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Juxtaposition and Improvement in Retranslating Romeo and Juliet into Albanian

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Abstract:

The tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" was first translated into Albanian some sixty years ago. The Albanian translator was not an English graduate and was basically self-taught in English. But this first translation has certainly undeniable merits. The Albanian text was used for reading by the university students for several decades. It was used as the basic text for the production of this tragedy on stage. It was first produced in 1964 by the students of the Drama School of the Academy of Arts in Tirana. Then it was produced in March 2011 by Teatri Metropolitan "Shekspir" in Tirana. This first translation was published several times in separate and collected editions in Albania and Kosovo.

I decided to retranslate "Romeo and Juliet" for several reasons:

- I have been teaching English Literature for more than 45 years at Albanian universities. So, I thought I might have something new to say about this play.
- Albanian language has evolved during the last 60 years. Therefore, I thought I might improve something socio-linguistically in a new translation.
- After a close reading of the original and the first translation of "Romeo and Juliet", I have noticed that there is room for improvement in the Albanian text.
- In my new venture I am paying special attention to the accuracy of the connotation and denotation of specific words in the original, to words and aphorisms confused and misused in the first translation, to omissions of words and even whole lines from the original, to addition of lines in the first translation which might be avoided.
- I am going also to provide updated socio-linguistic footnotes to the new translation, based on studies and editions of Shakespeare's works of the last twenty years.
- In the new Albanian edition I am going to include my analysis and interpretation of "Romeo and Juliet" as an Introduction (in Albanian and English).

The Enduring Elizabethans

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Abstract:

This paper notes that this year marks the 400th anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare, and poses the question: what do we still learn from the Elizabethans? Despite their heavy representation in curricula of universities, and the continuing popularity of Shakespeare and his colleagues on the stages of the Anglophone world, there remains the question of whether or not we have overvalued or overemphasized their work. This paper seeks to recontextualize our relationship with the great Elizabethans, particularly by noting that their connections to the modern world are perhaps more extensive and pervasive than is commonly recognized.

An Analysis of the Use of Past Simple and Present Perfect in the English Translation of Broken April

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Abstract:

Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Languages contain dialects with various cultural expressions. Ismail Kadare has created a great treasure of dialects from various parts of Albania. Dialects are important sources of words and their vocabulary is important for the understanding of the origin of certain words. The Albanian version of Broken April is a perfect reflection of the Gheg dialect spoken in the Northern part of Albania. According to Guynes (2012), 'Kadare contradictorily provides readers with an image of the Kanun as both an outdated set of laws averse to modernism and a tradition as vital to the Albanians as the lifestyle of the highlanders and the national myth of the urbanites (p.7) The aim of this research is to clarify the uncertainty of the use of the past simple and present perfect tense in the Albanian English translation. The aim of this research is to find out if the dominance of Geg dialect in the dialogues of 'Prilli i thyer' has any impact on the use of present perfect or past simple in the English translation. It also aims to observe if the change of present perfect from 'Prilli i thyer' into past tense or vice versa in the English translation 'Broken April', carry the same meaning from the source text to the target text.

Keywords: *Translation, dialect, language, tense*

Self-assertive Female Characters in Kate Chopin's Fiction

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Abstract:

The late nineteenth century American novelist and short story writer, Kate Chopin is well-known for her compelling portraiture of women in her fiction. Quite often, editors would turn down many of her short stories because her female characters were considered too emancipated and passionate for her time. They were often, daring women who lived out their strong impulses and tried to challenge the conventions of the nineteenth century. They were self-assertive and courageous women who wanted to decide over their own lives. Kate Chopin herself was a daring and self-assertive writer. She wrote about some taboo topics in the nineteenth century, such as female sexuality, childbirth and pregnancy. Chopin is considered the first woman writer in America to accept passion as a legitimate subject for serious fiction. Kate Chopin saw and understood all aspects of the female psyche and her particular interest was woman's awakening to her true nature, whether traditional, emancipated or a mixture of the two. Of particular interest for this paper are a number of these self-assertive female characters in Kate Chopin's fiction.

Keywords: *self-assertive, female sexuality, passion, daring*

Nabokov and the art of poetry

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Abstract:

This paper will focus on the impact that the genre of poetry had on Vladimir Nabokov's writing career. Poetry is the first step of every writer-to-be because many of them have started their writing career as a poet. While for the writer in general poetry is the starting point of the literary career and they later switch to prose, Nabokov continued to write poetry throughout his life but critics have not paid sufficient attention to it. The poetic language he favored in his fiction stemmed from his love for the art of poetry. In Nabokov's novel "The Gift" poetry plays an important role.

Nabokov as an admirer of the Russian Formalism showed a preference for the traditional form. Nevertheless, we will argue that it is difficult to completely place his poetry in the frame of the Russian Formalism.

Keywords: *poetry, Russian Formalism, Fiction, poetic language, writing career*

Intercultural Speaker and Intercultural Communicative Competence Acquisition

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Abstract:

It is generally thought that the aim of second language learning is to be able to successfully communicate with native speakers of the target language, or learn about different aspects of the related culture, but it is not always like this. Nowadays foreign language students find themselves in-between two different cultures: their own and the culture of the language they are studying. They should be able to identify the relationships between the two cultures, understand and interpret the different viewpoints deriving from different cultural backgrounds and sometimes serve as mediators. Thus, foreign language students should be able to mediate and handle communication and interaction between people of different cultural backgrounds who speak different languages, i.e., become intercultural speakers. This paper aims at focusing on the role and importance of the intercultural speaker in Intercultural Communicative Competence acquisition, how important it is to replace the Native Speaker with the Intercultural Speaker, so that foreign language students do not just pretend to become native speakers but become real intercultural ones.

Keywords: *Intercultural speaker, native speaker, intercultural competence, second language*

German as a Second Foreign Language in Kosovo

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Abstract:

Teaching German language teaching occurs globally in a context where English is known the lingua franca in both everyday use and scholarship. As a result of internationalization and globalization, knowledge of English has become a necessity in Kosovo. Against this backdrop, the issue arises therefore whether there is interest to learn German language. German language teaching, in contrast to English language teaching, does not have a long history. This paper aims at providing a record of the teaching of foreign languages in Kosovo, focusing on the teaching of German in lower and upper middle (i.e. high) schools as well as at university level. According to the national curricula, German is first taught at lower middle school, starting at grade 6 level, as a second foreign language. This paper will explore the difficulties and challenges faced by German language teaching.

Research in Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication

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Abstract:

The article focuses on intercultural communication, the key concepts, characteristics and approaches of analysing intercultural communication, especially in association with two fundamental concepts involved in intercultural communication, respectively culture and communication. Elaborating the ideas on some of the important tools for the translator's professional performance, cultural capital, textual grid and conceptual grid, as well as translators' training experience and research areas in Translation Studies, being cases in point, the article further deals with the relationships between translation, translator training, Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication, in view of translations' vital importance to the interaction between cultures. In addition, our focus will be on analyzing the diachronic and synchronic aspects of Translation Studies in Albania, as well several recommendations for future action in the area of translator training and development of research in Translation Studies in the region.

Keywords: *Translation Studies, intercultural communication, culture, communication, cultural capital, conceptual grid, textual grid, translator training, research in Translation Studies, translator's performance.*

**Press Releases of International Institutions,
Language Register and their Impact on Albanians
based on their Translation and Interpretation by
Political parties**

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Abstract:

This paper concentrates on the functions and uses of English in the political discourse of Albania after the political changes in the 1990s. Its focus is on the English translations and interpretations of the political declarations and press releases of US Embassy in Tirana. Political discourse is characterized by rich figurative language which is distinguished for its stylistic power and informal register. Focusing on the use of similes, metaphors, and informal language, this paper shows how certain aspects of communication are affected by translation and their interpretation

Oil the gears to promote creativity and innovation in teaching

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Abstract:

The world has undergone a variety of changes. These changes have also affected the developments in education and teaching in Albania. Maya Angelou, in one of her poems has emphasized that the power of the teacher is so great that who looks at a face and says there's something behind that and I want to reach that person, I want to influence that person, I want to encourage that person, I want to enrich, I want to call out that person who is behind that face, behind that color, behind that language, behind that tradition, behind that culture. I believe you can do it. I know what was done for me. Whereas Rita Pierson, a famous teacher in the USA, in one of her TED talks strongly admitted that teachers have a great impact on the lives of students through their teaching and leadership in the classroom and that every kid needs a champion. Although teachers are facing a lot of difficulties during their teaching, they need to put a lot of oxygen in their teaching in order to promote the five ingredients of the teachers' professional, economical and social well-being outlined by Reivich, 2010, which include Optimism, Emotional Awareness, Goal Setting/Hope, Resilience, and Empowerment. Albert Einstein has said: It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken joy in creative expression and knowledge. So the purpose of the presentation is to encourage teachers to enhance teaching to meet the national standards by using innovation and design thinking in teaching in order to motivate students and get their minds wired to develop thinking and creativity. The presentation is based on a research done with 120 students of English in the Faculty of Foreign Languages, who are in the second year of their Master studies. The research is initiated by a two day pre service training on innovation and design thinking with the student teachers which resulted in a variety of creative work done by the students. The research results that came out from the data collected from the interviews and the questionnaires addressed to the participants showed that 99.99% of the participants in the training attested that teaching through innovative methods has a positive and a direct effect on students' learning and on the new knowledge receptivity. In addition, novice teaching has not only a significant and a positive effect on learning sustainability, but also innovative teaching promotes a lot of student attention, student motivation and student satisfaction. Only one participant admitted that she participated in the training because she was interested in the certificate of participation.

Keywords: *innovation, design thinking, emotional awareness, empowerment, resilience*

Teaching stylistics through e. e. cummings poetry

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Abstract:

Teaching stylistics is both enchanting and challenging. Many students come to stylistics having studied English and American literature, but it demands a very different set of skills. Analyzing a text stylistically is unlike doing a 'literary' analysis, as it needs to be much more objective and rooted in fact. The main aim of a stylistics analysis is to explain how the literary structure of a text creates the feelings and responses that we get when we read it. I have chosen e. e. cummings poetry since it is considered as interesting as tricky at the same time. One of the most important stylistics techniques used there is foregrounding and moreover internal foregrounding. Foregrounding refers to a form of textual patterning which is motivated specifically for literary-aesthetic purposes. Capable of working at any level of language, foregrounding typically involves a stylistic distortion of some sort, either through an aspect of the text, which deviates from a linguistic norm or, alternatively, where an aspect of the text is brought to the fore through repetition or parallelism. That means that foregrounding comes in two main guises: foregrounding as 'deviation from a norm' and foregrounding as 'more of the same'. The aim of this paper is to introduce a model of a stylistics analysis as already being discussed with the students who I teach stylistics. We will focus on the results we reached by the use of the interesting techniques of foregrounding and inner foregrounding.

Keywords: *stylistics, poetry, analysis, foregrounding, inner foregrounding.*

How could school psychologist help students with difficulties of expression in the learning process?

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Abstract:

Expression is a natural psycho-mental, linguistic, cognitive and socio-emotional process. The process is realized through concrete communication activities, among which the communication in the school environment. At school, during teaching and learning process we often encounter students who have an expression difficulty. Their difficulties are different: they are unable to express clearly, accurately; rarely speak or not speak at all; they do not know how to express themselves etc. Alongside the work of teachers, a valuable assistant, even in certain cases of crucial importance is the school psychologist. It can help facilitate, improve discursive skills in oral expression and writing assistance which directly affects school performance. In the Albanian school the role of the school psychologist is intended merely as a specialist, who deals with psycho-emotional problems and social problems students assigned to primarily in behavioral and conduct disorders, isolating them from their academic achievements in school. The latter were dealt with and continue to be dealt by the teacher and director, as well as the parent. Our findings and those of other didactic specialists, psychologists, etc, found a range of issues that varied in the respect. In this context, this paper aims to prove the hypothesis that school psychologist in the learning process plays an important role in the formation and development of expressive skills (skills discourse) of different school age years, starting from indicators of the development of mental, psycho-emotional and cognitive elements. The paper approaches in particular students who have shown difficulties of expression through language in different school subjects, helping them to improve and achieve higher results in their academic achievements.

Keywords: *school psychologist, difficulties of expression, schoolage, discursive skills, academic achievements.*

The Filtering Skill in the Digital Age

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Abstract:

At the new digital age in which technology is too big to be ignored there is a need for an alter skills for our students. Beside the 4 language skills, culture, grammar and other language aspects there is a necessity of the skill named “filtering”. It may not be considered as an academic category but it certainly makes the process much convenient when having in mind the outrageous number of sources available to our students since the expansion of internet and the digitalization of the world. There are a number of researches that confirm that the pedagogical reality has changed conveniently in the last decade as a result of expansion of sources and approaches. Rodriguez(2010) states that before the Internet, most professional occupations required a large body of knowledge, accumulated over years or even decades of experience...now, anyone with good critical thinking skills and the ability to focus on the important information can retrieve it on demand from the Internet, rather than her own memory. This paper reflects on a number of case studies that support the new teaching reality in which internet and social media is a novelty that should be considered as a standard tool and but not necessarily a teaching content.

Keywords: *Digital era, technology and social media, the filtering skill, language teaching.*

Trends of term formations through composition and construction

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Abstract

In the following treatise it will be outlined some issues related to the establishment of scientific and technical terms in the secondary and education years (APU) in Albania. The methodology used is a progressive "harvesting" and collection of terminology in APU textbooks in Albania. Review of term formations toward the formation of the general lexicon is the technique used to achieve the goal, which aims to be achieved in the present work. The morphological mode is very productive and qualitative in each terminological system, as through it, we could create terms where conceptual semantic content compression is realized by many abstractive tools. Composition is a term formation mode. In the terminology of textbooks it could be encountered most composite determinants belonging to different types. There is a trend among the terms of biology in the formation of composite terms, where the second structure is a gerund of actions with preposition - (e) s. Thus, formed by the core këpucëbërës (shoemaker) we meet terms such barngrënës, bimëngrënës (herbivorous), etc. The trend towards the one-formation expressive means in terminology, it is expressed either the composition name + adjective: as tokëformues (land forming), malformues (malformed) etc., which are part of the terminology of geography and various science terms. Such formations are widespread in the field of science and technology, because in them, the concept is expressed in a fairly transparent way.

Keywords: *Technical-scientific, terminology, termformation, composite, këpujore composite, definite composite, cattle*

Macbeth the messenger between Shakespeare and Kadare

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Abstract:

Shakespeare's figure in this research paper is loomed as tangential, since his world wide dimension has already entered in the records of the world literature together with Homer, Aeschylus, Dante, Cervantes up to other later writers such as Marques and Eco. Fortunately for us, this list also includes our writer Ismail Kadare. A lot of contemporary world's scholars and critics, when writing about Kadare (surely the merits for being the first to write about him belong to the French writer Alen Boske), drew parallels between Kadare and other writers such as Aeschylus, Shakespeare, Gogol, Kafka, and Orwell. His correlations with these colossi present a versatile interest, but we are going to focus especially on the intersections with Shakespeare, respectively with his work. The first embryo of the intersection is undoubtedly Macbeth, one of Shakespeare's masterpieces, which Kadare had read in his early childhood. Methodology of this research: Since this topic typologically belongs to the comparative literature, the research method will also precisely follow the comparison and the parallels between the work and life of both of them. The analysis will reveal the position of Macbeth the mediator in the form of a messenger, whereas the vertical and horizontal structure of their impact and intersection is mainly based on Hamlet. The explanations about Macbeth, Kadare brings to us for the first time in his essay *Ftesë në studio* (Invitation to the studio) and also in his occasional interviews and lectures. The full core of their intersection appears in Kadare's work *Hamlet, the tough prince*. Thus, the topic will begin with the first intersection: Shakespeare and Kadare through Macbeth; Hamlet and the dilemma of the world and life; Immanence and the core of the invigoration; Life and art, reflections.

Efforts for a lexicon-semantic analysis of statements deleivered by 8-11 years agegroup students

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Abstract

Statement, as a discursive unit, is linguistically materialized through the expression of speaking in different communication activities. In the theoretical literature of didactic and practice of albanian language, but also beyond, it is quite little treated and studed. Even in the process of teaching and learning of the mother tongue, as well as in other school knowledge, teachers do not give the righ importance to the linguistic formulation (accurate and clear) of spoken language by pupils in school age. Even, teachers of albanian language give a significant importance to correcting grammatical errors, and further semantic of statements formulated in written work and tasks of these students, in a time when these errors are more visible and more dense in the sayings formulated from spoken discourse, such as dialogues, discussions and different conversations. More and more frequently teachers, parents and others share, among other things, a common concern: children, their students are unclear, confusing and even unintelligible in speech. This range of concerns motivated us to undertake such a work with the main focus in lexicon-semantic analysis of the spoken statements of school-age students. This analysis will be based on lexical choices and semantic links that take place within the grammatical structure of statements recorded at different hours of teaching subjects as, civics courses, albanian language etc., in the 2-5th grade in three schools of the city Elbasan. During this analysis, we will take into account the peculiarities of psycholinguistic development, mental and cognitive in this age group, as well as pragmatic-linguistic factors that influence the formulation of their spoken discourse. For methodological reasons, these statements have been transcribed into written form. On the one hand, this analysis aims to identify the level of competency in the semantik - lexicon skills of these statements. On the other hand, it is intended that the phenomena and problematic issues arising from this analysis, can give us the opportunity to make concrete suggestions for ways, means, language and didactic proceeds which will help in obtaining clear and meaningful statements by 8-11 years students in various discourse activities inside and outside school.

Keywords: *statements, lexicon-semantic analysis, schoolage, lexicon-semantic competency, spoken expression, spoken discouse.*

The influence of English language in shaping culture and identity formation of young Kosovars

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Abstract:

The influence of English Language in Shaping Culture and Identity Formation of Young Kosovars. After the conflict in Kosovo with the coming of many international organizations and projects there was a turmoil between shattering the old habits and old knowledge to replace it with new approaches and new experiences. There was change occurring in many walks of life, new music came in, new movies, new styles in clothing and wear, new ideologies made their way into the cultural being of Kosovar's resulting in a cultural shift that also was helping shape new identities of a newly established country. People underwent a transformation due to the fact of being exposed to new ways of doing things and understanding the world around us. In Kosovo we have lived in a multiethnic society alongside with other ethnic groups that spoke other languages, Serbian being in fact the language of the group in power. Bourdieu (1991) uses the term 'symbolic domination' to refer to the ability of certain social groups to maintain control over others by establishing their view of reality and their cultural practices as the most valued, and perhaps more importantly as the norm" (Heller, 1995, 373.) In Kosovo People witnessed Serbian language to be the language of oppression, power, violence and persecution. After the war, they had a different encounter with another worldly language that was found to be the language of information and technology, language of research and different practices, language of another culture that seems to have a huge impact on culture, identity, values and is influencing change in behaviors and practices of more than only one certain category of citizens of Kosovo. This paper will address issues of how knowledge and familiarity with English Language is shaping or changing the identity of Kosovars, especially those of the younger generations in terms of transforming their behavior and their social interaction within our community.

Linguistic Landscapes in Kosovo: A diachronic approach

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Abstract:

Over the past decade, Linguistic Landscape (LL) has emerged as a dynamic and active field of research. To date, the study of LL, i.e. the written display of language in the public space, has mainly focused on here-and-now examinations of language in the urban linguistic mosaic. Interest in the topic has thus far represented “a thoroughly contemporary global trend” within sociolinguistics (Coupland 2010, 75) and has drawn attention to the here-and-now of most LL sites in the bulk of research studies. Viewed as present-day phenomena, LLs have thus far been observed as aggregates of signs that can illustrate a given city’s linguistic composition at a single point in time. Investigating LLs as such has offered understanding in the motives, ideologies and pressures that shape patterns of language use in general, and more specifically, in addressing ethnolinguistic power and status relations manifested in the public space. In this way, the LL has been used as a reflection of large-scale struggle or conflict over time in society. Kosovo offers a particularly fruitful context for a diachronic approach to the LL methodological approach. Against the complex history of political regime changes in this country, my study explores the role of public language use as a powerful tool of competing ethno-political elites to vie for ethnic power, build legitimacy and establish symbolic control over the public space during the course of three opposite regimes (1970s, 1990s, and post-war era).

Uniformity and standardization of legal terminology during the translation process

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Abstract:

English is undoubtedly the most important means of communication between different nations worldwide. It is the lingua franca in most of the international gatherings, be them political, economical, social, artistic, literary etc. Similarly, in this framework, diplomatic and political interaction among nations is rapidly increasing, thus, rising the need for professionalism in translation. It is also evident that the translation of legal documents falls within two disciplines, that of language and linguistics on one hand, and that of a juridical nature on the other. This allows us to speak of this process as a 'multidisciplinary operation'. What becomes clearer is also the general acceptance that the translator of a legal text should have the ability to comprehend the intention and message of the ST as fully as possible and have general knowledge of law. International law needs to be translated accurately in order to fit every country's national political and cultural mentality. In order to reduce the number of international disputes especially in the field of legal documents, there should be some sort of standard form of legal concepts equivalents, which is not based on the mechanical choice of the meaning but involves a comprehensive and contextual choice. This study aims to analyze the discrepancies identified during the editing process of the translated version into Albanian of the International Convention on Cluster Munitions and raise the need for standardization of legal concepts in order to minimize the misinterpretation and of the law which, in turn, results in a better law enforcement.

Comparative Analysis of Discourse Markers from English into Albanian: the case of the Harry Potter novels

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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the presence of discourse markers in the first three Harry Potter novels and draw a comparative analysis of their translated version into Albanian. Discourse markers are linguistic elements that signal relations between units of talk, relations at the exchange, action, ideational, and participation framework levels of the discourse. Unlike semantic connectors whose functions are to create textual cohesion, discourse markers operate at the pragmatic and action level and their meaning and interpretation is dependent on the context. Discourse markers can be predominantly found in spoken discourse and dialogues and assist oral cohesion among interlocutors. Harry Potter, being abundant with dialogues and oral situations, is a good corpus to showcase the presence and the functions of discourse markers both in English and Albanian. Firstly, the study will cast some light on their classification and functions based on theoretical grounds. Secondly, it will demonstrate, by means of examples taken out from the corpus, what strategies have been used by the translator to render the same effect in the target text. Such observations will lead to findings that discourse markers differ from one language into another which results in lack of linguistic equivalences. Finally, conclusions will be drawn regarding their functionality and correspondence both in English and Albanian.

Keywords: *discourse markers, context-based, pragmatic functions, textual cohesion, translation strategies.*

Smart phones use in English language learning

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Abstract

The current century has been considered very often as a century of technology by the people of different genres. The industry of technology is growing rapidly, and a lot of people including researchers, educators, teachers and learners in a way are becoming part of this huge development by the technology use. In addition, the rate of internet connection continues to increase, and technology which provides easy access on the internet by mobile devices is becoming invisible. More than ever, technology of all types including smart phones is taking an important place into human lives. It is being used by a lot of people, at work, at school, at home, in cafés and everywhere. Having such a device, one can have access on the internet everywhere, and can use it for different purposes, among others for language learning. Therefore, this research tried to give answers to some important questions related to smart phones use in language learning in secondary schools. It tended to get an insight over smart phones use as an aid to progress in English language learning by adult learners. It tried to provide answers to the following questions: what is their attitude towards the smart phone use in English language learning? Where, how and when do they mostly use their smart phones with the purpose of English language learning? In this research, a number of participants from grade 10, 11 and 12 of secondary schools in Podujeva were selected to serve as a sample. The data gathered from questionnaires were analyzed using the SPSS and findings were interpreted carefully in order to bring to the foreground the impartial judgments over the smart phones use and their potential effects in language learning.

Keywords: *technology, smart phones, learning English, adult learners*

Encouraging students to speak English in ESP lessons.

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Abstract:

Getting students to use English in the classroom is one of the biggest challenges of teaching. ESP lesson is even more difficult. This presentation will describe some techniques to help students speak in scientific English in the classroom and encourage them to use English in their future jobs too. This is a classroom-based research with my students of Medicine at Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel" that encourages students to take an active, collaborative approach to Speaking by doing various activities. In addition, it allows the professors to build a successful work, in particular work that focuses on the technical English language structures.

The impact of natural and socio- economic conditions change the speech of the albanian language (case of Albania)

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Abstract:

Over the centuries languages creates its own features, such as grammatical structure, phonetics and vocabulary. These elements contains the Albanian language, which ranks among the oldest in Europe. Language, especially spoken language varies not only between nations but also within its own. In the Albanian language there are observed differences between provinces without changing its base. Determinant factors are the natural and socio-economic conditions. Natural conditions (first), especially the relief forms a significant influence on the formation of dialects. Albanian relief is predominantly mountainous, with high mountain ranges, which makes difficult people contacts, causing a relative isolation. This did that the inhabitants of a region with the time pass by speak an Albanian, which has differences with the other region. E.g., there are seen differences between the speech of Elbasan with that of Lushnja, etc. The socio-economic poor state of the Albanian succeeded over the years an underdeveloped road and rail infrastructure, while hindering not the less the movement of people from one region to another, especially in mountainous areas. Even low income did not allow frequent movement of people and their good education, etc. These factors hinder the ongoing communication of the inhabitants of different regions. The presentation will be illustrated with examples of words from several regions, where accent makes differences in relation to the standard language.

Keywords: *natural obstacles, relative isolation, artificial obstacles, phonetics, dialects.*

Constructivist strategies in teaching and learning of English language

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Abstract:

Constructivism as a learning theory has influenced the development of teaching and learning methodologies, but at the same time, it has evolved in the process, as a result of intensive application in education. Even though more widely applied in the field of mathematics and sciences, the constructivist influence can be discerned also in the teaching and learning of languages. For illustration, this influence can be traced in (i) new approaches to using traditional textbooks and in teaching of grammar and (ii) in adding new segments to the communicative approach in ELTL, such as reflection and metacognitive strategies. This presentation makes use of several new strategies of teaching and learning of English language strong constructivist principles and elements engrained in them. Far from an exhausting inventory of constructivist strategies in ELTL, the article and the presentation are built on the exemplary approach in an effort to reflect constructivist principles in classroom practices and also to model constructivist behaviour in schools. These models have been taken from good and successful practices around the world, developed as a result of the personal teaching experience of the author or a combination of different strategies in the spirit of constructivist principles.

Reflective teachers: professional development through action research

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Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to share experiences from a year-long project that encouraged a group of English teachers to reflect and research their classroom practices through collaboration and mentorship. During this experience they explored and implemented new approaches to teaching writing and reading skills more effectively. Despite numerous challenges, all teachers found this experience important towards their professional development and students' benefit.

The Role of Speech Acts in Raising Pragmatic Competence Awareness among Students in EFL Classroom

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Abstract:

The Role of Speech Acts in Raising Pragmatic Competence Awareness among Students in EFL Classroom. Among different definitions about Pragmatics as a science, the following two were chosen on purpose. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, (Yule, 1996). Pragmalinguistics refers to the resources for conveying communicative acts and relational or interpersonal meanings, (Leech, 1983). This paper focuses on speech acts as crucial aspect of pragmatics. The main idea of the paper is to highlight the correlation between teaching speech acts and developing pragmatic competence of EFL students through classroom activities. As House (1996) stated, bringing together the ability to carry out speech acts and manage ongoing conversation, benefited instructional effects on pragmatic fluency - the extent to which students' conversational contributions are relevant, polite, and overall effective. Given the explanation of all types of speech acts, students gain additional skills on expressing promises, requests, apologies, emotional and psychological states etc. These skills might be evident on their correct usage and understanding of language in contexts, clearly stated on the usage of mitigating devices, opening and closing remarks, discourse markers, apologetic formulae, intensifiers etc.

Keywords: *speech acts, pragmatic competence, language awareness, types of speech acts, implicature.*

The influence of Albanian history, politics and economy in English language teaching

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Abstract

Learning a foreign language in Albania has been determined by many historical, political and economical factors. However, there is little written material about this important feature of foreign language learning in Albania. This paper aims at informing the reader about the main phases Albanian education in general has gone through and that have led to the present state of the Albanian schools. The history of Albanian education has not been an easy one. Albania has suffered many invasions from other countries as well as the worst of dictatorships after independence and these historical features have had a very regressive impact on the development of Albanian education. Being part of the Albanian struggling for improvement of schools and education in general, English language teaching has reflected the consequences of this historical and political background. I argue that, although Albanians worshiped knowledge and education, it was often impossible for them to obtain proper education and sometimes it was unreachable for them, as dictatorship aimed at keeping people in the dark by preventing them from reading, watching, listening to any foreign material that had not been politically controlled before. Nevertheless, Albanian democratic governments have acknowledged the importance of foreign languages, especially English, and have been making continuous efforts to improve the situation of foreign language teaching in Albania in order to modernize and bring it on the same level with other Western foreign language teaching.

Keywords: *history education teaching English Albania reforms*

Others, old and new: Revisiting otherness in Shakespeare and Rushdie

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Abstract:

The concept of otherness has become a cliché in the literature of post-colonial studies. But who falls into this category and how is it represented by two seemingly far-away writers like Shakespeare and Rushdie? The aim of this paper is to provide an introduction to the multifaceted aspects of the concept as represented by the two above-mentioned writers and their respective works *The Merchant of Venice* and *Othello* on the one hand and *The Satanic Verses* on the other with a main focus on the foreigner/immigrant.

Keywords: *otherness, identity, fragmentation, hybridity, cultural translation*

Problems of intercultural communication in FL learning

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the role of intercultural competence in the process of learning and teaching. Learning a foreign language is viewed from a more complex perspective, rather than simply learning its vocabulary or grammar, or the four skills of learning a language (reading, listening, speaking and writing). While they are highly important when learning a foreign language, there is still more. What is also expected from students is to be better communicators in today's globalized world. It means a world of people from different cultures and backgrounds living together in a community. The interaction or communication between the members of this community does not mean that we should only speak the same language, but we should learn more about the culture, the customs, the communication behavior and many other characteristics of the people we communicate with. As a result, intercultural competence has become important among scholars who discuss or analyze foreign language learning and intercultural learning.

Keywords: *FL learning, intercultural communication, prejudice, stereotypes, knowledge*

Analysis of the needs of the students at technical high schools of english for specific purposes

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Abstract:

This paper deals with the concept of analyzing the needs of learners in the context of learning / implementation of English for Specific Purposes in Technical schools in Kosova. This is followed by an overview of the current concept of curriculum analysis of English and needs for the acquisition of English for specific purposes.

Analysis of the needs of students before the course of English for specific purposes, as well as during the course may result in a program that will be welcomed in the best way, to meet the needs of students and thus to prepare them for real situations they may encounter after completion of high school, employment or continuation of studies in the country or abroad, given the dizzying development of technology in this era of globalization.

Keywords: *English for specific purposes, technical high schools*

Linguistic relativity and objectivism in Ayn Rand's "The Anthem"

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Abstract

Dystopian fiction generally evokes images and phenomena that belong to an imagined and fictionalized future. However, they derive from political or social situations belonging to the present. The exaggeration of these situations in a potential future serves as a warning for the reader. Sapir and Whorf suggest that language, as an integral part of the society, influences perception through controlling thought. This control is realised through banning the words that indicate certain concepts. Without the words, the concept vanishes and it does not exist for the person speaking the language that has banished the concept. This cognitive linguistics theory, referred to as Linguistic relativity, widens the gap between language and perception. This hypothesis is very helpful in the literary analysis of dystopian fiction since it can expose how characters interact with their own societies. This article aims at exploring the linguistic model of Relativism in Ayn Rand's "The Anthem". The novel is set in an unspecified time in the future where freedom and individual rights have been obliterated and the usage of the word "I" is forbidden. This dystopian world is mostly built upon linguistic manipulation and the application of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is very important for an overall complete understanding of the characters.

Keywords: *linguistic relativity, objectivism, dystopian fiction, cognitive linguistics, American literature*

Uncovering Aspects of a Human Utopia in Quentin Compson of “The Sound and the Fury”

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Abstract:

The main aim of this paper is to explore aspects of a human utopia in the character of Quentin Compson, in the novel “The Sound and the Fury”, by William Faulkner. Quentin is the older brother of the Compson Family and the most tragic individual of this novel. His appalling fate is a result of the incompatibility to suit the new reality of norms and values in the 20th century America. By building a utopia on the cultural values of the past, he arrives to capture himself in a life full of absurdity. Family pressure, norms, ethical codes, along with the moral standards, plays an essential role in his utopia. Just like every inhabitant in South America, Quentin finds himself within two standards society: a knightly and a Victorian one. In front of the reader it is exposed a meaningless reality, of a young man searching for himself, while fighting with time and his demons. The technical devices for building the figure of Quentin are achieved through a double dimension of conflict and desire, where this character is uncovered by a combination of vertical and horizontal overview. Through an empirical analysis of Quentin, I will arrive to the point to evaluate the alternative reality of a man like him and indirectly present features of the modern American society, at the beginning of the 20th century, conditioning him.

Keywords: *Utopia, Quentin, codes of honor, Puritanism, moral values*

Polisemy, as internal meaning's relation and the word's meaning's structure

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Abstract:

The lexicon of a language is organized in various structures, starting from the smallest meaningful unit to the biggest one. That apart, the meaning of the words plays an important role together with the various disciplines used to study the words' meaning. Thus, polisemy among them is much to be praised in this context. The focus of this article is polisemy and the internal meaning's relations as well as the structure of the word. The ways of polisemy realization through the broadening, narrowing and bearing of meaning are analyzed in this paper. Additionally, the means of polisemy relation are taken into account, focusing on the figures of speech such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, litotes, analogy are analyzed in linguistic context rather than literature context. Through the analysis of various sources it will be concluded about the role of polisemy in the meaning and the structure of the word. Furthermore, it brings the other perspective of the figures of speech through the analysis of many sources and examples.

Formative vs summative tests

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Abstract:

Language Assessment is what we as teachers continuously do as a part of our teaching routine, but many teachers may lack knowledge in preparation of adequate tests and some others may not have the required experience in designing them in an effective way. Currently there are two types of test being used more effectively and accurately in assessing what is taught; formative and summative test. Through a number of tests and surveys, an effort to a better assessment will be used to offer a solution to the dilemma of a better assessment. The ultimate purpose of assessment is to improve student learning, as opposed to just being able to give a mark for the amount of course content a student has mastered. Today teachers tend to talk about assessing their students because we see the ongoing evaluation of student learning as more than just testing their knowledge and skills in a particular area only for grading purposes. Thus throughout this paper, references to tests will be made with the ultimate goal of using them as assessment tools and not purely as testing instruments.

Insanity of War in Catch-22

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Abstract:

The concept of war is broad and wide. It can be defined from loads of meanings politically, philosophically, sociologically and literary. Although definition of war is well perceived and depicted by many writers worldwide. My work will be focused on the superb description of the American postmodern writer, Joseph Heller. The insanity and futility of war is the first thing we notice in his novel "Catch-22". In his novel Catch-22, Joseph Heller deals with the atrocities of war, and the subsequent effects it has on people and society as a whole. Heller's novel incorporates the dark humor that became popular in the 1960s, and that was used by this generation to deal with the tensions they faced in the political and cultural realms. There is much that can be learned about America in the 1960s by studying the humor that so aptly reflected the mindset of the culture of this time. As a consequence, there are many elements that derive from bureaucracy, profiteering personal benefits. The development of all unfair, horrendous elements of war influence everybody there. As a conclusion, I can say that my work will consist in the result of war.

Keywords: *insanity, war, plagues, Joseph Heller, Catch-22.*

On some passions of autistic children: compensating functional language with technology (a semiotic prospective)

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Abstract:

On some passions of autistic children: compensating functional language with technology (a semiotic prospective) The present paper shall attempt to describe, analyze and elaborate some of the communicational deficits of the children with Autism Disorders Spectrum Syndrome (ASD), seen from the semiotic viewpoint. The focus shall be on the visual capacities, [such as described in: (Grandin, 2008)] of the children with Autism, as well as on their ability to compensate their brain dysfunctionalities through technology. In the mentioned context, semiotics should attempt at disclosing the meaning of their “own world”, to the extent of rendering it passionate. I shall intend by “passions” the repetitive requests, complaints, their emotionality etc., as intermediated by other tools (and/or media), that can be exemplified as one of the ways of “reducing” their sensory-motor deficits. In conclusion, the semiotics of passions, such as described by Greimas and Fontanille (1993) shall attempt deducing semantic units which are applicable for such children’s own “intended physiological context of behavior”. The results of “actions” performed by such individuals shall represent their own way of establishing a metacommunicative process. The deduced semantic units in terms of such children’s behavior are changeable, therefore an object to intersubjective processes of transformation. Keywords: passions, autistic, semiotics, behavior.

Keywords: *passions, autistic, semiotics, behavior*

The role of theory in aiding the process of translation for the Master study students of English department at AAB University in Prishtina

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Abstract

This research paper intends to identify and reflect the outcomes emanating from the students of Master Studies from the English Language Department of the AAB University, as of how they perceive the role of theory in mitigating the process of translation and which are the aspects they believe theory has helped them. This paper also intends to discuss the role and the influence that theory and its constituents have had in the translation practice and to define the extent to which theory has influenced the translation practice. Furthermore, it intends to determine the extent to which theory has given its contribution in enriching our linguistic and cultural background knowledge, reflected in the styles and methodologies that we use as translators. On the other hand, this paper intends to emphasize the importance of equivalence and culture in translation as well as provide a different outlook regarding the contribution that theory has given and is continuously giving in completing the missing puzzle piece in what we know and call the common and specific knowledge of a translator/interpreter, while also aiming to identify the aspects on which theory actually helps the translator acquire that knowledge, aspects which have been identified as such by the students of translation themselves.

Keyword: *Translation theory, Translation Practice, Equivalence, Culture, Context.*

The enrichment of the vocabulary through morphological patterns to the EFL students

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One thing that teachers, students, and researchers can all agree upon is that learning vocabulary is an essential part of mastering a second language. Also, vocabulary is regarded as one of the most essential parts of second language acquisition and can be broadly defined as knowledge of words and word meaning. This study aims at giving good techniques and strategies of teaching vocabulary to the Albanian students who learn English as a foreign language, by means of the morphological patterns, especially, through affixation patterns. We strongly believe the idea of morphological awareness, which has to do with the consciousness of the word meaning and the structure of morphemes in relation to words. The more students know about the affixation patterns and their combinations to root words, the more they develop and enrich their vocabulary. The use of prefixes and suffixes knowledge and pattern while teaching English vocabulary and its effect to the students of English, is also shown by the results of a survey conducted. Based on the results there are drawn some conclusions and effective strategies and recommendations are given to all the teachers of English language.

Keywords: *vocabulary acquisition, morphological pattern, affixation, techniques.*

Ethical elements in P.B. Shelley's 'prometheus unbound'

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Abstract

Percy bysshe Shelley is one of the greatest British poets of romanticism. His literary work is great in quantity and quality, where we clearly see the most important features of romanticism, like the overflow of emotions, imagination, importance given to individualism, praise and importance of nature etc. His poetry is various in form and themes. they can be classified in lyrical poems, long narrative poems, plays, etc. in this paper there will be a short presentation on the author and his work in general, but the most important part is the insight of the ethical elements in his greatest narrative poem 'prometheus unbound'. The variety of themes, ethical messages, Shelley's ideology on revolution and his political views are issues analysed. For example, the major theme of prometheus unbound is that if humanity chooses to shake off corruption and embrace love (represented by prometheus's revocation of his curse against jupiter), then reform – political, social, and religious – will necessarily follow. The poem thus teaches that humans possess the capacity within themselves to effect reform, beginning with the individual rejection of evil. We also tried to make a comparison between Shelley's poem, and the ancient myth about prometheus, etc. the aesthetical elements included in the poem are also discusses. However, not only 'prometheus unbound', but majority of Shelley's poems are unique as his life was.

Keywords: *P.B.Shelley, Romanticism, Prometheus Unbound, Ethical Elements*

Testing the writing skills in high school level (the case of Leonik Tomeo high school, Durrës)

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Abstract:

The main focus of this article will be the issue of testing writing skills in English language at the high school level. The method we have used to collect the data is the qualitative one. More specifically, the data has been collected by examining English language final tests provided by the teachers. The examination of the tests is related only to exercises designed to test writing (not speaking or grammar) and it will be divided in three main categories as follows:

- a) criteria used by the teachers to assess writing skills in English
- b) number of points given to exercises designed for testing writing versus the rest of the test
- c) types of texts chosen for this purpose.

Part of the analysis will be the students' level of English as well. We will also focus on the types of texts that result problematic for them. Furthermore, teachers will be asked about possible ways they can use to help students improve their writing skills. The findings of this study and the review of literature will provide useful suggestions related to testing writing skills in English.

Keywords: writing skills, English final test, assessment criteria

The implementation of Kosovo Curricula regarding the English Language Teaching

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Abstract

According to Kosovo Curricula one of the key competencies that students should possess during the pre-university education is communication competence by which the student is considered as an effective communicator. The main objectives of Kosovo Curriculum are: Students should be challenged to master the English language correctly in different situations of communication through writing as well as speaking. Kosovo Curriculum mentions problems such as the lack of qualified teachers. Our opinion is that English teachers may be less qualified teachers' compared to others. It is also said that the methods that need to be used by the teachers are CLT and Task-based learning. However, in the field it was seen that there is a lack of implementation of these two methods. Communicative Language Teaching, often considered the methodological foreign language teaching approach of the 21st century, has recently gained prominence in Kosovo secondary education curricula. While, the efficacy of this approach has shown several advantages in comparison to other standard methods. However, this method's implementation has not yet been empirically proven in the Kosovo context. The research was based on three regions Prishtina, Fushë Kosova and Lypjan. Observation method was used in order to gain data about the teachers' qualification, the method used, and implementation of Kosovo Curriculum.

Keywords: *Component; Communicative Language Teaching Method; Teaching; Kosovo*

The Scope and Sequence for English for Specific Purposes - ESP for Political Sciences at South East European University

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Abstract:

This research paper shows the importance of English as a Foreign Language integrated in the curriculum of South East European University. After finishing the Basic English levels, students continue with English for Specific Purposes. The paper emphasizes the design of the course of English for Specific Purposes to students at Political Sciences Department. In order to prepare students begin their professional career path in government, ministries, state and local government agencies, municipalities, public institutions, political parties and non-profit organizations, faculty staff teaching professional subjects and students were conducted for target vocabulary of the course. The students were interviewed on their preference on skills and the results showed that the speaking skills and debates would be more beneficial for their future career. In the scope and sequence of English for Specific Purposes 1 and 2 were included the goals of the course, objectives, topics, assignments, materials and target vocabulary. Based on the topics the materials for the courses were selected and Course Readers were prepared for the students. Most of the materials were found in internet, various English books and English version web sites of Government in the Republic of Macedonia and the Ministries.

Keywords: *Scope and Sequence, ESP, target vocabulary, political sciences*

Noli Translator of English and American Literatures

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on Fan S. Noli as the first, the most prolific and outstanding translator of English and American literary works in Albanian. In addition, this paper centers on Noli's contribution in enriching Albanian literature and culture through translation of English and American literary works in Albanian. However, the paper deals with and discusses only the masterpieces and the most popular works of English and American literatures translated by Noli in Albanian. To this end it was more convenient to divide his translation of English and American Literatures masterpieces into Albanian in three main periods: 1. The Beginnings or Early Period (1906-1920); 2. The Period of Maturation or the Middle Period (1920-1961) and 3. The Late Period (1961-1965). Therefore, the paper will shed light on Fan S. Noli's contribution in enriching Albanian literature, in deepening and refining artistic, aesthetic and literary ideas and tastes of the Albanian readers and in laying the foundations for the modernization and westernization of Albanian literature.

Keywords: *Noli, literary translation, English and American literatures, Albanian literature, enrichment and advancement of Albanian literature, modernization and westernization of Albanian literature.*

Teaching Speaking Like a Champion

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Abstract:

Teaching speaking in secondary schools of Prishtina still continues to be a challenge for many teachers, as well as a great concern for many parents who are becoming frustrated after failing to have their children speak English properly. Parents are prompted to send their children to private English language courses, where their children could learn and practice English speaking by having more opportunities to put their English into active use. Teachers tend to rule the lessons and engage into most of the speaking activities, thus creating more teacher-centered classes, in disfavor of their students who in fact, should be ruling their speaking classes, rather than spending the lesson time listening to teachers. Whether class time should be spent doing more TT (teacher talk) or rather engaging students in speaking, is ever so disputable and challenging for the local English teachers, as well as English teachers around the world. Conclusively, students come to class to get opportunities to learn the language and put it into use by being given opportunities and time to speak (STT = Student Talking Time), rather than spend their class time listening to the teachers doing all the talk (TTT = Teacher Talking Time).

Keywords: *speaking, rule the lesson, teacher-centered, class, teacher talk, student talking time*

The Use of Adjectives as Nouns and Nouns as Adjectives in English and Albanian languages

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Abstract:

Every word belongs to a certain part of speech. This belonging quite often is interchangeable as words quite often can play a role different from the part of speech they belong to. Let's say that nouns are words which, from the morphological viewpoint, denote persons, places, or things and adjectives are words which describe a noun or qualify a noun. But adjectives and nouns can perform each other's task in English grammar. There are many cases when nouns are used to describe other nouns, and adjectives are used as nouns. For example, in a syntactical noun+noun configuration, the preceding noun modifies the other noun, thus acting as a modifier to the headword of the phrase. The aim of this paper is to observe whether the noun/ adjective interchangeability of nouns and adjectives in English is used in the same way in Albanian language. The examples of noun/adjective interchangeability are taken mainly from Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* and are compared with Albanian translation of the novel. The results of this comparative analysis will show similarities and differences in using nouns as adjectives and vice versa in both languages.

Keywords: *nouns, adjectives, English, Albanian, comparison, translation*

The comparison and contrast of noun categories in Old and Middle English written standards

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Abstract:

Nobody can argue that language does not undergo changes. Language is not static but on the contrary it is alive and it is on a path of constant shifts and changes. English is no exception. There have been substantial changes in the pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, so too have been substantial changes in every other aspect of the structure of the English language. Fundamental changes were brought by the Middle English period in the English language. Many Old English grammatical features were simplified or disappeared. The process of gradual development from the highly synthetic language of the Old English period to the analytic language of the Late Middle English and Modern English period can be observed through the reduction of inflections. However, my paper is concentrated only on some of the inflectional changes (such as: gender in nouns was lost, the number of cases was diminished, the morphological division into stems or types of declension disappeared) that the nominal system underwent from the Old English period to the Middle English period. Furthermore, it describes the process of reduction of inflections in nouns in Middle English period and observes its advancement through the course of the period.

Keywords: *Old English, Middle English, history of English, morphological modifications, nominal system.*

The positive impact of technology in translation

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Abstract:

It is widely known that translators play a key role in the growing market for intercultural technical communication and it is already a fact that technology can assist them in several areas of their work. However, the use of technology in real translation working environments has not been developed to the fullest. Through this tiny research from the wide field of technology's impact in translation, I aim to address to the issue of how the available technology tools can best be used to enhance the translators' job and increase their efficiency without compromising their creativity or lowering the required quality of their products. This paper attempts to clarify the role technology plays in the translation profession, focusing mainly on looking at the positive impact of technology, despite of many questions and doubts. Some of us have embraced technology with a positive attitude as a new way of living and working, while others are skeptical and hesitate to accept a present where machines have already invaded our privacy. Regardless all the criticism, the fact is that all sectors of society are experiencing a series of ongoing changes due to technology. Needless to say, translation, as part of society, is inevitably being affected too by this global technology. Translation is both an industrial product and process, and its methods have to adapt to the new industry requirements. In this context, this paper suggests that translation professionals have to address these changes positively and accept that technology and computers are our friends and not our enemies.

Keywords: *computer-aided translation, translation management, electronic dictionaries, machine translation, useful software, translation memory.*

The importance of Accurate Cohesion and Coherence in the Text

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Abstract:

This paper outlines a general and practical overview of the importance of cohesion and coherence in the Text. Text linguistic studies and defines cohesion and coherence as crucial elements for the Text. Without these a Text would suffer for continuity and clarity and can not be called a text. In our everyday life people communicate with each other through different ways. In every speech, every communication we take a message which is given through text. What would happen if there is a lack of cohesion and coherence? In this paper we will present some different point of views, definitions and research studies of these terms. Cohesion and coherence will be treated from their role in written text. From the practical point of view different Texts are taken as examples to show their importance of understanding on the part of the reader. Frequently foreign language students may face problems of understanding and decoding a text if it is not clear and lacks the accuracy of cohesion and coherence. A foreign language text may have one element but may miss the other one, for this reason it may loose the concept of communication. Apart from a clear understanding of the differences between these two elements Italian students should be provided with text templates to help them write essays, or different types of written text (argumentative, descriptive, informative est.). The article ends with a conclusion and discussion of the role that cohesion and coherence play in texts and research studies on how to deal with cohesion and coherence in writing.

Keywords: *text linguistic, cohesion, coherence, writing texts.*

Integrating culture in teaching English as a second language

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Abstract

This study focuses on integrating culture in teaching English as a second language and it attempts to identify its importance in second language acquisition. Research objectives of this study are:

Firstly, to give an overview of teaching culture in second language acquisition and bring together the most important ideas and suggestions about its benefits. Secondly, to examine how culture is taught in Albanian second language acquisition classes. This study made use of quantitative method of data collection. The data were collected through questionnaires, conducted with 13 Albanian teachers of English and 120 high school students. This study was undertaken in Shkoder, Tirane and Vlore. Two questionnaires were designed, one for teachers and the other for students. Both teachers and students were also asked about the importance of teaching culture in second language acquisition. The results of questionnaires revealed that both teachers and students considered teaching of culture an important tool in second language acquisition. This study revealed that, teaching culture should be an integral and systematic component of teaching in second language acquisition. According to results it is very important to incorporate culture in the classroom because language learners need to be aware of culturally appropriate ways of addressing people, expressing gratitude, making request, and agreeing or disagreeing with someone. They should know the intonation patterns that are appropriate in their own speech community but which may be perceived differently by the target speech community. The main aim of integrating culture in teaching English as a second language is to develop student’s intercultural understanding and help them in intercultural communication. Despite the importance of integrating culture in second language teaching, its use is limited. This is due to the lack of time, issues of designing a cultural syllabus and choosing appropriate techniques and presentation of culture related topics and teaching materials activities.

Keywords: *integrating, culture, teaching, English, second language*

Investigating the effect of EFL Learners' Gender and Second Language Proficiency on Willingness to Communicate in the upper secondary schools of the Republic of Kosova

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Abstract:

Second language willingness to communicate (WTC) has become a significant concept in second language learning and communication. Previous research on willingness to communicate (WTC) has shown that except the attitude, support and the teaching style of the teachers that influence learners' WTC, the gender and the language proficiency plays a role, too. This study was carried out to investigate the effects of gender and language proficiency on willingness to communicate. Specifically, the objectives of the study were to find out if the gender and language proficiency have any effect on willingness to communicate. In addition, by this study there is intended to provide information to teachers in order to help their students feel more confident in expressing themselves. This study included a questionnaire with upper-secondary school students. In order to measure students' willingness to communicate there was administered a modified version of the Likert-type questionnaire developed by Macintyre et al. (2001). A total of six-four participants respectively upper-secondary school students participated in the study. Results from the study show that the gender of the students plays some role on their willingness to communicate respectively based on the results female students are just a little bit more willing to communicate compared to male students. On the other side the proficiency of the students has a remarkable effect on the willingness of the students to communicate respectively proficient students are much more willing to communicate than the non-proficient students. This study has attempted to find out if EFL Learners' Gender and Second Language Proficiency have any effect on Willingness to Communicate, to provide information to teachers in order to help their students feel more confident in expressing themselves.

Keywords: *willingness to communicate, gender, second language proficiency, upper- secondary school students,*

Teaching in target language in primary education classrooms

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Abstract:

Teaching in a foreign language has been debated by the educationalists for many years. The children's first encounter with a foreign language has to be a positive and rewarding one, so their first experience needs to incorporate a sense of real achievement and success. In order for children to come to see the foreign language as an important and authentic means of communication equal to their mother tongue, the teacher has to immerse the class in the new language at every opportunity during the week. This may sound optimistic, but with a little forethought and planning, many of the daily classroom routines can be conducted in the foreign language: the register, classroom organization, PE, games, music, drama, art, craft, cookery and so on. In many primary schools language teachers feel they are working in isolation, but by enlisting the hidden talents, however modest, of their colleagues or pupils' parents, they can begin to find aspects of the curriculum that are rewarding their hard work. This paper introduces the advantages of using the target language in the primary public schools in Albania. Three classes of the third grade in three primary public schools in Korça, Albania are chosen to be observed and to see when the teachers use the target language which is English. Relevant conclusions are conducted by a thorough comparison of the three classes.

Keywords: *target language, primary schools, English teaching, means of communication*

Learner Autonomy in Language Learning: Students' Beliefs and Attitudes

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to investigate students' beliefs and attitudes about Learner Autonomy. This study was conducted in three secondary schools in Gjilan. The participants of this study were 300 students who participated by completing the questionnaire which consisted of 15 questions, where students identified their beliefs and attitudes towards learner autonomy. The study findings indicate that learner autonomy is a new concept in Gjilan, however, students feel positive about the implementation of learner autonomy in language learning. The majority of the participants indicate that learner autonomy promotes willingness, voluntariness, motivation and challenge in English language learning. It is also realized that learner autonomy promotes life-long learning. By being autonomous participants agreed that it allows them to make choices about how they learn. However, according to the participants learner autonomy does not mean learning alone, but they believe that teachers should be more responsible and encourage learners to work more autonomously. Therefore, the findings show that learners need to be motivated by teachers and guided on how to plan their own learning by giving them better chances for creating their own work.

Keywords: *Learner autonomy, language learning, students' beliefs, attitudes*

Social criticism through flat characters in Kurt Vonnegut's fiction

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Abstract:

Kurt Vonnegut, more than anything has been labeled a postmodern writer, but his work has been praised as being a satirical one, too. Very often, scholars have called him a well-known satirist of the 20th century American literature. He did have an ironic wit when discussing and writing about some of the evils that threaten the postmodern American life. Some of these evils were money and greediness, especially in "God bless you, Mr. Rosewater!" However, Kurt Vonnegut is a postmodern satirist or what Bruce Jay Friedman classified him, a Black Humorist and as such, he is not a moralist, as traditional satirists were. On the other hand, he shares something interesting with satirist, like Swift, the flat characters, because for him the most important thing is the concept and the idea, rather than the character. However, these characters are an integral and irreplaceable part of the structure and style of the novel. He creates caricatures out of them, grotesque and absurd figures, like Paul Proteus at "Player Piano", Jonah at "Cat's Cradle" or Billy Pilgrim at "Slaughterhouse-Five". Satirist, like Orwell, he chooses these kinds of characters to discuss some of the issues that mostly threaten the dignity of every American, like mechanization, power control, money, greediness and conformism. His characters are always trying to find some dignity in a mechanized society, some others die because of the scientific development, some others are stuck in time and space, and some others donate all the money and adopt every child in town to oppose the lack of care that rich people show for poor people. As a postmodernist, Vonnegut does not intent to teach a lesson, neither to provide answers. What he wants is to make people aware and as a postmodern humanist, he wants for the human being to gain his/her dignity back. Thus, the main purpose of the paper is to focus on some of the social issues he criticizes through some of the main and mostly known characters in Kurt Vonnegut's fiction.

Keywords: *satire, black humor, postmodern, flat character, social criticism*

Approaching the curriculum critically: evaluating critical thinking components of basic education in Albania

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Abstract:

Critical thinking is widely accepted as a crucial element of the learning process. It critically engages the learners into questioning the relevance and application of knowledge as well as trains them into critical citizens in the future. Should critical thinking components be missing from the basic education curriculum, learners fail to achieve the essential components of education. This paper addresses the relevance of critical thinking throughout the basic education curriculum, by focusing on the discipline of English language. The analysis comprises teachers' evaluation of critical thinking skills in their students within the classroom as well as a review of the English language curriculum framework. Mixed methods research is used to integrate quantitative findings into the qualitative analysis of the curriculum. Findings suggest a higher need for critical thinking practices expanded into the four skills of English language learning.

The Use of Equivalency and Translatability as Cognitive Tool in Correct Teaching and Learning English Idioms

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Abstract:

Translation can be a very useful and helpful tool to the teachers and students who teach/learn idioms by opening the doors to better teaching and learning strategies. Moreover it is seen as an important part of learning process when dealing with idioms which are considered to be an extremely important integral of learning a language through learning the culture of a nation. Since not much research has been done about translation as teaching methodology or as an aid tool for correct teaching and learning English vs. Albanian idioms, this paper aims to analyze how helpful is translation and equivalence finding of idioms to enhance teaching and learning them. In other words, this presentation is the overview of the most frequently used translation strategies in idiom translation as an importance to manage teaching English idioms and to ease learning English idioms as well as representing some useful activities for teachers how to easy teach English idioms. Since, the examination and classification of strategies to translate idioms are as useful and helpful as examination and classification of strategies to teach them, teachers/instructors before getting in front of students and fill in their head with idioms, should first learn enough about the functions of idioms, the source of idiom and the equivalence in the target language to get prepared to explain that before their students. Thus, this paper/presentation shall also give explanations on how to avoid incorrect teaching, through recommendations that more effort should be put on translation as cognitive tool.

Keywords: *idiom; translatability; equivalency; teaching strategy; learning strategy.*

The Effect of Teachers' Knowledge on Language Acquisition and other Dimensions of Classroom Management

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Abstract:

Knowledge is an almost necessary ingredient to success in every undertaken project in our live and work. As the same applies for the acquisition of knowledge in general, the more it does for the acquisition of English as a foreign language. In the present study, students' perceptions on teacher's knowledge along with other dimensions of classroom management are measured and analysed in order to come to some conclusions and to advice teachers of English on how to improve their classroom management. The population of this quantitative study consisted of all secondary school students of the cities of Tirana, Durrës and Elbasan. From this population a sample of 1020 students, chosen randomly, were administered the questionnaire "Classroom Management and English Language Acquisition". For the analysis of the data the SPSS program, version 21 was used. From the analysis it was reached to the conclusion that according to student's perception the dimension of teacher's knowledge is considered helpful as far as the acquisition of English as a second language is concerned. It has also resulted that this dimension has a strong correlation with other dimensions of classroom management. Teachers' knowledge has the strongest correlations with the dimensions effective planning skills; $r_s = .749$, effective implementation of lesson plans; $r_s = .789$, and effective communication skills; $r_s = .878$.

Keywords: *teachers' knowledge, language acquisition, classroom management*

Some lexical, grammatical and functional features of phraseological units in english and albanian

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Abstract:

The task of defining what an idiomatic expression is remains still a rather difficult one. The border between literal and idiomatic expressions is still controversial. The difficulty in defining phraseological units is due to several factors. Current treatment of phraseology in specialised registers acknowledges the need for corpus-based studies of the prototypical lexico-grammatical patternings and discourse functions of lexical phrases across disciplines. Thus, the aim of this paper is to deal with some lexical, grammatical and functional features of phraseological units in order to understand their nature and to deal with idiomatization as a process. More precisely, this research study intends to explore prototypical lexico-grammatical features and patterns of phraseological units in English and Albanian. This analysis is based entirely on corpus evidence, since all collocational patterns discussed are extracted mainly from literary texts in both languages, specifically compiled for the current research study.

Keywords: *phraseological unit, idiom, lexical, grammatical, function*

ESP courses in Kosovo Higher Education System

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Abstract:

The paper will discuss the English for Specific Purposes (further in this text ESP) and addresses its main notions and examines issues of ESP in Kosovo. The content of the paper is determined by a needs analysis. These issues are supported by current and pertinent academic literature. The educational goal is, first of all, to get an insight into the basics of the English terminology systems and training of students for orientation in the professional literature on English language. In this way, students provide a solid basis for further training in the specific area in which they work or will work. Learning and teaching general English language has always meant the previous adaptation of teachers and teaching materials with the level of students' knowledge and purpose. The links with English for Special Purposes (Eng. ESP), is interwoven with the general English language in several areas, thus making learning or teaching English for special purposes implies solid knowledge of general English language (Kennedy & Bolitho, 1984.). English language today is considered in addition to computer literacy one of the imperatives of an educated man. Even though Kosovo is putting efforts to achieve a place in the global market due to globalization, it is believed that it is was not devoted enough time or attention to English language in the higher education system of our country which eventually led to certain consequences which are nowadays especially noticeable when it comes to the level of English of future academics.

Understanding of Kongoli's character through the elements of literature

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Abstract:

In this joint paper we intend to treat some of the novels of writer Fatos Kongoli in terms of analyzing the characters. Fatos Kongoli born on 1944 is recognized as one of the leading figures and representative of contemporary Albanian literature. His first novel, "I Humburi" (The loser) was published in 1985 while the last one "Njeriu me fat" (Lucky man) was published in 2013. Thus, precisely we will deal with the characters of following novels: "Ne te tre" (Us three) 1985, "Lekura e qenit" (The skin of the dog) 2003 and "Jete ne nje kuti shkrepsesh" (Life in a matchbox) in 2007, as a substantial part of the narrative form of the novel. By studying the character in all literature aspects as an inseparable part of the structure of the novel and by identifying character type as different. Consequently it means understanding of character through the elements of literature. We will focus primarily on character's traits, their role in the story, and the conflicts they experience. Discovering character traits, such as their behavior, motivation, type of personality and their relationship with others in the novel. Their role may be main and secondary/minor or protagonist and antagonist. And last but not least the conflict, which can be external and internal, that motivates and changes the nature of the character.

Keywords: *Kongoli, characters, form, structure, novel*

The depiction of the Tivar Masacre in the Albanian Literature

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Abstract:

This paper aims to treat the topic of Tivar massacre in the Albanian literature. Albanian literature after World War II has developed enormously, compared with the literature works of other peoples. A greater development occurred during the 1970s, when the county's literary writers at the University of Prishtina began to establish critical writing, totally different from what was until then reflected in literature. No doubt, this plural new reflection beginning with the writings of dr. Ibrahim Rugova, who would then be irreversible during the last decade of the second millennium, particularly after the collapse of the communist dictatorship in Albania and the formation of the new state of Kosovo. Although Albanian literature has its roots in Albania, it has consistently been directed and influenced by the Albanian Diaspora, mainly settled in the United States, which had consistently guided the ways and patterns of reflecting social life in general. Despite this extension and monitoring from Diaspora, Albanian literature after World War II was dominated mainly by the style of socialist realism which in the essence of aesthetic dialectics developed with many controversial contrasts. However, it has always prevented the freedom of the power of thinking and limited this power within a violent reality. The tragic massacre which happened with Kosovo-Albanians and Macedonian-Albanians in Tivar, in March 1945, is undoubtedly one of the most terrible events at the end of World War II. This kind of bloodshed in the massacre was never seen before in the world, was supposed to be the theme and source of inspiration for Albanian writers, or workers of art and science. What happened was the opposite. This theme became a taboo, and was never treated in Albanian literature. A vacuum in this respect at some extent has recently been filled by Ibrahim Kadriu in his novel "Overcoming Great Water " which somewhat exceeds the limits of historiography and tried to depict this historical event through the realm of literary and creative imagination. In this paper I will make attempts to answer the question: Why literary framework of socialist realism, but also the postmodernism and other literary genres, did not deal with this great event of Albanians at the end of World War II?

Keywords: *Tivar Massacre, Albanian literature, Albanian writers, the Second World War, tragedy.*

The influence of mother tongue (Albanian) in learning and teaching EFL

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Abstract:

Learning a second language in an EFL context involves both students and teachers to work together efficiently and resourcefully. By referring to the current theories of second language acquisition and reviewing the recent literature, it can be seen that the first language of learners (L1) has a necessary and facilitating role in all aspects of language instruction. This indicates that the “bilingual approach” is gaining more support by incorporating the students’ L1 as a learning tool and also as a facilitator for an efficient communication. At the same time, advocacy for an English-only policy has been declining. This paper aims to explore the Albanian university students' and teachers' attitudes and perceptions toward the use of L1. It will analyze the effects of using L1 in the EFL classroom. Specifically, this research will examine language transfer while learning and teaching EFL, respectively the language interference in the written English of Albanian students. The study will focus on recognizing, describing and explaining transfer-induced lexical and syntactic patterns that occur in essays written by Albanian University level students. The analysis of these transfer patterns aims at explaining the written English production by Albanian students, namely, how it is influenced by their mother tongue and what types of changes have taken place in it. Finally, some pedagogical suggestions for a judicious use of L1 will be presented.

Keywords: *L1, L2, mother tongue, target language, language transfer, interference, teaching English*

Narration Technique and Thought Representation in "The Unconsoled"

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to closely analyze the narration techniques that are used in Kazuo Ishiguro's novel "The Unconsoled" from a semi-formalist point of view, as well as to observe the relationships of the protagonist, who also happens to be the narrator of the story, to other characters. Narration is a crucial element to be taken into consideration when analyzing a character's internal world and exploring their thoughts. Even more important is the way in which these thoughts are presented to the audience by the author. In a first person narrative, the interpretation of other character's actions is not always completely reliable as the narrator can sometimes be biased towards certain characters, in certain situations. But in "The Unconsoled", Ishiguro brings something entirely different from the "traditional" first person narrative that the readers are familiar with. The technique that Ishiguro uses, which often resembles the internal monologue, enables the reader to see inside a character's mind and at the same time, leaves their conflicts open to multiple interpretations. The ambiguous nature of the novel, the dream-like state in which events take place, mirrors these internal conflicts, leaving it to the reader to puzzle out the meaning of it all. "The Unconsoled" is indisputably a novel which requires reader's constant attention and even participation in the story, in order to be able to relate every element of the narrative to another, as well as keep track of all the characters' storylines.

The role of dialect and idiolect in the construction of characters identity in the language of translation

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Abstract:

Although we are aware that fictional characters are not real, we still experience true feelings of sympathy towards their pain and misfortune or feel happy for their happiness and success. The characters usually seem real to readers because they dress, behave and use language in such a way that resonates with their non-fictional world. This sense of verisimilitude is achieved by authors through the use of many stylistic devices. Dialogue is one of the ways authors construct identities for their characters. Just like in the real world, dialogues represent one of the many variations of a more or less standard language. More specifically characters language sound unique because it contains regional, personal and social linguistic features that make it different from what we consider as the standard language. The present paper explores the role of dialect and idiolect in the projection of characters' linguistic identity. Translation strategies used for the reconstruction of characters speech patterns in the target culture and the extent to which it seems to be as 'real' as their language in the original, are considered in the light of the principle of dynamic equivalence.

Keywords: *prose, idiolect, dialect, fiction, translation strategies.*

Interpretation of Register in Bilingual Courtrooms in Kosovo

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Abstract:

The European Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) exercises executive powers in the department of justice in Kosovo. Having English as its official language, services of in-house translators and interpreters are utilized in order to perform mission's daily duties, including interpreting in courtrooms. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to analyse whether the register of the speaker in source language is retained in its delivered interpretation in the target language in bilingual courtrooms in Kosovo. In addition, this paper also aims to identify what consequences in the normal flow of the proceedings are generated by inadequate interpretation of register in courtrooms. In order to analyse the interpretation of register, qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Initially data was collected from minutes of ten main trial sessions and their respective audio-recordings, interviews with EULEX Judges and Prosecutors and a questionnaire with court interpreters. Results generated by the aforementioned methods and instruments were analysed. The finding proved that although court interpreters are familiar with the theory of translation, including modes of interpreting in a court of law, there exists however a tendency not to maintain the register of the speaker while interpreting it into TL. Such lack of maintaining the level of the speaker's register is predominantly accompanied by omission of politeness words, hedges and hesitation words in the interpreters' rendition in the target language. Therefore, it is highly recommended that the court interpreters interpreting in bilingual courtrooms in Kosovo increase their awareness to the importance of maintaining the same level of register while rendering interpretation in the target language. The findings from the questionnaire also showed that there is an immediate requirement that Kosovo institutions establish an institution that will certify legal translators/interpreters in Kosovo.

Keywords: *court interpreting, types of register, politeness words, hedges, hesitations*

Language Evolution and Re-translations

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Abstract:

Language transformations in the course of the years may dictate the necessity of retranslations. Given the rapid change of languages, it is high time to consider retranslation of world literature masterpieces. As languages evolve, translations become dated, which explains why translations are «re-translated» so that they are updated and enriched linguistically. The translation gets old, whereas the original remains the unchanged. Translations needs to be contemporaneous in order to keep pace with the language level of the recipients of any generation. Retranslations occur mainly because of the constant development of the target language. The Albanian language has changed. It has become more open to words describing new phenomena that were missing while trying to transmit feelings, situations or events coming across in the works of greatest authors. This work will focus on an analysis of transformation of language norms, changes in orthographic rules, changes of political systems, which consist of main reasons that make the retranslation of the masterpieces a necessity. However, there are numerous debates surrounding the re-translation of literary classics. Nevertheless, the re-translation issue is complex and needs to be reviewed in several aspects.

Legal Language and Legal Translation

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Abstract

The process of globalization has gained impetus in recent years; accordingly the international law, which regulates the relations between organizations and states, has gained importance as well. Considering this development, it can be said that international law (as a result of this translation and interpreting as well) became crucial. Therefore, legal translation became prominent among the other domains of translation. However, translating legal documents is not easy at all. Even minor errors in the translation of legal documents can result in lawsuits and legal exposure. Legal translation involves very complex matters and specialized terminology. This is why it is extremely important to assign the legal translation task to a translator who is well qualified and specialized to handle translation of legal documents. The field of legal translation in Kosovo is not so much developed. There is a limited work and study done in this regard. This paper attempts to make a modest contribution in this regard and the description and discussion of the legal language and legal translation and solutions offered herein may be taken as a basis for further research. This paper discusses the legal language, the nature of the legal language and the legal translation. It will elaborate the legal language, explain what makes the legal language difficult and then set out linguistic characteristics of the legal language. Further it will also discuss the nature of the legal language and elaborate the legal translation. Finally, it will present the importance of the legal translation in the globalized world and some of the requirements that good legal translators need in order to render professional and accurate translations.

Difficulties in Learning and Producing Passive Voice

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Abstract:

This study examines how learners learning English produce and judge English passive voice structures. The ultimate goal of this study is to contribute to an understanding of the extent, nature and sources of learners' persistent difficulties with some syntactic properties of the language they are acquiring. It is to examine whether word order errors in the production of English passive voice by L2 learners stem from lack of knowledge or from difficulties with automatic implementation of L2 procedures. To examine whether errors in the production of English passive voice by L2 learners (in our case, English) can be attributed to transfer of L1 (in our case, Albanian) properties and vice versa, Albanian and English patterns are compared. Taken together, the facts indicate that difficulties with English passive voice structures are a consistent phenomenon in L2 acquisition, and do not follow in a direct way from properties of the L1. Furthermore, the facts show that learners' errors are associated with some syntactic configurations, suggesting that L2 learners divert similar grammatical hypotheses and make use of similar mechanisms for language acquisition.

Keywords: *transfer, compare, similarities, interference*

Similarities and differences of English and Albanian vowels

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Abstract:

Phonology is a wide area of study in any language, especially English & Albanian Language; it needs books to cover every single part of these languages. This review paper aims at providing Albanian learners and English learners with stem footnotes of these two languages in area of phonology, to ease their learning of English and Albanian languages as foreign or second language, this review paper provides learners with the main differences and rules of English and Albanian languages alphabets that the researcher gathered during his teaching of English language to Albanian speakers. The information in this paper is presented in a comparative systematic order to be beneficial for researchers to add in the same area (Phonology) and to do further studies in the fields of: 1- Morphology. 2- Syntax .3- Super segmental.

Keywords: *Linguistic, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Super segment.*

The impact of technology on learning English for Gjakova's primary school students

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Abstract:

Learning English has become a vital and existential matter in the globalization era we are living in, where we experience opening of markets and shared boundaries. English language is a second language in the majority of world countries, which is shown by the fact that over 80% of international communication is conducted in English. Thus it is very important that English language is taught, in various education systems around the world, as a second language from the first grade of primary school. This is enforced by the fact that we live in a time where information technology and internet is growing rapidly. The upcoming study to be conducted will indicate how much the application of technology facilitates the learning of English for primary school students, and if the teachers are using this technology at schools or are the children using it at home. To pull this off, we are going to create surveys for some primary schools in the municipality of Gjakova. Today, kids already know how to use various technological devices such as computers, tablets, smart phones etc. and Internet before entering school, so we begin by assuming that technology is widely used and applied at primary school students. The results of this study are important to prove that technology is one of the key factors in learning a foreign language, in this case English, which we already presume.

Keywords: *technology, internet, primary school, student, English language, etc.*

Pronunciation of grammatical words in connected speech Case study of Kosovo Albanian learners of English

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Abstract:

Pronunciation is considered to be the most difficult aspect of a language for adult learners to master. This paper analyzes some frequently occurring problems concerning pronunciation of Kosovo Albanians learning English. The study mainly focuses on pronunciation of function words in connected speech. All the data (recordings and phonetic transcriptions) come from Steven Weinberger's "Speech Accent Archive" (Weinberger (2015)). The data suggests that the pronunciation difficulties could be linked to the student's first language. They copy the rhythmic pattern of their native tongue and by giving equal stress to each syllable (including function words) in a phrase, they end up producing almost twice as long utterances as native British or American speakers. Some recommendations are made to improve teaching intonation to Albanian learners of English with special focus on function words in connected speech.

Translation Implication for Cultural and Literary Equivalence in Translating Graham Greene in “The Quiet American”

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Abstract:

Translation studies and translation criticism, because of the nature and intertwine of many applied disciplines such as linguistic and literary stylistics, linguistics, semiotics, pragmatic, aesthetic, psychology and sociology have attracted and continue to attract the attention of many researchers. In this context, note, that there are different cultural problems arising from the translation of postmodern authors like Graham Greene in “The Quiet American”. Relevant methods, the implementation procedures, etc., should not underestimate the practical aspect, the combination of theoretical analysis of translation practice with translations developing further cooperation and communication between researchers and translators. Stated this, it is a delicate situation for translator to translate such authors as the readers need to have the information background of many historical and cultural data themselves. Adaptations and using the proper methods of translation is a key to the success of the translator job, as he/she needs to bear in mind context of events and the time frame of the work.

Keywords: *translation, functionalist approach, cultural implication, methods of analysis, Graham Greene*

The Issue of Rhetoric in James Joyce's *Ulysses*

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Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze the episode seven of *Ulysses* called "Aeolus" based on the issue of rhetoric. It is obvious that the episode "Aeolus" is all rhetoric; even though, in a palpable sense, all chapters of *Ulysses* in rhetoric. This chapter attempts to compose the novel more assembling to the real life with normal and abnormal interruptions in order to make the narrative in the most inconvenient places smooth. What this research has found chiefly fascinating are the intrusions throughout the chapter, meddling with the major narrative and with the narratives of the characters within the chapter. Furthermore, this chapter which is about eloquence, the serious presence of Moses is perceptible, as Ellmann, Maddox, and Gordon have pointed out. Moses was notoriously tongue-tied, and had to have his brother Aaron speak for him to the Pharaoh. The reverse is ironically and comically true here.

Keywords: *Rhetoric, James Joyce, Ulysses, Aeolus, etc.*

Disa aspekte të rëndësishme nga trashëgimia jonë letrare në një parafjalë

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Abstract:

Në punimin e zgjeruar përqëndrohemi te fjala e autorit, Mitrush Kuteli (Dhimitër Pasko) titulluar “Parafjalë ose bisedime me katër fëmijët e mi dhe me vetveten rreth këtij libërthi”. Qëllimisht përqëndrohemi te kjo parathënie që ka vlerën e një studimi shkencor edhe me përmasa eseistike. Është me rëndësi të veçantë se kjo punë e Kutelit nuk ka qenë e botuar deri tash në asnjë nga veprat e M. Kutelit. Autorja Atalanta Pasko (e bija e autorit) këtë çështje e sqaron në fusnotën përkatëse: “Botohet sipas daktiloshkrimit”, për çka flitet në punimin e zgjeruar. Për studiuesit dhe adhuiduesit që janë marrë e mirren me Mitrush Kutelin, ky shkrim mjaft vëllimor, shërben për plotësimin e dijes rreth Mitrush Kutelit. Në punimin tim bëhet fjalë për aspekte të ndryshme, me një theksim të veçantë në atë pedagogjik, eseistik, folklorik, historik etj., ku Kuteli zbërthen të djeshmen, të sotmen dhe të ardhmen duke shpjeguar kohën si në diakroni ashtu edhe në sinkroni. Në këtë parafjalë Kuteli shfaq vlerat, prandaj konsiderohet një traktat i vërtetë studimor për çka flasim në punimin tonë. Përveç vlerave të tjera të theksuara në punim, është edhe përshtatja në gjuhë letrare me sintaksë, leksik, stil që i paraprin gjuhës standarde të vitit 1972, pra Kongresit të Drejtshkrimit. Kështu, letrarishja e tij është vazhdim i denjë i letrarishes dhe stilit të F. Konicës, E. Çabejit, F. Nolit etj.

Çështje të trajtimit teorik të gjymtyrëve sintaksore në gramatikat e reja të shqipes

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Abstract:

Derisa përcaktori kallëzuesor njihet nga tradita gramatikore e shqipes si një nga gjymtyrët e dyta (plotësuese) sintaksore, trajtimi teorik i tij në disa nga gramatikat e reja të shqipes karakterizohet nga gjykime të cilat ngrenë teza të përballshme antagoniste. Kështu, duke ndjekur e duke krahasuar trajtimin diakronik të kallëzuesorit dhe të strukturës tripjesëshe të tij në tekstin gramatikor të S. Priftit (1971) e të Gramatikës së Akademisë (2002), në këtë punim ne do të analizojmë pikëpamjet e reja sintaksore lidhur me statusin e përcaktorit kallëzuesor kundrejt kallëzuesit emëror. Argumentimi ynë do të mbështetet në gjykimet e dy sintaksologëve të shquar M. Çeliku (2007, 2012) e Th. Dhima (2010), të cilët, duke u bazuar në bindjet shkencore të formuluarat e të mbështetura po në traditën gramatikore të shqipes, që krahas këpujës jam radhit edhe një numër të konsiderueshëm të foljeve të desemantizuara pjesërisht, si: emëroj, emërohem, quaj, quhem, bëhem, shpall, shpallëm etj., aktualizojnë ekzistencën e vetëm një gjymtyre sintaksore kundrejt shuarjes kategoriale të tjetrës.

Fjalët kyç: *përcaktor kallëzuesor, kallëzues emëror, folje këpujore, lidhje e dyanshme, zgjerim kategorial.*

Morfema – njësi kuptimore apo ndërtimore?

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Abstract:

Koncepti i strukturalistëve për morfemën si njësia gjuhësore më e vogël e kuptimshme ka mbizotëruar në mendimin gjuhësor, pa u vënë në dyshim për një kohë të gjatë, ndonëse strukturalistët nuk u morën aspak me analizën e kuptimit. Analiza e tyre ishte krejtësisht formale dhe u përqendrua kryesisht në çështje të alomorfisë. Gjenerativizmi e mënjanoi morfologjinë nga fokusi i studimeve gjuhësore dhe vetëm pas erës gjenerativiste morfologjia tërheq sërish vëmendjen e gjuhëtarëve dhe statusi i morfemës bëhet objekt kundërshtish, nisur nga problematika e evidentuar përmes analizës morfologjike të fjalës. Kristalizimi i një qëndrimi të ri - konceptimi i morfemës si njësi ndërtimore - e ka pikënisjen te konstatimi i asimetrisë morfologjike dhe problematika e morfemës zero. Këtë problematikë ne do ta bëjmë objekt shqyrtimi edhe për gjuhën shqipe, duke sjellë edhe raste nga struktur morfologjike e saj, në mbështetje të trajtimit të morfemës si njësi ndërtimore. Ne do t'i përmbahemi mendimit se të qenët njësi ndërtimore është një tipar i qenësishëm dhe i përhershëm i morfemës përkundër të qenit njësi kuptimore, tipar i cili në një sërë rastesh nuk mund ta dëshmojë ekzistencën e vet. Problematika është edhe më e ndërlikuar, duke qenë se një trajtim i tillë lidhet edhe me pranimin apo jo të morfemës si shenjë gjuhësore, si dhe me vetë thelbin e proceseve morfologjike etj.

Fjalja pyetëse si pyetje retorike në gjuhën shqipe

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Abstract:

Një ndër përdorimet kryesore në ligjërim fjalja pyetëse e ka si pyetje retorike. Në antikitet "pyetja retorike" trajtohej si një figurë e ligjërimit. Në literaturën shqiptare është trajtuar në shkencën e letërsisë, si pjesë e tropeve gjuhësore, dhe në gjuhësi, si pjesë e gramatikave, duke e parë si një lloj të veçantë të fjalive pyetëse. Pyetje retorike kemi atëherë kur një fjali pyetëse përdoret jo për të pyetur, por për të realizuar një akt tjetër ligjërimor, siç është pohimi. Pyetja retorike ka përdorim të gjerë, si në ligjërimin e përditshëm, ashtu edhe në letërsinë artistike. Në gramatologjinë shqiptare fjalja pyetëse që përdoret si pyetje retorike, është trajtuar herë si fjali dëftore e herë si fjali pyetëse, kjo për faktin se autorët nisen ose nga kuptimi i saj në përdorim, ose nga forma e saj. Një ndër pikat kryesore që do të trajtojmë në këtë punim është dallimi dhe lidhja e fjalisë pyetëse me pyetjen retorike, duke u munduar të përshkruajmë elementet leksiko-gramatikor që rrisin potencialin e një fjalie pyetëse për t'u përdorur si pyetje retorike. Pra, do të përpiqemi të sqarojmë e të trajtojmë çështje të tilla si: ç'është pyetja retorike, trajtimi i pyetjes retorike në gramatikat e gjuhës shqipe, përdorimi i fjalisë pyetëse si pyetje retorike, llojet e pyetjeve retorike si dhe tiparet leksiko-gramatikore të cilat bëjnë të mundur realizimin e një fjalie pyetëse si pyetje retorike.

Fjalë kyçe: *fjali pyetëse, pyetje retorike, tipare leksiko-gramatikore etj.*

Anti-Amerikanizmi ne Europe (France dhe Greqi)

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Abstract:

Zhvillimet aktuale në disa vënde të Europës Perëndimore nxjerrin vazhdimisht në dukje rikonsiderimin e herë pas hershëm të raporteve dhe ekuilibrave brënda dhe midis këtyre shteteve në raportë me politikën globale e vecanërisht me atë Amerikane të cilat kanë një ndikim të konsiderueshëm, shpesh herë dhe dominues mbi politikën dhe zhvillimet në këto vënde. Për në këtë këndvështrim, Europa Perëndimore në tërësi dhe shtetet e saj në vecanti historikisht kanë ndërtuar sjellje e politika të caktuara për të vlerësuar, pranuar apo edhe evituar ndikimin amerikan mbi vëndet dhe popujt e tyre, duke krijuar përfytyrimin realist pro dhe anti amerikan. Në këtë Temë do të shpjegoj kuptimin e ,anti-amerikanizëm’ në ligjërimin zyrtar dhe politik në dy vëndeve Evropiane si dhe shkaqet e këtij fenomeni dhe dy rastet, duke tentuar të evidentoj fakte e situata, se sa këto raporte në fund të fundit i orientojnë ata drejt progresit dhe një mirëqënie të përgjithëshme të popujve të tyre. Anti-amerikanizmi nuk është dhe aq një domen i ekstremistëve apo i fundamentalistëve. Anti-amerikanizmi është një lloj “ndjenje popullore”, një gjendje shpirtërore e përgjithshme, të cilën, me ndryshimet e natyrshme, mund ta hasësh thuajse në të gjitha kontinentet. Kjo ka të bëjë me mjedisin social-politik regjimet e pushtetit në ato vënde, me historinë dhe traditën e tyre. Në këtë kompleks faktorësh natyrshëm lind ndjenja e kundërshtisë apo e mospranimit tërësor të elementëve që determinojnë në fund të fundit dhe alternativën e vetme për tu ndjekur.

Leksiku terminologjik i mekanikës si bazë për ndriçimin e shumë problemeve teorike të terminologjisë

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Abstract:

Veçimi i terminologjisë si fushë e mëvetësuar studimi e gjuhësisë (e leksikologjisë) dhe si leksik special (i organizuar në sistem i një fushe të veçantë të dijes) në gjuhët e vendeve me teknologji të zhvilluar është pranuar qysh në mesin e shekullit të 20-të. Si vepra të para që hodhën bazat e terminologjisë si fushë studimi mund të përmendim "Standardizimi në teknikë" (E. Vyster, Austri) dhe "Bazat e terminologjisë" (Lote, Rusi). I përmendim këto dy vepra për të nxjerrë në pah se objekt i studimit të tyre janë bërë në pjesën më të madhe dy fusha të rëndësishme të dijes, të identifikuara në atë kohë (në vitet -30 të shek. XX), siç janë edhe sot, mekanika dhe elektriciteti. Dr. Gani PLLANA, FIM Prishtinë

Probleme të hartimit të fjalorëve terminologjikë

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Abstract:

Lënda e gjerë dhe e pasur nga fushat e terminologjive të ndryshme teknike ka krijuar kushtet për hartimin e fjalorëve terminologjikë qysh nga vitet '50 të shek. XX, ndonëse kjo veprimtari ka fillësa më të hershme. Për hartimin e tyre ka ndikuar drejtpërdrejt zhvillimi i vetë terminologjisë shqipe, si nga ana e lëndës së krijuar, ashtu edhe nga ana e përpunimit të saj dhe e pasqyrit në fjalorët përkatës. Rruga e krijimit të këtyre fjalorëve, duhet vështruar në lidhje me gjithë kohën, gjatë së cilës ka kaluar terminologjia shqipe, si në praktikën e saj, në krijimin e bazave teorike, në metodat e punës etj.

Fjalët kuç: *fjalorët terminologjikë, sisteme terminologjike, bankë të dhësh.*

Gjuha shqipe dhe elitat politike

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Abstract:

Që nga krijimi i Shtetit Shqiptar, elitat politike në pushtet kanë imponuar përdorimin e një standardi gjuhësor të afërt me krahinën, e cila ka dominuar politikisht ndaj pjesës tjetër të vendit. Ky nuk është rast vetëm me Shqipërinë komuniste, por kjo vërehej edhe gjatë kohës së Mbretërisë Shqiptare. Para ardhjes së komunistëve në pushtet, vërehej një përpjekje e heshtur, por e vazhdueshme e administratës shtetërore, që e folmja e Elbasanit të zëvendësohet me sa më shumë prani të të folmeve veriore. Megjithatë, ajo që ndodhi pas ardhjes së komunistëve në pushtet, qysh në fillim u manifestua haptazi si një eliminim kulturor dhe identitar i gegërishtes, e këtu përcaktues për këtë vendim të regjimit ishte fakti se veriu i vendit ishte shumë rezistues, dhe vazhdoi të jetë i tillë së paku gjatë dy dekadave të para të pushtetit komunist në Shqipëri.