e tyre ndaj luftës mbështeten në përvojën e vet autorit.

**Fjalë kyç:** *ndikimi i luftës, periudha moderne, dimensionet e personazheve, idealizmi, ndryshimi në qëndrime*

# **Should I teach or should I laugh: English language teachers' perceptions of the use of humour**

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## **Abstract**

The burgeoning literature on the use of humour in education has offered ample evidence of its uses and effects. Research has demonstrated its positive effects on learning, demonstrating how humour can reduce anxiety, increase attention and interest (Gorham & Christophel 1990; Sudol 1981; Gorham 1988; Hill 1988, Berk 1988, Neuilip 1991), enhance learning and learning speed (Gorham & Cristophel 1990; Berk 1998, 2002; Garner 2003; Torok et al. 2004; Hackathorn et al 2011), and help students retain novel information (Garner 2006, Torok et al 2004; Hurren 2006). Within the context of language learning, it has been argued that humour can foster conversational involvement (Davies 2003), expand communicative repertoires (Bell and Pomerantz 2014) and contribute to the acquisition and practice of various linguistic, communicative and cultural competences (Trachtenber 1979; Berwald 1992; Deriere 1995; Schmitz 2002; Askildson 2005; Bell 2009; Bell & Pomerantz 2014). The scope and magnitude of these effects are conditioned by several factors including instructors, learners, and materials. To accomplish the end, a field work among Macedonian primary and secondary school English language teachers has been undertaken to collect their opinions through a series of 30 minutes semi-structured interviews.

**Keywords:** *instructional humour, teachers' perceptions, didactic materials*

# **Understanding the factors which affect learning to promote a safer environment for students with specific learning difficulties**

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## **Abstract**

School is a challenge for every student in general education and some children may find difficulties right at the beginning, not knowing how to figure out the load of assignments they get every day in school while they are introduced to a new vocabulary and difficult concepts which affect their learning capacity. As, school requires students to think from multiple perspectives and clearly present their thoughts and arguments, students who have SpLDs find difficulties in reading comprehension, thinking and organizational skills. As a result, students lose motivation right at the beginning, try to find hundreds of excuses not to complete the required tasks. Learning as a process of acquiring or adding new knowledge, skills and values is not an easy task and students feel responsible to achieve if not earlier, the first day they enter school. Therefore, in this regard, it is very important to know and understand each students' background before they enter schools. This paper shows some of the factors that are known to affect students learning which help every teacher to deepen their understanding and adapt the learning and teaching materials, organize the lesson through different strategies and teaching methods and promote a safer environment for students with specific learning difficulties. Understanding these factors, they also enhance and reach out every student in a way that helps them memorize better and increase their learning capacity.

**Keywords:** *capacity, time, health condition, mental factors, age, learning environment, learning by doing.*

# **Përfshirja e fëmijëve me çrregullime emocionale në planifikimin e orës mësimore nga edukatorët**

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## **Abstrakt**

Të gjithë fëmijët kanë të drejtë të gëzojnë kushtet e nejtës për një jetë normale pa dallim të problemeve apo çrregullimeve që kanë në shëndetin e tyre. Andaj themi se edukatorët duhet t'u kushtojnë kujdes fëmijëve me çrregullime emocionale për zhvillimin e tyre në tërësi duke përfshirë në planifikimin e orës mësimore aktivitetet e nevojshme brenda dhe jashtë hapësirës së klasave. Ky studim vë në pah punën e edukatoreve në institucionet parashkollore në bashkëpunim me prindërit për t'iu ofruar një zhvillim më të mirë fëmijëve me çrregullime emocionale në të gjitha fushat. Hulumtimi është mbështetur në mbledhjen e të dhënave në institucionet parashkollore në Prishtinë përmes pyetësorit me edukatore dhe prindër të fëmijëve me çrregullime emocionale dhe atyre pa çrregullime, si dhe përmes intervistës së realizuar me drejtorët e institucioneve parashkollore. Përmes analizës së të dhënave, është kuptuar që trajtimi i fëmijëve me çrregullime emocionale nuk është në nivel të mirë dhe duhet akoma të punohet më shumë. Arrijmë në përfundim se drejtorët duhet të kërkojnë organizimin e më shumë trajnimeve për edukatorët me qëllim të përmirësimit të kushteve për fëmijët me çrregullime emocionale, poashtu edukatorët të vetëdijesohen për tejkalimin e vështirësisë së fëmijëve duke përfshirë në planifikimin e orës mësimore aktivitetet të përshtatshme për fëmijët.

**Fjalë kyç:** *fëmijë me çrregullime emocionale, planifikim i orës, institucione parashkollore*



# Folklore as a subject of Philology study

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## Abstract

Theme is one of the basic areas in the acquisition of literary knowledge, a topos that should set the basic relations between folk literature and the artistic word. Why is it necessary? Because such interaction helps students, as well as literary interpreters, offers a multidisciplinary approach and the ability to perceive all built relationships and relations, decipher intertextuality, and expand the meta meaning of artistic text. It may even be said that folk literature is a code for the reflection of contemporary events in literature, as it must not be forgotten, its inter-disciplinary relations with sociology, anthropology, history, philosophy, mythology, religion, cultural science, etc. The international term "folklore" appears initially in England in the middle of the XIX century, and originates from the English folk-lore ("folk knowledge", "folk wisdom") and denotes the folk spiritual culture in its various volumes and species. For philologists, folklore is important as the art of the word. Philology in folkloristics studies the totality of oral folk arts from different genres, created by many generations of peoples. It is important to know the fact that folklore has its artistic laws. The oral form of creation, distribution and existence of folk art is the main characteristic which determines the specifics of folklore, which separate it from the art literature. This paper brings some specific comparative aspects of the interaction between folk and artistic texts, as well as a concrete example: the novel "Pirej" by Petre M. Andreevski and folk art, in his overall appearance, and not only in an individual genre.

**Keywords:** *folklore, philology, artistic text, literary interpreter, comparative aspects*

# **Students' perceptions of peer-assessment as a motivating factor in second language acquisition**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims at identifying students' perceptions of Peer Assessment as a motivating factor in second language acquisition, in order to help teachers improve their teaching. Peer assessment enables students to develop skills and abilities, which are denied for them in a learning environment, where the teacher assesses their work. In other words, peer assessment gives students the opportunity to analyse, monitor and assess simultaneously two aspects: himself/herself and the peer. Empirical studies have found that this form of assessment promotes a high level of thinking, it helps the student-centred learning, encourages active learning and flexible and facilitates a deeper, instead of a surface approach to learning. (Gipps,1992). This study made use of quantitative methods. We have selected the questionnaire, which was administered in 4 high schools in Durres, Albania. Quantitative data analysis has shown that peer assessment helps students to believe in their skills. Peer assessment helps also in understanding what they have not understand because students analyze themselves and their friend at the same time, comparing answers with each other. This study will contribute to help teachers using peer-assessment as a motivating factor in second language acquisitions.

**Keywords:** *students' perceptions, peer-Assessment, motivating factor, second language acquisition*

# **The motif of rebellion through dark humor**

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## **Abstract**

During World War II, a rebellion was seen among soldiers themselves understanding its insignificant phenomenon. This was expressed by the writers at that time through dark humor or dark comedy or black humor meaning the same. It was developed accurately to express the unpleasant effects that war brings and its all psychological traumas it causes to the participants. In this paper I will treat the psychological and spiritual effects of war and how helpless it is in the eyes of the soldiers and how much profiteering is to the leaders of the war. Finally I will conclude it by stating the importance of human life above the all despite anything else it came as a challenge in one's individual lifetime. The essential message that a trapped individual is facing with; his efforts to escape from all this absurd war to save his own life as the most precious thing God has given to us.

**Keywords:** *dark humor, individual, life, war and challenges.*

# **Endgame and Waiting for Godot: what makes them absurd plays in a comparative manner?**

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## **Abstract**

The Theatre of Absurd is basically a result of great social and political changes after World War II as people experienced deep loss of faith in old moral and political values. Life conditions were not perfect either and people were suffering from monotony and unemployment (Thomas J. Schoenberg and Lawrence J. Trudeau, 274). Absurd Theatre does not attach importance to giving information or messages about life, morals or ethics. It even deliberately breaks the language to create lack of communication (Martin Esslin, 403). The readers do not have information about the background of the characters. The setting is simple, dull and the plays mostly are one-act ones. Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* (1953) and *Endgame* (1957) will be analyzed in this paper in terms of Absurd Theatre properties.

**Keywords:** *absurd, theatre, drama, play*

# Integration of technology in the classroom

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## Abstract

Technology will not replace great teachers but technology in the hands of great teachers can be transformational - George Couros. Indeed, as noted by Couros, teaching is a noble job for many reasons too much to be counted in this paragraph. Although, it is a noble profession it has also its own challenges. The main challenge, as Kosovan teachers, of the 21st century how to incorporate technology in Classroom with no technology at all. On the other hand, the students have a lot of technology in their disposals, and I said to myself why do I make the students use the technology they have got in their disposal. The research paper purpose was to understand the effect of technology in the ESL teaching process. The implementation of technology specifically G-Suite for education started in the 2016/17 school year until 2018/19, three years of research. The aim of this study was to understand how the ESL students respond to the technology in their classes or at home for teaching purposes. Gathering information was done with two methods: Longitudinal Survey and observations. Mixing the qualitative and quantitative research methods was thought to give more real results. It can be concluded that the proper use of technology can help English language teachers to improve their teaching and students' learning through video materials in Youtube, selected materials to specific students in Google Classroom, writing while speaking feature on Google docs (help them see their level of reading), etc.

**Keywords:** *teachers, ESL, Technology, Google Classroom+*

# **Video Games used as an Enhancer for English Language: 6 Video Games and 6 Study Cases**

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## **Abstract**

It is safe to assume that one of the glories of the 80s was the birth of video gaming as a form of entertainment; for children, young adults and everyone else involved with making, testing and playing them. As a form of Entertainment, it had its ups and downs, starting from pixilated characters to controversial banning for violence to next-generation life-like graphics to micro-transactions that made families poor and addiction. Video games have had praise and backlash from the beginning, but how do they fare in the language department? What can be gained from them? This paper revolves around that specifically, how certain video games can be used an enhancer for language betterment, acquisition and learning. Six video games and six study cases, over the course of three months, played these games rigorously and were interviewed as to how these specific games helped them with their English language acquisition, impressions and overall subjective review. Interview questions were as follows: 1. What do you know about video games in general and the game on the TV you have in front of you? 2. What are your thoughts on this research paper? 3. Having played the game and finished, what are your impressions now? 4. How did this game help you with your English Language? 5. Would you recommend this game to someone who wants to grasp and better their English Language skills? Disclaimer: all the interviewees went through a TOEFL score test first to determine their level of English, three female and three male, and all video games were in the genre of action-adventure and role-play.

**Keywords:** *Video Games, Action-Adventure, Role-Play, English language, Learning*

# **Interactive classroom work with students and their impact on raising learning outcomes**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to gain new creative ideas from students about the impact and application of interactive works to raise learning outcomes by making teaching more attractive and practical in our classrooms. In this research are attended by 50 students from two V-grade primary school ``Mustafa Bakija`` in Gjakova, a school where I work as a teacher of the elementary school. Research design is qualitative and quantitative. Quantitative research methodology is a quasi-experiment using two groups: the experimental group and the control group. Twenty-five students were included in the experimental group and 25 in the control group. Through the qualitative method, students\' work was studied through interactive works in the classroom from a checklist. The instrument was used with a student questionnaire, which was realized after the end of the application with interactive work, to understand students\' attitudes regarding the application of this new form to our classes to raise learning outcomes. The analysis of data from the student questionnaire was done through the SPSS program. The results of this research show that the application of interactive works directly impacts on raising student learning outcomes. Interactive classroom work demonstrated the impact of learning with different learning styles and the development of multiple intelligence. Through this research, it was shown that interactive work in the classroom can help students become organized, achieve higher learning success and learning to be more long-term. The research was conducted over the three-month period during the academic year 2018/2019.

**Keywords:** *interactive works, learning outcomes, creative students, learning styles, multiple intelligence*

# Marrëdhëniet e shqipes me turqishten

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## **Abstrakt**

Studimin “Marrëdhëniet e shqipes me turqishten” e ndërmorëm për disa arsye: Së pari, sepse me raportet e shqipes me turqishten nuk kemi ndonjë punim të këtyre viteve të fundit. Me studimin e marrëdhënieve midis të dy gjuhëve janë marrë disa nga gjuhëtarët shqiptarë dhe të huaj (E.Çabej, Sh.Demiraj, F.Miklosiç), të cilëve u referohemi kur u drejtohem këtyre marrëdhënieve, por në punimin tonë do të shqyrtojmë nën dritën e një këndvështrimi të ri, duke u mbështetur si në leksik, ashtu edhe në vlerën shprehëse emocionale, si dhe rastet e përdorimit të tyre në letërsinë shqipe. Së dyti, sepse me zhvillimet e sotme gjuhësore janë ngadalësuar proceset e ndërkëmbimeve midis këtyre gjuhëve, e materiali do të përdoret edhe si burim i rëndësishëm i historisë së gjuhës shqipe për të përshkruar prerje të sotme sinkronike të cilat me zhvillimet e mëvonshme gjuhësore do t’u shërbejnë studimeve përfaqëse- krahasuese edhe në rrafshin diakronik. Së treti, sepse kemi kushtet e përdorimit të dy gjuhëve shqip-turqisht dhe me zhvillimet e sotme të sociolinguistikës shihen qartë ndikimet e ndërsjella gjuhësore. Së katërti, sepse turqizmat kanë përdorim të kufizuar, e kjo do t’i shërbejë zbulimit të këtyre përdorimeve në raportet aq shumë të diskutuara sot: gjuhë-dialekt, e sjell ndihmesë në fushën e dialektologjisë. Së pesti, sepse zbulohet vlera e tyre jo vetëm në ligjërim, por edhe në letërsinë artistike. Faktorë të ndryshëm, historikë, gjeografikë, kulturorë, kanë vepruar në ndërkëmbimin gjuhësor. Në këtë vështrim, janë vërejtur pikëtakime edhe me gjuhën turke.

**Fjalë kyç:** *gjuha, huazime, shtresezim, marrëdhëniet gjuhë-dialekt, leksike*



# Tackling Violence against Children in a Cross-cultural Setting

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## Abstract

Violence against children in Albania is widespread. Some forms of violence against children are justified by parents, teachers and children themselves as part of educating children & expression of parental responsibility. Save the Children's interventions (2009 – 2013, 2014-2015) aimed at significantly reducing physical and psychological violence against children (age 3-15) at school/kindergarten as means of disciplining them. Though schools play an important role in protecting children from violence and abuse, the teachers quite often use violence in order to discipline children and/or improve their performance. Factors that contributed to initiate such interventions were: 1. UN Report on violence against children (2006) & 2. Global trend to de-legitimizing the physical punishment (Durrant J – 2006) Physical punishment is viewed as a risk to children's mental & physical health. Physical punishment has been consistently associated with poorer mental health including depression (Csorba et al. 2001), unhappiness & anxiety (Eamon 2001) and feeling of hopelessness (Durant et al. 1994). Physical punishment consistently predicts increased levels of aggression & antisocial behavior in children (Ulman & Straus 2003). Interventions took place in pilot schools and kindergartens located in unregulated settlements inhabited by recently internal migrant communities and ethnic/linguistic minorities (highly diversified in terms of culture). The findings highlight the need to have a long term holistic approach in tackling violence against children through child rights lenses.

**Keywords:** *violence against children, educational and cultural setting, holistic approach*

# Shprehësia në “Lahutën e Malcis”

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## Abstrakt

Krijimtaria letrare e Gjergj Fishtës në përgjithësi, po sidomos vepra e tij epike “Lahuta e Malcis” shquhen me një shkallë të lartë shprehësie në kuadër të të cilës frymojnë, stili i lartë, ndjeshmëria e fortë dhe bukuria e thënies. Shprehësia si kategori estetike përfshin në vete gjithë teknikat e rrëfimit, metrikën e caktuar, figuracionin (figurat e diksionit, të kuptimit etj) që në veprën e At Gjergj Fishtës është mjaft i pasur dhe shumë i gjetur si edhe elemente të tjera të arkitekturës letrare. Në kuadër të kësaj teme do të ndriçohen shkurtimisht disa nga këto elemente dhe sidomos figurat letrare që e shquajnë shprehësinë e “Lahutës së Malcis” duke u ndalur më gjerësisht te arkaizmat që, sipas mendimit tim, paraqesin elementin më qenësor dhe mjaft të vlershme të gjuhës së këtij autori në përgjithësi. Pavarësisht se tema i referohet kryeveprës së Fishtës „Lahuta e Malcis”, kur të bëhet fjalë për arkaizmat do të bëj përpjekje që shembuj më pikantë të kësaj natyre t’i hulumtoj dhe t’i gjej edhe në veprat e tjera të këtij autori, pa e përjashtuar asnjërën nga gjinitë e saj: lirikën, dramatikën dhe satiriken e tij. Në përmbyllje do të përpiqem të nxjerr përfundimet më domethënëse mbi bazën e premisave të shtruarra dhe të analizuarra në pjesën kryesore të punimit.

**Fjalë kyç:** *krijimtaria letrare, epika, lirika, gjuha, figurat, At Gjergj Fishta, gjuha, metafora, hiperbola, arkaizmat*

## **Personazhi i femrës në librin “Prijësa e komiteve” të Sulejman Krasniqit**

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### **Abstrakt**

Në letërsinë shqiptare, femra, në të shumtën e rasteve, ka qenë vetëm personazh dytësor. Megjithatë, nuk kanë munguar edhe shkrimet ku personazhi i femrës portretizohet duke paraqitur botën komplekse, jo vetëm të saj, por edhe të shoqërisë shqiptare, në periudha të ndryshme të letërsisë. Sulejman Krasniqi është shkrimtar, i cili femrës i dha rol qendror në një pjesë të veprave të tij. Aq më tepër, ai arriti që të thellohet në disa aspekte të personalitetit të femrës shqiptare, nga ai i një femre të zakonshme të kësaj shoqërie, e deri te femra, lëvizëse e ndryshimeve të mëdha historike. Në librin “Prijësa e komiteve” Shota paraqitet me tërë kompleksitetin e një personazhi të kompletuar letrar, duke paraqitur, jo vetëm ndjeshmërinë femërore të saj, por edhe aspektin e një niveli të lartë të mençurisë dhe guximit. Nga ana tjetër, libri ngërthen edhe portretizime të personazheve të tjera femra, të moshave, kombësive dhe karaktereve të ndryshme. Një gjë e tillë, e begaton jo vetëm këtë vepër, por edhe letërsinë shqipe, me mozaikun e roleve të ndryshme të femrës në përpjekjet për një shoqëri më ndryshe, qoftë në aspektin e përkrahjes e përpjekjes për liri, qoftë në aspektin për robërim, apo edhe revoltën e papajtushmërisë së veprimit të instrumentit shtetëror në përcaktimin e fatit të një pjese të popullatës. Këto elemente shtojnë vlerën e personazheve femra në këtë vepër të Krasniqit.

**Fjalë kyç:** *femra, personazhi i femrës, portretizimi i femrës, personazhi, Shota*

# **Raising cultural awareness with EFL students in the Republic of North Macedonia**

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## **Abstract**

Understanding a foreign language does not mean just understanding the grammar, the phonology and the lexis. It also means understanding certain characteristics of the culture. Language without culture is unthinkable, and so is culture without language. “It is an additional change that is expressed through the use of language”. (Farnia, Rozina:243) In the teaching process, future teachers of English have to master the target culture for a successful mastering of the language they are teaching. They have to make sure that their students master and become bilingual not just in the linguistic expressions but also in the literature and culture part. The aim of learning a foreign language is to master both the linguistic expressions and the cultural elements incorporated in the language. “Culture in language learning is not an expandable fifth skill, tacked on, so to speak, to the teaching of speaking, listening, reading and writing. It is always in the background, right from day one, ready to unsettle the good language learners when they expect it least, making evident the limitations of their hard-won communicative competence, challenging their ability to make sense of the world around them.” (Thanasoulas, 2001). The aim of the paper is to explore the methods and techniques used in raising the cultural awareness in schools with students of Macedonian who are studying to become proficient teachers of English in elementary schools in Bitola, Macedonia. The research framework will consist of analysis of the textbooks used as well as an analysis of the teaching curricula used in these schools. Teachers will also be interviewed anonymously for their input on raising the cultural awareness for successful and equal use of both languages.

**Keywords:** *SLA, culture, EFL, cultural awareness*

# **The Role of the Teacher in Developing Communicative Skills among Young Learners of English as a Foreign Language**

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## **Abstract**

This study aimed at exploring the teacher's role in the development of communicative skills among young learners of the English language. The main purpose of this study was to define the role of a teacher in developing communicative skills among young learners through trying to find teachers' and students' attitudes and objectives in EFL classrooms. I have tried to tie together more closely the role of a teacher in the classroom and the responsibilities of an effective teacher in developing communicative skills. The aim of this study was to document the way of teaching, including an assessment of methods, techniques, and the methodology (course book) teachers use with 10, 11 and 12 graders in order to fulfill the 21st century demands for more successful learning. Furthermore I have always been interested in; identifying the ways of learning/ teaching, how teachers overcome students' difficulties with speaking, and language difficulties while teaching speaking skills. Additionally the kind of activities used in class, criteria teachers take into consideration when assessing students' speaking skills, and the approaches/methods teachers follow during the semester, as well as the obstacles that the young English learners may face on their way of learning have been my concerns. The study of this research focuses on developing communicative skills among young learners of English as a foreign language in Gjilan, investigates the role of teachers in developing speaking skills in the classroom in three different high schools in Gjilan.

**Keywords:** *skills, communicative language, the role of the teacher, EFL*

# **Educational means of students at school, in particular means of obstruction and their impact in preventing violent behavior at school**

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## **Abstract**

For the non-appearance of violence in schools by students, as well as by other adult persons, is not interested only the family and the school but also the scientists and the whole society. Early prevention of violence in schools is not only a need of practice, but an interest of science and of the free and democratic society as well, in the full sense of the word. Therefore, the purpose and interest of the society is to educate the youth about a future life and work in society and for society. Understandably, advanced societies have open doors of progress, and they have come to where they are today thanks to the education and the right institutional education, and not with pressure, oppression and violence. Therefore, society must do its utmost to prevent the spread of violence in schools with all the available mechanisms. The purpose of this research is to ascertain which are the educational means, in particular the means of prevention, that take most part at school, the ways of using these tools and their impact on the reduction and prevention of violent behavior of students at school. The main objective of this study and research is the use of educational tools, in particular the means of obstruction and their impact on the progress of the teaching work.

**Keywords:** *school, pupil, teacher, parents, tools, obstruction*

# Loja dhe ndikimi i saj te fëmijët parashkollorë (5-6 vjeçarë)

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## Abstrakt

Objektivat e këtij hulumtimi janë: Të shihet rëndësia e zhvillimit ndërfaqshor të fëmijës përmes lojës në përputhje me grupmoshat 5-6 vjeç që sipas mendimit të përgjithshëm të psikologëve dhe pedagogëve është periudha vendimtare për formimin e karakterit dhe shprehisë së fëmijës, që ngelë gjatë tërë jetës nga e cila varet struktura e ardhshme e personaliteteve. Të identifikojmë rolin dhe punën e edukatores në realizimin e Kurrikulës, e cila mbështet zhvillimin social-emocional, fizik dhe intelektual të fëmijës. Pikësynim i këtij punimi gjithashtu është të vlersojmë vetëdijësimin e prindërve dhe edukatoreve për të kuptuar rëndësinë e jashtëzakonshme të lojës si mjet për edukimin e fëmijëve e jo si argëtim i rëndomtë dhe humbje kohe duke mos i kushtuar kujdes. Si dhe, të shohim nga afër se sa janë të përshtatshme dhe të pajisura me mjete, qendrat e institucioneve parashkollore për zbatimin e veprimtarive të ndryshme. Për realizimin e këtij hulumtimi është përdorur metoda sasiore (kuantitative), ku të dhënat e strukturuar do të paraqiten në mënyrë numerike (hartimi i pyetësorëve). Si dhe, metodën statistikore (rezultati i pyetësorëve). Hulumtimi zbuloi se edukatorët dhe prindërit janë të vetëdijësuar për procesin e lojës si një mjet edukimi për fëmijët, por mungesa e mjeteve, kushteve, ambientit janë ato të cilat nuk e favorizojnë një gjë të tillë. Rezultatet dëshmuar edhe se në institucionet tona parashkollore, mungon një bashkëpunim i mirëfilltë mes edukatoreve dhe prindërve. Bashkëpunim, i cili më tepër është formal pa rezultate evidente.

**Fjalë kyç:** *loja, fëmijët parashkollorë, zhvillimi psiko-fizik, institucionet parashkollore, edukatorët*

# Rëndësia e letërsisë në mësimin e gjuhës së huaj në UAMD

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## **Abstrakt**

Në këtë studim synohet të nxirret në pah përdorimi i teksteve letrare si një metodë për mësimin e gjuhës së huaj përmes dy elementeve: aftësive gjuhësore (leximi, shkrimi, dëgjimi dhe të folurit) dhe teknikave gjuhësore (si fjalor, gramatikë dhe shqiptim). Përdorimi i teksteve letrare në orën e mësimit të gjuhëve të huaja dhe kriteret kryesore për përzgjedhjen e teksteve të përshtatshme letrare në këto orë janë theksuar në mënyrë të tillë që t'i bëjnë të mundur mësimin e aftësive gjuhësore duke marrë parasysh përfitimet e ndryshme nga zhanret e letërsisë (p.sh. poezia, proza e shkurtër, drama dhe romani). Zgjedhja e një teme të tillë u bazua tek mungesa e objektivave të qarta, që përcaktojnë rolin e letërsisë gjatë mësimit, por edhe mangësitë që mësuesit e gjuhës së huaj, kanë në njohuri dhe trajnime për mënyrën e trajtimit të letërsisë gjatë procesit mësimit, si dhe mungesa e materialeve të përshtatshme pedagogjike që mund të përdoren nga mësuesit e gjuhës së huaj në klasë në këtë kontekst. Këto aftësi dhe teknika që marrin nxënësit në këtë cikël duhet të jenë në përputhje edhe me nivelin gjuhësor që mundëson edhe gjuha amtare.

**Fjalë kyç:** *Letërsia, gjuha e huaj, cikli AMU, teknika, aftësi*



## **Hello students, where are your books?**

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### **Abstract**

Higher Education students' access to ordinary quality books is limited in some countries, particularly for post-war countries. There is little research that examines the impact of this on students and lecturers. This study uses a thematic analysis approach and examines the impact of this limited access to ordinary quality books on learners and lecturers experience of Higher Education in a public university in Dardania (Kosova) Republic. Qualitative interviews were conducted with students (n = 9) and faculty personnel (n = 7) and data was analysed using the thematic analysis approach (Braun & Clark, 2006). The most prevalent themes are imposed difficult solutions and dreams of better future of financially challenged students, the tried and failed approaches of idealist authors and the concerns of potential authors, and free eBooks for everyone as a solution! But first... This research is aimed to influence policy makers and to those in the position of being able to hire potential authors to produce eBooks and thus provide greater access to ordinary quality books to students.

**Keywords:** *e-Books, Books, Learning from Books, ordinary quality books, low quality books*

# Një këndvështrim sociolinguistik i diversitetit gjinor përgjatë debateve televizive

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## **Abstrakt**

Gjinia si një kategori analitike ka motivuar mjaft studiues përgjatë kohërave. Gjinia dhe gjuha kanë një lidhje të ndërsjellë me njëra-tjetrën. Gjinia ndikon në përdorimin e gjuhës, ashtu sikurse gjuha ndryshon te folësit e të dy gjinive. Punimi ynë i qaset diversitetit gjinor në debatet televizive të viteve të fundit duke u përqendruar në pikëpamje gjuhësore e sociolinguistike të lidhjes që ka gjuha me gjininë. Ligjërimi i meshkujve dhe femrave është bërë objekt studimi i shumë studiuesve që në kohët e hershme dhe janë hartuar teori të ndryshme përreth dallimeve gjuhësore me bazë gjinore. Kësisoj përmes këtij punimi menduam të bëjmë një analizë të debateve televizive, për të identifikuar dhe analizuar dallimet ligjërimore që karakterizojnë femrat dhe meshkujt, për të parë gjendjen e ndryshimeve gjuhësore me bazë gjinore në kohët e sotshme. Ky punim është konceptuar si një studim i karakterit teorik dhe praktik në fushën e Studimeve Sociolinguistike. Nëpërmjet teorive gjuhësore dhe sociolinguistike studimi ynë hedh dritë mbi diversitetin gjinor në debatet televizive, duke i bazuar kërkimet dhe analizën krahasimore të mendimet, metodat dhe këndvështrimet e teoricienëve, studiuesve dhe sociolinguistëve si: O. Jespersen, R. Lakoff, J. Fishman, J. Holmes, D. Tannen etj.

**Fjalë kyç:** *Gjinia, dallime ligjërimore, debate televizive, kërkime sociolinguistike, analizë përqasëse etj.*

# **Lexical implication of Albanian native speakers in using legal English as a foreign language**

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## **Abstract**

Since the primary goal of the language is to communicate, it is important to have a deep understanding of the linguistic features of language in order to encode and send the message through a clear channel. If one manages to successfully communicate the message in a written, the target reader can decode it and give a feedback accordingly. The whole process of communication described above, is managed by encoding or formulating language with respect to its linguistic and extra-linguistic features, and this is why this paper aims to focus on one of such characteristics, namely the vocabulary specific to Legal English, or the legalese. There have been many previous studies with similar focus but this one will provide a comparative perspective, which means both English and Albanian equivalents of lexical features used in writing legal documents. Special emphasis will be put on such elements as: synonymy, archaisms, borrowings, technical terminology, repetition, capitalization, etc. In order to be specific and clear, examples shall be provided in English accompanied by the Albanian equivalents. last but not least, this paper shall also highlight the “Plain English movement” as an attempt to simplify the complex structure of Legal English aiming at making it more comprehensible not only to the legal professional but to the general public since legal texts are targeted to everyone who deals with a legal issue in their everyday life.

**Keywords:** *communication, legal English, lexical features, Albanian*

# **The discourse of motherhood and mother/daughter relationships in the *novel One true thing* by Anna Quindlen**

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## **Abstract**

The most successful novel by Anna Quindlen, *One True Thing*, which is object of our analysis, depicts issues relevant to the role of women in family and society, but mainly focuses on: the mother/daughter relationship, their relationship with the other family members and the community, as well as the reaction of the patriarchal society to different moral dilemmas such as euthanasia which is a central theme in this novel. The novel 'One True Thing' is a novel of dichotomization of female characters. The central theme is the relationship between the mother Kate and the daughter Ellen. The narrator of the story is the main heroine Ellen Gulden, who returns home to take care of her mother Kate, dying of cancer. The search for a complete woman is the main motif of the author, trying to confront two extremely different female worlds. On one side, there's a young unconventional woman, changing her attitudes under the influence of the circumstances she lives in, while on the other side, there is one traditional woman who chooses to devote herself to domestic life. Quindlen approaches this theme directly, with a usual clarity and determination, presenting the two opposite female characters. Ellen tells her story after the death of her mother, after being publicly charged to have helped her mother's murder by giving her a large dosage of morphine. Her feelings are so neatly presented, can easily demonstrate the fight that initiated and shaped them.

**Keywords:** *motherhood, mother/daughter relationships, society, Anna Quindlen, One True Thing*

# Gjuha pamore si formë unike e komunikimit të artit në Kosovë

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## Abstrakt

Meqenëse jetojmë në shekullin 21, tashmë pothuajse në një shoqëri tërësisht dixhitale, gjuha pamore si formë e veçantë e të shprehurit në vetevete ka treguar epërsi ndaj gjuhës së shkruar. Kjo ka ndodhur si rezultat i disa elementeve që e karakterizojnë atë, siç janë fuqia e imazhit në ditët e sotme, impakti i simbolizmit, kodet dhe trajta joverbale e tyre në marrjen dhe përcjelljen e drejtëpërdrejtë të mesazhit. Arti në këtë rast ka shërbyer si një lloj "targeti" në të cilin gjuha pamore ka shpalosur të gjithë mekanizmat dhe është shndërruar si një udhërrëfyes i identitetit artistik. Jo më kot gjuha pamore ka ndryshuar gjithashtu edhe perceptimin mbi artin e një shoqërie të caktuar duke patur mjaft ndikim në mendimin kritik, krijimtarinë, si dhe perceptimin ndaj interpretimeve të ndryshme. Duke e përcjellur këtë ndryshim radikal të gjuhës na nevojitet që të analizojmë dhe t'i kuptojmë me kujdes pikërisht këto kode, simbole apo mesazhe, në mënyrë që të krijohet sa më shumë llojshmëri perceptimesh në këtë format unik të kësaj gjuhë. Duke qenë se shembëlltyra e një shoqërie të caktuar matet nga zhvillimi artistik i saj, me të tillë matës do të thellohet edhe tematika e artit në Kosovë. Të kemi parasysh se Kosova si një shtet i ri që është mbart forma dhe prova të hershme të medimeve të ndryshme që i përkasin gjuhës pamore, duke patur gjithmonë parasysh cilket e vështira historiografike nëpër të cilat ka kaluar shoqëria kosovare, më konkretisht arti pamor dhe stilet përkatëse. Me anë të përdorimit të elementeve të artit, artistët jo vetëm që krijojnë "përshtypjet" e tyre mbi gjithçka që i rrethon, por krijojnë automatikisht edhe botëkuptimet e tyre.

**Fjalë kyç:** *identitet artistik, komunikim pamor, dixhitalizm, instrumente artistike, vizualizim, perceptim*

# Word Order in English and Albanian Declarative Sentences

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## Abstract

This article uses the contrastive linguistics approach to explore the main word-order differences and similarities of declarative sentences in English and Albanian. The study examines equivalent structures in both languages, aiming to provide knowledge on identifying and avoiding mutual language interference among the speakers of these languages. The research reveals that English and Albanian demonstrate a lot of differences in word order because of the morphological and syntactic characteristics of these languages. Albanian has a great variety of word order combinations in the declarative sentence, but this is not the case with English. The findings show that another significant difference has to do with the presence or absence of the subject. English requires the subject to be present in the declarative sentence, while it can be left out in Albanian. In all the cases, when the subject is not expressed, it is recoverable from the presence of other elements in the sentence, or the context.

**Keywords:** *contrastive, analysis, sentence, structure, word-order*

# Strategies for acquiring English as a foreign language

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## Abstract

Metacognitive strategies (eg identifying student's learning styles, preferences and needs for a foreign language assignment, collecting and organizing materials, defining a study space and setting a study schedule, monitoring errors, calculating the success of the assignment and the success assessment of any type of learning strategy) are used to manage the process as a whole. It has been seen that meta-conjunctive strategies had a direct, significant, positive impact on the use of cognitive strategies, giving us clear evidence that the use of metacognitive strategies had an executive function on cognitive strategies in completing tasks. Memory-related strategies help students connect a different part of the foreign language to each other but do not necessarily need a deep understanding. Many memory-related strategies enable students to learn and extract information one after the other (eg acronyms), while other techniques generate learning and extracting information through sounds eg. (rhythm), images for example create a mental picture of the word itself or the meaning of the word. A combination of sounds and images e.g. key word method, body movements eg total physical response, mechanical tools e.g. color sheets or location on a sheet in the notebook or blackboard. However, strategies based on memorizing are not always related to foreign language competence.

**Keywords:** *Meta cognitive strategies, teaching, acquisition, English learning*

# Implementimi i Kornizës Kurrikulare në shkollat fillore dhe të mesme të ulëta të Kosovës

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## Abstrakt

Korniza kurrikulare është dokumenti bazik, i cili rregullon sistemin e arsimit në Kosovë. Kosova ka një kornizë kurrikulare, e cila është në harmoni të plotë me rrjedhat arsimore evropiane si dhe në koherencë të plotë me zhvillimet e shpejta shkencore, teknologjike dhe shoqërore. Reformat kurrikulare në sistemin e arsimit u japin mundësi nxënësve për të zgjeruar dijet e tyre, për të krijuar njohuri, shkathtësi dhe qëndrime të aplikueshme dhe të transferueshme të cilat do t'u ndihmojnë nxënësve që të ballafaqohen me sfidat e epokës digjitale, të ekonomisë së tregut të lirë dhe të bazuar në dije. Viti 2017 për arsimin kosovar ka qenë vit i sfidave në implementimin e kurrikulës së arsimit parauniversitar. Qëllimi i këtij punimi është të vërejmë se sa është duke u zbatuar kurrikula e re në shkollat tona dhe sa janë të arritshme kompetencat e parapara në kurrikulën e Kosovës. Punimi ka për qëllim të pasqyrojë edhe sfidat me të cilat ballafaqohen mësimdhënësit, nxënësit dhe shkollat. Për të hulumtuar këtë problematikë ne kemi përdorur disa metoda si: metoda e analizës teorike, metoda përshkruese, statistikore dhe krahasuese. Si instrument për matjen e mendimeve dhe qëndrimeve të mësimdhënësve janë përdorur pyetësorët (Likert). Mostrën tonë e përbëjnë 50 mësimdhënës që punojnë me kurrikulën e re. Rezultatet e hulumtimit tregojnë se qëllimet e arsimit parauniversitar, të parapara në kornizën kurrikulare, nuk janë arritur në masën e duhur. Metodologjia e punës së mësimdhënësve nuk ka ndryshuar. Nuk ka ndryshuar qasja ndaj mësimdhënies dhe të nxënësit, njëkohësisht duke mos reflektuar në qëllimet e arsimit dhe rezultatet që burojnë nga këto qëllime.

**Fjalë kyç:** *Kurrikula, kompetencat, sfidat, rezultatet*



# Data Visualization in Teaching - Learning Motivation and Innovation

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## **Abstract**

This study extends the viewpoint of ‘data visualization in teaching and learning’ to explore what the one thinks about visualizations in education, how they work and how they are different from traditional teaching. Motivating students is of paramount importance in a curriculum and cannot be overestimated, while visuals can be a stimulating experience for many students, and they should be used in a way that supports and is supported by learning design. The better you can convey your points visually, the better you can leverage that information. Skill sets are changing to accommodate a data-driven world while being increasingly valuable to use visuals to express and transfer knowledge. Design/methodology/approach - The study employed the qualitative and quantitative research design. Participants were interviewed about their choice in learning and transferring their knowledge by means of data visualization tools instead of traditional method of learning. Data was collected from 131 participants. Findings - The findings revealed a significant willingness and motivation for using up-to-date technological tools in education and knowledge transfer. Results show that data visualization significantly generates knowledge satisfaction, knowledge quality and creativity.

**Keywords:** *data visualization, knowledge transfer, teaching, learning*

# The impact of using English words into Albanian Language

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## Abstract

English has been an international language for many years and it is considered to be a great contributor to many languages around the world. Among those languages which benefit from English words is Albanian language as well. It is considered to be very flexible in borrowing foreign words from influencing languages such as slave languages and Turkish in Kosovo and Italian and Greek language in Albania. The English words and terms that are being used by Albanians are of different fields. As a result, people especially elder ones are highly concerned and not able to understand certain words which are English but used while speaking or using Albanian. The concern is about the people using English words unconsciously thinking they sound more proficient. Therefore, this paper aims to treat the issue of loanwords in Albanian form English language and also raise an awareness of using the Albanian existing words instead of borrowing English ones. That's why we think our paper will be very helpful and useful for our society. All we want is to increase the influence of English and Albanian teachers in explaining and making their students use the Albanian language properly and in the right way with the right expressions. So, the reasons that have influenced the use of English words while we have our own expressions will be treated too.

**Keywords:** *loanwords, Albanian Language, awareness, English influence*

# **Autonomous learning in EFL**

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## **Abstract**

Teaching English as a foreign language entails a number of aspects, factors and components, which have been of primary concern to different researches in the field. It has been argued that autonomy in the process of learning and teaching English as a foreign language produces positive results both in terms of language acquisition and production. Learner autonomy has become increasingly important at a time when resources at the disposal of both students and teachers have increased at a fast pace. The development of communication technologies have provided students with various opportunities to obtain authentic materials and use them for learning purposes. Moreover, the possibility to interact with other students through diverse communication media also helps them improve the required skills in foreign language. Nevertheless, despite the different uses of autonomous learning, the teacher can perform an essential role in facilitating the learning process.

**Keywords:** *learner autonomy, EFL, teaching, skills*

# **English Nobility: high origin, holding post or being morally high?**

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## **Abstract**

The paper deals with the representation of the concept “Nobility” in the English literature of three periods – 16th-17th, 18th-19th, 20th-21st centuries. The relevance of the study is defined by the significance of the intersection between culture and language, interest in one of the key concepts of the British culture and the possibility to define its content and structure. Representation of the concept “Nobility” in many text examples of the language material fixing the constants of ethnic consciousness and culture determines its importance in the language picture of the world of the British. The purpose of the study is to describe the concept “nobility” and analyze its certain features and semantic characteristics by means of complex study methods: etymological analysis of the name of the concept, method of analysis of vocabulary definitions, componential analysis, continuous sampling method, context analysis with diachronic relevance, that allow us to distinguish the concept development within stated literary periods. As a result of the study conducted on the base of the contexts from the English literature it was revealed that the concept “Nobility” has the complex nature and contains static features that remain unchanged within time periods as well as dynamic features that are itemized, reduced or get lost in the language consciousness of the British.

**Keywords:** *lexical representation, concept, language picture of the world, nobility*

# Contrastive Analysis of Prenominal Modifiers in English and Albanian Nouns

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## Abstract

Contrastive linguistics is a sub-discipline of applied linguistics that discloses similarities and differences between the native language and the foreign language. The objective of this study is to identify English and Albanian noun phrases; aiming a contrastive analysis of their premodifying elements. Through a qualitative approach used for data analysis are highlighted the similarities and differences between premodifying elements of English and Albanian noun phrase structures, stressing their position and syntactic category. Specific examples from Virginia Woolf's novel "Mrs. Dalloway" and its corresponding translation into Albanian by Dorian Kroqi as "Zonja Dalloway" were carefully chosen and analyzed. The empirical approach consisted of conducting a two-part test to thirty 8th grade students who were randomly selected. It aimed to investigate the participants ability to identify prenominal modifiers in given English and Albanian sentences, while observing the most common errors they make whilst translating noun phrases from English to Albanian and vice versa. The overall results revealed that the participants achieved a reasonable degree of accuracy in identifying prenominal modifiers in noun phrase structures in both English and Albanian. Yet, the most common errors made by participants when translating noun phrase structures were the use of post-modification with preposition in English noun phrases instead of premodification and the omitting of some premodifying elements-especially determiners- probably due to the influence of their L1.

**Keywords:** contrastive analysis, noun phrases, premodifiers, English, Albanian

# Teachers' Evaluation Process in Pre-Higher Education in Albania

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## Abstract

Teacher evaluation is an important aspect providing the data not only on teaching level but also on the teacher's professional development needs. A variety of teacher evaluation models and procedures are used all over the world, mainly relying on their professional preparation, performance and teaching outcomes. These procedures altogether serve to enhance the teacher's professionalism and further his / her qualification in order to better serve the educational goals of a country. The purpose of this study is to identify the models and procedures used in the Pre-Higher Education (PHE) in Albania, with the aim of drawing conclusions and recommendations in order to improve the quality of teacher's education and professional development. The study sample is made up of 1100 teachers selected in the main districts of the country who were surveyed on their assessment procedures, such as: observation of classroom teacher performance, meetings with the teacher, examination of the lesson diary, examination of teaching materials, school-family communication, student performance examination, student's performance examination, and self-assessment. In the survey conducted with the teachers through the open questions they expressed their opinion regarding the quality of the evaluation process, the frequency and as well the standards on which it is developed. The results of this study provide valuable data on teacher's evaluation procedures, their efficacy, and even unplanned assessment procedures so far that can lead to improved status and that these procedures are an ongoing component of professional development.

**Keywords:** *teacher evaluation, procedure of teacher's evaluation ; professional development*

# **The influence of concept mapping on EFL students' learning outcome**

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## **Abstract**

Concept-mapping is defined as a graphical tool for organizing and representing relationships between concepts indicated by a connecting line linking two concepts. It is a meaningful strategy which helps learners to learn more effectively, to record and recall information easily, and to support creative problem solving. This learning strategy in the class, help learners attend to the exercises, pay attention to important points and have a productive atmosphere for learning. Through concept mapping learners are able to externalize their existing knowledge and combine it with new knowledge rearranging and internalizing both the old and new knowledge in a graphic form. The primary features of a concept map are its hierarchical structure which identifies specific concepts, usually enclosed in circles or boxes, and the connecting lines between these concepts which indicate how knowledge of a specific concept or domain is linked to the other concepts or domains. Concept maps have been shown to help learners learn, and to facilitate the learning process. Furthermore, Educational research in the field of Second and Foreign Language Learning suggests that learning outcomes are positively affected when teaching strategies are matched to individual learning preferences. This study aims to investigate the effect of using concepts mapping on developing the learning outcome of EFL students.

**Keywords:** *concepts mapping, learning, EFL students*

# Challenges of Teaching English Language for Information Technology

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## Abstract

ESP is a branch of Applied Linguistics concerned with teaching, testing methods, analysis of the students' demands and analysis of the linguistic and discourse structures of specific texts. Teaching English for Information Technology is a very important course to be taught in Universities nowadays since students and lecturers have to attend conferences worldwide. Technology is developed mostly in English speaking countries and it remains in English. The ESP courses aim to prepare students with the skills and vocabulary required in their research area. In the case of English for Information Technology, students need to be familiar with technical terms. Translation of terms in the target language remains a challenge. Grammar teaching is also important for language mastery. Compiling adequate syllabuses based on the four skills for specific purpose language teaching is crucial. This paper aims to present the challenges of Teaching English for Information Technology and suggest effective teaching techniques too. It suggests that ESP teachers teach with more than one specific textbook given that the field is very wide and there are similar books. The student's interaction is also important in these subjects as well as material drawn from the real life, this way introducing a new and effective approach to teaching ESP.

**Keywords:** *Teaching, ESP, Information Technology, computer terms, challenges*



# **Educational policies on the inclusion of children from minorities in the pre-university education system of Kosovo**

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## **Abstract**

Minorities in Kosovo face a number of problems in different fields, especially when it comes to their integration into education. Problems start from registration, acceptance by the majority community, socio-economic status, etc. This research would address and assess Kosovo's current policies and legislation on inclusion in education as a condition for completing the education system. This will provide us with a realistic picture of what the policies and legislation are, and what should be done to improve inclusion in education. The research will be carried out with parents, children from minority groups involved in schools to see the challenges and difficulties they are experiencing as well as with children outside school institutions to look at the causes they have caused them to fail to attend schooling or abandonment. So, this study aims to bring innovation in this research field, aiming to identify how much Kosovo is in step with international standards in the field of education, what are the reasons for not satisfying the lessons learned from the category of children from the minority in pre-university education as well as to suggest appropriate policies that will be in harmony with EU directives and which would also create frameworks that recognize the diversity of personal situations and develop mutual solidarity

**Keywords:** *Inclusion, Minority Children, Educational Policy, Pre-University Education*

# Çështje të periudhës me nënrenditje në të folmen e Elbasanit

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## Abstrakt

Çdo e folme, si pjesë e një dialekti, nëndialekti a grupi të folmesh, përveç tipareve të përbashkëta me të folmet e grupit ku bën pjesë, zotëron edhe tiparet e veta specifike të cilat e diferencojnë atë nga të folmet e tjera. Kjo bën që gjithnjë e më tepër studimi i të folmeve, për të nxjerrë në pah të përbashkëtat, por natyrisht edhe veçantitë gjuhësore që e karakterizojnë atë, të jetë objekt i vazhdueshëm studimi për gjuhëtarët. Edhe e folmja e Elbasanit, si një e folme që i përket dialektit geg, pjesë e nëndialektit të gegërishtes jugore dhe, veçanërisht e grupit të të folmeve të gegërishtes së Shqipërisë së mesme, karakterizohet nga një sërë tiparesh gjuhësore qoftë të aspektit fonetik, qoftë të aspektit morfologjik e sintaksor, qoftë të aspektit leksikor që e përbashkojnë me të folmet e grupit ku bën pjesë. Nga ana tjetër, kjo e folme, sikurse edhe çdo e folme tjetër, zotëron edhe veçori gjuhësore specifike që e diferencojnë nga grupi i të folmeve ku bën pjesë. Në këtë punim kërkimor kemi si objekt studimin e disa dukurive që lidhen me aspektin sintaksor dhe veçanërisht me vëshgimin e studimin e periudhave me nënrenditje. Duke qenë se në të folmen e qytetit të Elbasanit është vënë re përdorimi i disa lidhëzave dhe shprehjeve lidhëzore të përhapura gjerësisht në strukturat ndërtimore të periudhave me bashkërenditje, me nënrenditje dhe asidentike, punimi mbështetet në hulumtimin dhe nxjerrjen në pah të mjeteve lidhëse karakteristike (lidhëza a lokucione lidhëzore) që përdoren në këtë të folme për të lidhur pjesët në një periudhë me nënrenditje.

**Fjalë kyç:** *e folmja e Elbasanit, tipare sintaksore, periudha me nënrenditje, mjetet lidhëse, diferencë gjuhësore*

# **Morphological Typology and Word Boundary Markers (A cross-linguistic perspective)**

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## **Abstract**

Word boundary markers guarantee the autonomous nature and internal coherence of the word. The segmental and suprasegmental word boundary markers include, but are not limited to: final devoicing, consonant clusters, vowel harmony, fixed accent, tone, etc. The paper aims to explain the empirical correlations attested across language types: agglutinative languages - vowel harmony; inflectional languages - consonant clusters, final devoicing and fixed accent (Butskhrikidze 1998); isolating languages - no vowel harmony, no clustering, but the existence of different tones and the presence of the 'initials' and 'finals'. We argue that the way morphemes combine in a word directly bears on the problem of their formal independence. Formal independence of a word is related to the phonotactic (segmental and suprasegmental) organization of a word; while the word boundary markers are the integral part of this organization.

**Keywords:** *Morphological typology, word boundary markers*

# **Using context in teaching English idioms to Albanian students at the university level in Kosovo**

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## **Abstract**

Teaching English has long been an issue among different researchers. In this regard, difficulties associated with teaching English to the students of different levels including university level students in Kosovo are also an issue to be further studied. The study in question deals with this from a practical view: based on a research conducted at the AAB University in Prishtina with the first and the second year students from the English Department. It digs into the core of a more complex issue: teaching idioms to the Albanian students at university level in Kosovo based on the context. Teaching English in general has proven to be a challenge for professors but teaching idioms has proven to be much more difficult. Taking into account the fact that there were not many studies on idioms in Kosovo or in the neighboring countries just adds to the difficulty of teaching them to the students hence the necessity for such a study. Most importantly, the study also puts emphasis on how students acquire idioms more easily using context. Last, but not least, the study in question is also based on other researchers' works.

**Keywords:** *Idiom, English, context, culture, importance*

# **Current challenges in teaching/learning English for EFL learners: The case of primary schools and high schools in Kumanova**

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## **Abstract**

In the 21st century, English has become an indispensable part of educational curriculum in North Macedonia schools. Despite all the efforts and investments devoted to cultivate and popularize English among Albanian language learners in North Macedonia, the resultant outcome could not live up to the authorities' expectations. Generally speaking, the process of teaching and learning English as a foreign language in North Macedonia is not satisfactory. A great body of research has proved that different factors are involved in this process. The researcher made an attempt to examine all the possibly existing researches which investigated/focused on the problems of teaching/learning English in North Macedonia to elicit these factors and to scrutinize the existing problems. It is also an attempt to highlight what can be done to improve the situation significantly. A classification of these factors was suggested and it was indicated that these factors are highly interrelated.

**Keywords:** *challenges; teaching and learning English; primary school; high school*

# Implementation of Formative and Summative Assessment in Primary Schools of Prishtina

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## Abstract

Assessment and the way students are being assessed is a phenomenon that needs to be explored. Instructors are utilizing latest methods of assessing students or adhering to conventional methods that require far less devotion than the modern techniques do. In order to evaluate the general system theory, and to evaluate the pre-university schools in Pristina, Republic of Kosovo. Focused approach has been used and 50 teachers from primary, schools in the City of Pristina were interviewed. It is important to take into consideration the teachers' opinions while evaluating methods are involved in this process. The results from this research are analysed to create a clear idea about the school system and attitudes. The results show that teachers are used to apply summative methods, but also use some of the formative methods. According to the results received, it has also shown that the age of teachers, length of working experience and their attendance in trainings has an important role in using certain methods. Results have shown the older teachers are more likely to use summative methods than younger teachers. This indicates that they are the best indicators for students' real knowledge. This also shows that younger teachers include some formative assessment techniques together with summative ones.

**Keywords:** *assessment, formative method, summative method, traditional ways of assessing, training, professional development of teachers*

# Traditional vs Contemporary English Teaching Methods

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## Abstract

Nowadays, especially in private schools, we have endless choices about teaching methods. With this variety of methods, teaching methods have also changed. Traditional methods compete with contemporary methods. In this study, quantitative methods of scientific research are used. English language teachers as well as students of different classes have completed a quantitative questionnaire. The results of which will be used to see if teachers agree with the literature on the methodologies used during the classroom teaching. Also will be conducted an experiment of 2 groups of students each consisting of 20 students. This experiment will carry out which of the methodologies would prove more productive in the English language. In conclusion, the main differences between traditional and contemporary methodology will be highlighted. Traditional methodology focuses on explaining rules, especially those about translation practice, providing a limited number of methods and approaches. Also, this methodology is focused on student's efforts on memorizing rules and new words on their own. This method claims that students learn better if they hear the teacher and do not make mistakes. The contemporary methodology is about teaching learners to communicate. This method provides a large number of activities of different purposes and approaches. Contemporary methodology uses situations similar to real life which is attractive to learners and suggests that the learners should experiment with the language in order to learn how to use it.

**Keywords:** *methodology, contemporary, traditional, English language teaching*

# Teaching Idioms to Albanian EFL students: A guideline of strategies and techniques

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## Abstract

Students and learners of English language find it really hard to learn and put idioms into practise as idioms are considered as figurative expressions, which do not mean what they literally state. Providing that idioms are frequently encountered not only in the oral, daily speech, but also in the written discourse, comprehending and producing idioms present language learners with a special vocabulary learning problem. Thus, they represent a real challenge especially to the new teachers of English not only in university, but also in high school. This study aims at providing effective techniques and helpful teaching strategies of idioms to EFL students by uncovering a number of findings which have pedagogical implications in terms of idioms instruction. Findings are based on a survey conducted in two English classes in the Faculty of Education. The study summarizes different types of idioms and suggests a systematic plan for teaching idioms to students of English by means of alternative and practical techniques.

**Keywords:** *idioms, idioms teaching, written discourse, alternative techniques, EFL students*



# The efficient use of dictionaries in teaching EFL

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## **Abstract**

One of the most important tools in learning the lexical English profession are with no doubt Dictionaries, and their significance as language learning strategies is not measurable. The paper I am to present examines strategies and sub-strategies using vocabulary, in order to formulate English language proficiency in accordance with the obtained results. The data collected using questionnaires were compared with the results of a translation test using a dictionary. The research came to the conclusion that students did not show the expected efficiency when using the dictionary. Consequently, teaching students the efficient use of vocabulary should be integrated in the teaching of language professions in order to achieve efficiency and develop strategies, sub-strategies and practical vocabulary techniques.

**Keywords:** *vocabulary, lexicon, strategies in language learning, English language profession*

# Auxiliary verbs in Changana

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## Abstract

Tense and Aspectual Encoding of Auxiliary Verbs in Changana (S53): a morpho-phonologic approach. The present article examines the Tense and Aspectual Encoding of Auxiliar Verbs *kuza* 'to end for' and *kutshuka* 'to do once in a while 'to happen that' in Changana, the bantu language (henceforth BL) known as S53 according to the Guthrie (1967) classification. The study of the auxiliary verbs was initially developed by Chomsky (1957) upon Generative Theory presented in Syntactic Structure. Chomsky developed the terminology which is useful in the linguistic frameworks namely: Aux and V. In BL, that Changana belongs, Mberi's (2002) study is the reference. I defend that the morpheme - *ile*, commonly described as Past Tense marker in Changana, can co-occurs with the morpheme - *ta* - in the auxiliary verb as in the main verb (1), but configuring the future tense as it indicates in the following data: (1) *angatazile apfumelile* 'he could not accept' (2) *angataza apfumelile* 'he will not accept' (3) *angatazile apfumela* 'he could not accept'. Besides the morpheme - *ile* can just occurs in the main verb (2) or in the auxiliary verb (3), however the Tense configuration remains in the future. The data provided in this article, was collected trough introspection method as the author is Changana speaker. Recently, the negation has been a fascinating topic in the descriptive and theoretical study of the Linguistics above all in Changana the tonal language. For this reason, the exam will concentrate on morphemes and tonemes to show how the Tense and Aspect are encoded in Aux Verbs.

**Keywords:** *Auxiliary verbs, tense, aspect, negation, Changana*

# **Bangladeshi University Students' Perception about Using Google Classroom for Learning English**

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## **Abstract**

Google Classroom is an online learning platform developed by Google which enables both the teachers and learners to engage in 'beyond the classroom' learning in an innovative way. This paper focuses on the prospects of using Google classroom for learning English at the university level in Bangladesh. The prospect includes how the Bangladeshi university students think that this online tool may help them to communicate, as well as develop and organize their work to learn English effectively. This research has been conducted by following mixed method and though this some technical issues have been traced out which can be eradicated by Google to make Google classroom more user-friendly. Apart from that this paper also shows some challenging issues faced by the Bangladeshi learners while using Google classroom for learning English.

**Keywords:** *Google classroom, technology, prospects, challenges, English learning*

## **Identiteti kombëtar dhe identiteti klasor në poezinë bashkëkohore shqipe**

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### **Abstrakt**

Në poezinë bashkëkohore shqipe të krijuar në Shqipëri dhe atë të krijuar në ish-Jugosllavi, identiteti kombëtar merr veçori të ndryshme: ndërsa në poezinë e krijuar në Shqipëri identiteti kombëtar shkon duke i lëshuar vend identitetit klasor, ose shkon krahas tij, e në ndonjë rast vendoset mbi të, në poezinë shqipe të krijuar në ish-Jugosllavi ky identitet nga ai klasor në fillim shkon drejt krijimit të identitetit kombëtar. Kështu, ndërsa në poezinë e krijuar në Shqipëri historia kombëtare shpërfaqet si histori klasore, me të cilën qenia kombëtare shqiptare i bashkohet botës klasore si pjesë e saj, në poezinë e Kosovës, përreth gjysmëshekulli, identiteti kombëtar shkon duke u forcuar. Thellimi i ashpërsimit të luftës së klasave, në poezinë e krijuar në Shqipëri ndikonte që identiteti kombëtar t'ia lëshojë vendin identitetit klasor, ndërsa pluralizmi i metodave krijuese në ish-Jugosllavi, ndikoi në të kundërtën – në forcimin e identitetit kombëtar në poezinë që u zhvillua në këtë hapësirë.

**Fjalë kyç:** *Shqipëria, Kosova, Lidhja e Prizrenit, Ismail Kadare, Ali Podrimja, Rahman Dedaj*

# Teachers` perspectives in applying formative assessment in English as a Foreign Language in writing skills

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## Abstract

This paper aims to examine the importance of formative assessment in writing and the different motivational techniques used by English teachers at “The Centre of Competence professional high school” in Prizren. The paper is going to elaborate the principles, concepts and strategies of assessment in the learning environment including the English teachers’ experiences as well as through questionnaires and observations done with the students and teachers. The aim of this study is to determine the importance of the forms of assessment used with students in English classes and if there are any reasons that the teachers themselves would want to change their methods in assessing the students. This work is focused on one school only but it is a mirror of the secondary schools in the Republic of Kosovo today. The paper also focuses on the motivational strategies used by teachers at Centre of Competence professional high school in Prizren. The study will be mainly focused on the identification of strategies used by the teachers at this school in applying a formative form of assessment in writing. The primary object of this study is to identify the importance of this form of assessment with students and how much it contributes to their better learning of a language, particularly English as a second/foreign language. Another objective is to classify and evaluate the different guidelines in motivating students, how to cope with the lack of motivation of students and how to improve their motivation and learning overall.

**Keywords:** *Formative assessment, students’ motivation, strategies of assessment, English as a Foreign Language*

# Problemi i filozofisë së personazhit në “Nga jeta në jetë pse” dhe “Vuajtjet e djaloshit Verter”

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## Abstrakt

Romanet “Nga jeta në jetë PSE?!” dhe “Vuajtjet e djaloshit Verter” që në fillim u cilësuan si vepra të pazakonta në letërsinë gjermane dhe shqipe, për rrethanat dhe kohën në të cilën u realizuan. Me botën psikologjike dhe sentimentale të heronjve, këto vepra patën jehonë të jashtëzakonshme tek të rinjtë, duke u bërë pjesë e thesarit të vlerave të letërsive respektive. Vetëvrasia e Verterit është një akt i vullnetshëm si refuzim për t’u nënshtruar dhe përkulur, mirëpo vdekja e heroit ndikoi në shpëtimin e autorit. Është me rëndësi të theksohet që Gete filloi një fazë të re, qoftë në jetë qoftë në veprimtarinë letrare dhe për mënyrën se si e zgjidhi praktikisht dhe artistikisht fatin e personazhit në konditat aktuale të Gjermanisë, duke u bërë pishtar udhërrëfyes për breza të tërë. Pas publikimit të “Nga jeta në jetë PSE?!” dhe “Vuajtjet e djaloshit Verter” vlerësimet ishin tejet ekstreme, prej kritikave të rrepta deri te lëvdatat ekzaltuese. Vlera e vërtetë e veprave do të kuptohet vetëm më vonë. Megjithatë, asnjë lexues nuk mund të qëndronte indiferent karshi risisë në formë dhe përmbajtje. Mund të konkludojmë se mesazhi i përbashkët i tyre është: kur dy njerëz shpirtërisht të pasur ballafaqohen me jetën shpirtërisht të vobektë shoqërore krijojnë premisë për një përfundim tragjik. Kjo tragjedi e dhimbshme e shkaktuar nga dashuria dhe filozofia krijon përshtypjen se bota në të cilën jetojnë është një kaos i vërtetë. Ndonëse ka kaluar shumë kohë, bota ende përballet me probleme të shumta të vendit të individit në shoqëri, ndërsa Pse-të e dëshpërimit dhe zhgënjimit janë të pranishme.

**Fjalë kyç:** *jeta dhe vdekja, individi, shoqëria, vetëvrasia*

# Is being bilingual worth it?

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## **Abstract**

Bilingualism is a concept referring to the ability of an individual to use at least two languages equally well. It came to the existence a long time ago when people of different language families needed to communicate with each other. However, it has aroused the curiosity of linguists as a phenomenon worth studying only during the 20th century and has come to be closely studied and much valued in the 21st century. This means that acquiring at least two languages, one being the mother tongue, has become a must in this new-age world with all this advancement in technology which affects even the most modest way of living. Though, one must not forget that bilingualism has been a means of survival for quite long, and it was especially useful when trading was concerned. Although, some of the benefits of being a bilingual are obvious, such as having more job opportunities and getting by in different countries, there are other certain aspects to be considered, which most probably do not come in mind very easily. These include the exercises it does to the brain, which, according to many cognitive psychologists, has a positive effect on different cognitive functions. On the other hand, there are also some cognitive psychologists who oppose these theories, trying to point out the drawbacks of being a bilingual, including a few weaker cognitive functions and weaker verbal skills. Considering both the benefit and the drawbacks, the question that arises and that this paper aims to answer is: Is becoming bilingual worth the cost?

**Keywords:** *Bilingualism, bilinguals, sequential bilingualism, simultaneous bilingualism, benefits, drawbacks*

# Quitting with style: Linguistic analysis of political resignation speeches

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## Abstract

Political discourse mainly serves as a platform where the struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain power and those who seek to resist it, takes place. Nevertheless, political resignation speeches, as a specific type of political discourse, stands out, because its purpose is completely different. In delivering a resignation speech, politicians relinquish control and power to other political actors. Quitting a public position is never a simple matter, given that it is carried out under the observant eye of the general public, and it means openly admitting that one has failed in delivering what they were entrusted with. Consequently, politicians are extremely cautious in giving well-structured and well-phrased resignation speeches whose purpose is to fully convince the public that stepping down and letting somebody else take over the nation's 'steering wheel' is in everybody's best interest. What is at the core of this research is the verbal formula politicians apply in announcing their resignation at syntactic level (sentence structure and stylistically marked sentences) and pragmatic level (the speech acts of apology, gratitude, promise, etc.). More specifically, the study offers a linguistic analysis of the resignation speeches of the last three British Prime Ministers (Gordon Brown, David Cameron, and Theresa May), delivered in a time span of a single decade (2010-2019). The study is directed at finding the commonalities and differences in the linguistic composition of these three resignation speeches.

**Keywords:** *resignation speeches, politicians, linguistic analysis*



# How to solve the inert knowledge problem

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## **Abstract**

This paper aims to identify the causes and reasons of inert knowledge, which in fact might be numerous. Students are introduced to different linguistic structures and it is not surprising when they fail to use successfully the grammar patterns out of the context. Structurally speaking, in a target language is not just combining a set of words but knowing how to put them together that is why Diane Larsen – Freeman put emphasis on grammaring concept as the fifth skill. There can't be a generalization about students' inert knowledge on form, meaning and use. However, filling the gap between the knowledge and skills requires a great effort. Following this reasoning, avoidance includes some steps which will be further analysed in this study. Firstly, the teacher as a facilitator: A centred - teacher class is not productive and highly motivating. Secondly, the method used in the class: the use of deductive method favours an ineffective learning environment. Thirdly, extensive use of practice: practice is a very important stage of overcoming the inert knowledge. Engaging students with language practice is very helpful for them.

**Keywords:** *inert knowledge, teacher, method, grammar, context*

# **The impact of professional practice standards in professional development and assessment of educational leaders / principals of K12 schools in Kosova**

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## **Abstract**

The professional practice standards for school directors serve as a strategic tool for training and preparation of school leaders, thus improving the quality of education in the institutions they run. In the last two decades, the education sector in Kosovo is undergoing constant changes in order to raise the quality and the genuine education of younger generations. The head of the school institution is an essential factor in coordinating all these processes that take place in the school institutions. Therefore, along with the demands for more quality services in school institutions, there is also the demand for professional development of their leaders. School directors in Kosovo are legally obliged to use professional practice standards as a tool for self-development and as a benchmark for their performance evaluation system and instruments. In order to verify the use and impact of the standards of professional practice, in the professional development practice and the performance evaluation of school principals, a theoretical research was carried out that supports literature analysis and empirical research with lower primary school principals and directors of high schools in Prishtina and its surroundings. From the data analysis it is proved that Kosovo School Principals use average standards of professional practice. These standards are not used at a satisfactory level as a tool for assessing the directors' performances, whether it is self-assessment or assessment by the relevant institutions.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, standards, professional development, director*

# **Intricacies of power and gender in the academy as a challenge in fulfilling principles of ethics in Kosovo perspective**

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## **Abstract**

Despite the supposition that we are considered to be societies where fair gender leadership is recognized, yet again barriers which inhibit the advancement and more specifically empowerment of women are still very much alive. This is more present in the societies where male-female relationship was based upon the power of men and the economic dependence of women. Why aren't the voices of women still not heard even in the academic arena? Gender sensitivity is and most probably will remain for some time a very 'difficult' issue to be dealt with specifically in the transitional countries and in the case of this proposal, in Kosovo. My purpose of this proposal is to discuss with the audience of this conference about the 'climate' within the academic environment and discuss the challenges that the others faced while comparing them with the cases in Kosovo. The focus of this proposal is the connection between gender, power, leadership, and the way gender influences different processes in the academic field; it's dynamics in the transitional countries, i.e. Kosovo in this case. Personal experiences, discussions, and recommendations from the audience will be a valuable insight because of the deep significance the topic has even in this era.

**Keywords:** *Power, gender, ethics, academy, society*

# Aftësitë e leximit te të rriturit bilingual në komunën e Rahovecit

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## Abstrakt

Bilinguizmi është fenomen i të kuptuarit dhe të folurit të dy apo më shumë gjuhëve. Në qytezën e Rahovecit flitet një gjuhë jozyrtare dhe mjaft interesante, e cila është një përzierje e elementeve të gjuhës shqipe, gjuhëve sllave dhe orientale. Aftësitë e leximit tek bilingualët mund të ndryshojnë varësisht nga eksperiencia dhe tërheqja që e kanë për gjuhët e caktuara. Qëllimi i këtij hulumtimi ishte të vlerësohen aftësitë e leximit tek të rriturit bilingual në komunën e Rahovecit, saktësisht rrjedhshmërinë dhe frekuencën kohore gjatë leximit në gjuhën shqipe dhe në atë rahovecase. Të dhënat janë mbledhur me anë të një paragrafi në gjuhën shqipe, i cili është përkthyer dhe në gjuhën rahovecase. Përmban 95 fjalë në të dyja gjuhët dhe për matjen e kohës është përdorur stopwatch. Numri total i pjesëmarrësve është  $N=72$ , mosha mesatare 49 vjeçe. Bazuar nga të dhënat deskriptive, rezulton se nuk ekziston dallim i frekuencës kohore gjatë leximit të teksteve,  $Gj1=53.78^{\wedge}$ ,  $Gj2=53.75^{\wedge}$ . Personat me nivel të lartë të arsimit tregojnë aftësi më të mira të leximit në Gj1, 68.18% nuk bëjnë asnjë gabim gjatë leximit. Ndërsa në Gj2, aftësitë më të mira të leximit tregojnë personat me nivel më të ulët të arsimit, 71.48% lexojnë pa gabime. Analiza Korrelacionale na tregon se ka ndërlidhje në mes të nivelit të shkollimit dhe numrit të gabimeve në Gj1 dhe në Gj2. Sa më i lartë niveli i arsimit, aq më pak gabime bëjnë gjatë leximit në Gj1 dhe sa më i lartë niveli i arsimit më shumë gabime bëjnë gjatë leximit në Gj2.

**Fjalë kyç:** *Bilinguizmi, aftësitë e leximit, gjuha rahovecase*

## **The features of the Macedonian standard language in the journalistic sub style (Columns)**

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### **Abstract**

The main function of the language is to serve as the most sophisticated mean for mutual understanding among people. It is a phenomenon tightly connected with the society and the culture. As they grow, develop and change, the language also changes in order to satisfy the need of its speakers. The language culture is, in fact, part of every individual's common culture. It refers to the correct use and implementation of the standard language norm in every sphere of one's living and functioning, including the articles in the journalistic sub style which should keep and promote this norm. Thus, the aim of the paper is to present the features of the Macedonian standard language in the newspapers' columns and to determine whether the language used in them deviates from the language norm. The research has qualitative paradigm and descriptive design. The sample consists of columns that are published in the Republic of North Macedonia. Analysis, synthesis and comparison are the methods used for processing the data and gaining conclusions. The research points out the relevant language features of the columns and reveals that there are deviations of the standard norm in them, in almost every language area (phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicology).

**Keywords:** *Macedonian language, features, columns*

# An Insight into Frida Kahlo's "journal intime"

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## **Abstract**

Diaries have evolved in terms of usage and purpose throughout centuries, their initial use in the tradition was not private or personal, rather an inscription of religious confession, keeping track of business, not focusing on the self nor the intimate matters. However, diaries as writing practice began to be used by women solely for themselves, without any intention or purpose of publishing. Frida Kahlo was known as a painter, but her legacy was much more than that. This Mexican woman translated her pain into art, revolutionized how women are perceived in the world, a feminist with a vibrant personality, an androgynous appearance and her life being as a Rubik's cube of relentless pain. This paper aims to analyze "The Diary of Frida Kahlo: An Intimate Portrait" in terms of its category, themes but mostly focusing on the subject of Kahlo's diary – The self. The research paper was carried out through qualitative research methods; thoroughly reading the diary, scholarly articles and books.

**Keywords:** *Frida Kahlo, Diaries, journal intime, themes, category*

# Strategies of Legitimation in Political Discourse: Macedonia name change issue

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## Abstract

Politicians use specific language strategies to legitimise their arguments concerning important political and social issues with the ultimate aim to persuade the public to accept their position. Macedonia (now North Macedonia) and Greece have been negotiating over the name issue for almost three decades, when finally, the left-wing SDSM, which took over the government in 2017 and was eager to move ahead with integrating Macedonia into Europe and the Atlantic alliance, resolved the conflict by accepting a change of the name of the country. This paper aims to conduct a critical discourse analysis of the statements made by the Government (the prime minister and other officials involved in the process) to persuade the citizens and the parliament members to accept the name change and vote for it. More specifically, the analysis relies on Reyes's (2011) strategies of legitimisation and investigates which ones were employed the most in the corpus. The research showed that politicians mostly legitimise their arguments by appealing to emotions, more specifically fear and through a hypothetical future. By presenting a negative image of the future ahead they appeal to people's emotions and provoke fear so people feel the only way out of the situation is to accept what is offered. The analysis sheds some light on the strategies politicians use to manipulate the public into accepting their arguments.

**Keywords:** *legitimation, arguments, name issue, persuasion, critical discourse analysis*





Katalogimi në botim – (CIP)

Biblioteka Kombëtare e Kosovës “Pjetër Bogdani”

81(496.51)”2019”(062)

82(496.51)”2019”(062)

37(496.51)”2019”(062)

Book of abstracts : 4<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on  
Linguistics, Literature and education : 8<sup>th</sup> september, 2019 Pristina  
/organized by [AAB College](#). - Prishtinë : [Kolegji AAB](#), 2019.  
– 70 f. ; 21 cm.

**ISBN 978-9951-494-88-5**

ISBN978-9951-494-88-5



9 789951 494885