1st Alumni Research
Conference 2021

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

*Linguistics, literature
and didactics*

1ST ALUMNI RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2021

LINGUISTICS, LITERATURE AND DIDACTICS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Kolegji **AAB**

Faculty of Foreign Languages,
Department of English Language

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Editorial

Writing a master thesis is a difficult job for young men and women due to the rigorous and tedious rules that often accompany a scientific research. However, the completion of this thesis enables students to have a more successful, professional and academic career. Taking this into account, AAB College - the first non-public institution in Kosovo and the largest in the region - has managed to produce many experts in different fields. Presently, the College's Alumni consists of young but experienced professionals and researchers who continuously contribute to the society.

However, most of them have not been provided with the opportunity to discuss the already-accomplished research in a forum involving members of a scientific community which would allow them to compare the main theses with others and to examine whether their research has withstood the test of time. Consequently, they have not been presented with an occasion that would encourage them to scrutinize on a deeper level and observe from an academic perspective the topics they have dealt with in the past and the professional experience they have already gained.

For this purpose, the Faculty of Foreign Languages organizes the first scientific conference for Alumni, with the intention of bringing together former AAB College students as its main target-group. Nevertheless, the faculty also welcomes the contribution of young researchers from other institutions in the country, region and beyond.

Along this line, the conference ensures a continuous relation between AAB College and its students even after they have finished their Master studies. By the same token, it enables the establishment of this relation with colleagues outside of their institution and Kosovo as well. Laying the foundations of such a connection will help create an international, academic networking of young researchers.

Another reason for organizing this conference concerns the evaluation of previous Master theses which are considerably numerous, as well as of the current researches that encourage critical reflection from both the academic and professional perspective.

The conference aims to cover a wide range of topics including linguistics, translation studies, teaching methodologies, the use of language in various educational, professional contexts, examine didactics etc.

The papers will cover the following or other related fileds and topics:

Applied Linguistics
English and American Literature
English for Specific Purposes
Discourse Analysis
Translation Studies
Sociolinguistics
Linguistic Policy
Professional Education
Higher Education: Challenges and Issues
Language curriculum Development
Language testing and Assessment
Lexicology
TESOL / TESL / TEFL
Early Childhood Education
Basic Education and Curricula
Etc.

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Contents

The Progressive Aspect of Verbs in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' and its Translation from English into Albanian

Adelina Zenunaj

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Abstract:

This thesis intends to explain the structure of the progressive aspect of verb forms with reference to the synthetic and analytic nature of the languages, to examine the Albanian counterparts for the English progressive aspect of verb forms and determine the most common translation patterns, and to showcase similarities and differences concerning the strategies used by both translators of both variants in Albanian. This is a mixed-method study utilizing mainly qualitative methods to analyze the data. The books that served as main sources for this research were the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen and the Albanian variants of this novel "Krenari dhe Paragjykim" by Enit Steiner Karafili and "Krenari & Paragjykime" by Klodian Briçi. The original novel was carefully read and for statistical purposes one hundred sentences containing the verb in the progressive were highlighted. Then, the translated variants were read and the marked sentences from the novel "Pride and Prejudice" were identified. Once such sentences were emphasized in the Albanian versions, they were closely examined as far as the verb of the respective sentence was concerned. In line with the objectives of the research, the data were found and classified, via the presentation of tables and charts followed by interpretations, comments and analysis of the findings. By analyzing the translation, we found that in translating the progressive aspect, various verb paradigms and translation strategies were applied, and the dominant strategy was paraphrasing.

Key words: *progressive aspect, verb tense, translation, English, Albanian.*

The role of social class in Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to bring the readers of it a brief history of racism, injustice, and mocking of black people in the US through Mark Twain's novel which influenced the world's literature. This research aims to bring some key facts and information about the importance and the role of social class in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. The focus of this study will focus more on the way the higher social class affected the lives of the two main characters that are Huck and Jim. These are the reasons why I decided to research and analyze this book in details. Furthermore, it will provide the readers with knowledge concerning the role of social class in the 1950s in the United States. Considering the large number of injustices and racism that happened in 1950s in US and that are still happening all around the world, this research's expected results are, to a certain extent, satisfactory. Indeed, the opportunity of people to deal with different social classes, races and religions high, yet contrasts with the mentality which has not changed a lot since. However, more time is required for results to show up in this regard.

Key words: *literature, racim, slavery, social-class.*

Corpus-based Analysis of Legal Terminology used in English – Albanian Translation in Kosova

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Abstract:

Being a translator is about much more than simply being bilingual, it is about being able to interpret and transcribe a message suitably, according to its target audience, taking into account not only language aspects, but also social and cultural factors. The translation process is complex because initially it requires from the translator to know the target language perfectly, which means, the mother tongue of the translator in which language he/she will translate the text of the foreign author or will re-express the speech of the foreign author. Translation requires that the translator possesses proficient knowledge of the source language in the language in which the text is written and is then required to be translated into the target language. Knowing the fact that Kosovo is a newly constituted country, during the course of constitution of the country, translation was a very important issue due to the involvement of numerous international presences in the country. During the transitional period, Kosovo adopted international laws and regulations which needed to be translated from English language into Albanian. This required translation of legal documents of Kosovo in order to achieve the consentaneous of Kosovo Laws with EU *Acquis Communitaire* and EU Treaties. My study will attempt to find possible differences, omissions, or errors in translation of the Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code based on the Legal Translation Theory. My method in this study will be comparative with the particular attention to equivalence of terms in SL and TL. In conclusion, I will suggest recommendations such as the necessity to review and render thoroughly the KCPC by applying definition of equivalence, using Corpus based dictionaries and applying some translation techniques which will be elaborated in this thesis.

Key words: *Translation, Legal documents, Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code, English Language, Albanian Language.*

Hypocrisy of the Society in Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"

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Abstract:

The main purpose of conducting this research was to give its readers a clear overview of the society, racism, religion, adventures, and most of all the hypocrisy of people at the time of Mark Twain (1835-1910). My focus was on how people treated each other as well as how they treated Tom, who is the main character of the novel, and how other children of the city were treated based on the role they had in the society they lived in. Considering the fact that these topics are very much alive even nowadays in our society, I hope this research paper will help people realize that many of these things are bad for societies and we should change for better in order to make the world a better place to live. I did the research on this topic by first reading the book "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer "written by Mark Twain and by exploring recourses from other related books and many trusted internet websites that gave me a better understanding of the novel, so its reader can have a clearer overview through a thorough analysis of the novel.

Key words: *Hypocrisy, racism, society, religion, literature, friendship, novel.*

A Comparative Study of Derivational Prefixes in English and Albanian Languages

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Abstract:

Communication is the most important aspect of our lives. It helps us share opinions, feelings, and thoughts with each other. In order to do this, it is necessary to know how to speak a language. Everything starts with a word. This master thesis is all about words and prefixes, and therefore, it is very important because it shows their role in English and Albanian language, their identification, their classification and usage. The purpose of this thesis is to find out the similarities and differences of prefixes in English and Albanian, to recognize a prefix in a word, and to distinguish different types in form and meaning. The findings of this thesis concern many aspects of prefixes in both languages. Firstly, the study explored commonalities and differences of the phonological and syllabic structure of prefixes, e.g. in Albanian a prefix represented by a consonant is possible, while this is not the case in English. Both languages can have a single vowel prefix. Moreover, both languages have prefixes that are monosyllabic and disyllabic, and there aren't any trisyllabic prefixes neither in English nor in Albanian. Another phonological process that was explored is assimilation. The process takes place both in English and Albanian language. The most common type of assimilation is the regressive assimilation. In Albanian there are some single consonants prefixes that can be assimilated, but we don't find this type of assimilation in English because English doesn't have such consonantal prefixes. Word-stress is also mentioned in this thesis, and it has been found out that prefixes sometimes can have an impact on changing the stress placement. This happens more in English than in Albanian. Another aspect of this study concerns the origin of prefixes. From the collected materials, it was concluded that English has a large number of foreign prefixes, and on the other hand Albanian has a small number of them. Both languages have a small number of prefixes that can change the lexical category of a word. In English, there is a possibility to create adjectives from nouns, while in Albanian verbs are often created by adding derivational prefixes.

Key words: *affixes, prefixes, derivational, word-stress, lexical meaning, origin, assimilation*

Auto Translation of Literary Texts: The Case of Emily Dickinson's *"Because I Could not Stop for Death"*

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Abstract

Translation of literary texts is fundamentally different from other categories due to the dominance of a literary text's aesthetic function. Of the different forms of literary texts, poetry is the most difficult and concentrated form to translate in that a translator must try and preserve both content and form. Whereas theoretical approaches to poetry translation represent a dichotomy between the literal translation and free translation approaches, a literary translator face the dilemma of whether to focus on imparting the message whilst disregarding form or remain faithful to the poetic form as an inalienable aesthetic feature. These two approaches being at extreme opposites of the spectrum, for a translator, the ultimate goal is to find the equivalents that produce the same effects in the translated poetry as those that the author was seeking in the original text, necessitating a certain degree of deviation and independence from the theoretical paradigms. Through an example of auto-translation of Emily Dickinson's *"Because I Could not Stop for Death"* poem from English into Albanian, this paper presents the challenges faced during translation over whether to adhere to form at the expense of content and vice versa, with a view to make the case that especially translation of poetry can be regarded as a process of ongoing negotiation and compromise so that the rendering in the target language presents equivalent values to those of the original.

Keywords: *literary translation, poetry, Emily Dickinson's "Because I Could not Stop for Death", free translation, literal translation*

The Influence of Testing as an Evaluation Process of the English Language Case Study: Lower Secondary Schools "28 Nëntori", "Dardania" and "Lidhja e Prizrenit" in Peja

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Abstract:

The influence of testing as an evaluation process on teaching and learning from the beginning of this study is called *"washback"*. Since it was invented, testing has been and continues to be part of evaluation, but researches on this issue started relatively late. The second half of the last century marks the beginning of research in this field. In the beginning of the 21st century, washback was being considered as highly impactful and as an inevitable part of students' evaluation. This research treats the way language tests and achievement tests should be designed and developed in order to make them fit for planned purposes – students' evaluation. It provides information about the general introduction of the thesis and elaborates the theoretical part of the washback phenomenon. Additionally, it will deal with results gathered through the survey conducted in several schools with students and teachers by putting them in a comparative perspective. Finally, it will be concluded with the provision of a set of recommendations and conclusions. This thesis is a small contribution to the study of the washback phenomenon on teaching and learning of English and its influence on the evaluation process from the perspective of the lower secondary schools "28 Nëntori", "Dardania" and "Lidhja e Prizrenit".

Key words: *washback, influence, testing, evaluation, students, teachers*

Teaching Through Distance Learning - Challenges and Benefits of Online Teaching

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Abstract:
The aim of this presentation is to bring closer the ways of teaching, the tools, the advantages and disadvantages of teaching through distance learning, for example, teaching under COVID 19 restrictions - teaching from home. This paper will present the differences between face-to-face teaching and teaching in distance, as well as the challenges of teaching online during a pandemic. Moreover, I am going to talk about online teaching platforms, the usage of new teaching strategies, more online resources (as quizzes, games), digital media resources (videos, music, movies) etc. The readers will also have a chance to understand how to use E-platforms, new apps for teaching, how to create online quizzes/games, how to improve our communication via e-mail and how to develop video conferencing skills. Finally, I am going to talk about some of the challenges and benefits I had as a teacher during online teaching. Starting with lesson-planning and implementation, assessing students fairly and objectively, keeping students' focus in class, adapting the material/ textbook to students' needs. Some of the main challenges of online teaching included: the usage of different activities and games, students' difficulties in using online platforms, problems with internet access etc.

Key words: *online teaching, lesson-planning, COVID-19*

Error Analysis of EFL Students in Constructing Conditional Sentences
Case Study: "The British School of Kosova"

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Abstract:

The objective of this research was to find out the errors of "The British School of Kosova" students while constructing conditional sentences. Furthermore, the research analyzed the reasons behind these errors. This study used descriptive mixed research, in order to get enough information from the students through observation and survey tools which helped discover what errors are most common while constructing conditional sentences and why. This research was conducted using four different instruments. The outcome of this research was as expected, based on the results of the instruments, which helped to come to a conclusion. BSK's students do make errors while constructing conditional sentences and these errors were classified into four types according to Dulay's Surface Strategy Taxonomy (1982): omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. The most errors done were misformation with a total of 233 errors. The second major error was omission with 123 errors, and then addition with 41 errors. The students made the most errors while constructing the third conditional. Furthermore, with the help of the instruments this research was able to come to a conclusion that the reason that these errors were made by students was because of the lack of appropriate materials used while teaching conditionals and also because the students use their students' books as the first resource and those books do not carry enough explanations regarding conditionals.

Key words: *conditional sentences, errors, students, first conditional, second conditional, third conditional*

Translation Strategies of Phraseological Units from English to Albanian: The Case of "ENGLISH IDIOMS" Dictionary by Drita Tarifa (2018)

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Abstract:

English language an international language and it plays an important role in our society. Therefore, there is a constant need for translating from English into other languages. The process of translation from English is accompanied with various challenges. Translation is not a simple process; it is a continuous process and the translators have to focus on the various aspects of translation. During this process, many translators commit errors while translating. Through constant practice and proper usage, they avoid errors in translating gradually. There are many challenges in the process of translating, but the most difficult part of the translation process includes the phraseological units, respectively idioms. We know that phraseological units are word groups with a fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure; its meaning, which is familiar to native speakers of the given language, is generally figurative and cannot be derived from the meanings of the phraseological unit's component parts. This study will be focused on various categories of errors in translating phraseological units from English into Albanian of the "English Idioms" dictionary by Drita Tarifa (2018).

Key words: *idiomatic expressions, translation, methods, techniques, problems, translators.*

EFL learners during the COVID- 19 Pandemic (Online vs. Face-to -Face Classroom)

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Abstract:

Covid-19 had a reckless impact on all of us: parents, teachers and learners. All teachers and students faced extensive, unprecedented changes in teaching and learning as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which shuttered all schools worldwide. In spring 2020, all homes in The Republic of Kosova were transformed into classes and schools into a virtual space. The lockdown (quarantine) lasted for several months and during this time English classes were delivered online. Remote teaching and learning lasted till the end of the academic year 2020. In October 2020, students and teachers returned to schools. However, when this happened students faced sweeping changes in teaching and learning. This study aims to determine the benefits EFL learners gained during quarantine through online learning and to give a clear picture of the challenges and obstacles confronted by EFL learners and instructors when schools reopened. 120 high school students and 5 ELT responded to a survey-based questionnaire and interview. The results of this study reveal that there were different learning effects on both online and face-to-face learning and teaching during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Key words: *Covid-19 pandemic, EFL learners, virtual, face- to- face.*

Portrayal of Death in Emily Dickinson's Poetry

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Abstract:

This paper shows what the image of death means and how Dickinson portrays the theme of death in her poetry, its major characteristics, like her ambiguous punctuation, rare capitalization and demonstrates the influence of Dickinson's poetry in other writers. The research is based on reliable sources, using the method of content analysis. The results show that the image of death is predominant in Dickinson's poetry and concludes that the main reason Dickinson was occupied with this theme is because she had lost many of her close people during her lifetime. Besides death, Emily deals a lot with the life after death, the theme of time, nature and love and this is shown in the analysis of the poems in result section. The results show the thoughts of many critics and other writers regarding Dickinson's poetry and the final part discusses Emily's writing style, the specific utilize of punctuation, image, the frequent use of dashes, literary devices and specific rhythm. Despite the careful examination of this topic, the limitations were inevitable. This research will contribute by giving an insight on the poetry of the great American poet Emily Dickinson, thus being effective and beneficial to the students and society.

Key words: *poetry, Emily, education, results, survey, death, immortality, time, capitalization.*

The Stylistic Figures in Edgar Allan Poe's The Raven and Their Translation in Albanian

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Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze the type of stylistic figures used in the poem The Raven and their translation in Albanian by Fan S. Noli. The objectives of this research paper are: a) to identify and analyze the types of stylistic figures used by both authors; b) to describe and identify the translation strategies used by the translator; c) to investigate whether the same stylistic and semantic effect has been preserved. This study is based on desk research and for it to be accomplished both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. The main source of this research is the poem "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe and its translation in Albanian "Korbi" by Fan S. Noli. The qualitative method is used to identify translation strategies used by the translator and the stylistic devices used by both authors. While the quantitative method is used to calculate the number of stylistic figured used in the poems. After analyzing the poem, the researcher finds these results related to the objectives of the study: There have been found thirty-six stylistic devices in both poems. Poe in his poem used twenty-nine figures, while Noli in his translation of Korbi in Albanian used twenty-six stylistic figures. Rhyme was treated separately because it is the most used stylistic figure. Edgar Allan Poe used the Light rhyme and the Internal Rhyme. Since Noli broke the verse in two lines, the Internal Rhyme is hard to be present in his poem. But if we unite the lines. For e.g: *"Një mesnate të bezdisur, tek këndonja i zalisur."* then we can have the Internal Rhyme. The Light Rhyme is also present in Korbi. The translation strategies that Noli used are: phonemic translation, metrical translation and free verse translation.

Key words: *translation, stylistic figures, rhymes, Noli, The Raven, Korbi, poem*

A Pragmatic Study of Political Media Discourse in Albanian and English Newspaper Headlines

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Abstract:

This study aims to explore the language and political communication strategies utilized by politicians throughout the election campaigns. *All the discussions and analyses below are detached from politics and are not based directly on politics. Accordingly, different political members of parties are chosen with specific focus on their current political communication and the impact that they have had in their particular countries.* Therefore, this paper uses politicians' speeches in order to analyze their communication strategies and style. Furthermore, it will analyze how pragmatics and linguistic features are employed in these speeches and the way they are transmitted to the audience. Significant aspects to be identified and analyzed include turn-taking, overlaps, backchannels, presuppositions and entailments, deixis and distance, and conversational analysis throughout the interview. The language being used by politicians has a significant impact on its citizens. Their speeches are always followed with a great interest. The methodology used in this study involves the analysis of a presidential debate video and its transcript. A questionnaire was conducted to identify to what extent the audience trusts the media when reporting about politics, and Corpus Linguistic tools have been used as well to reveal statistics in regards to word frequency and keywords analysis.

Key words: *language, political communication, pragmatics, audience, media*

Understanding EFL Learners' Errors in Writing
(The Case of Primary School "Afrim Krasniqi" – Malishevë)

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Abstract:

Mistakes are inevitable in foreign language teaching and learning. Identifying the EFL learners' errors in writing is no longer necessary but crucial. The purpose of this study was to explore the common types of grammatical errors made by EFL learners in their English writing skills. The study was conducted in Primary Schools "Afrim Krasniqi" in Bardh, Malisheva. The grammatical errors that were found in writings include: wrong use of verb tense / form / structure, S-V disagreement, misuse of the plural, wrong word order as the most frequent errors. Problems with prepositions, articles, pronouns, modals, double negation, gerund, word-formation, formation of comparative and superlative form of adjectives, collocations, elliptic structures, contractions, possessiveness, conjunctions were also found in these samples. The study employed a mixed methodology, whereas the data was collected through the Students' Questionnaire, Teachers' Questionnaire and through analysis of randomly selected essays, dictations and tests. The data revealed that most of the errors occurred due to interlingual transfer. Mother tongue interference as the major cause of these errors is followed by other sources, such: intralingual transfer, lack of time and practice, lack of motivation, lack of vocabulary, inadequate teaching methods and impact of Internet and social media. As a general recommendation, it is suggested that teachers adapt themselves and their curriculum to their students' needs. They are advised to use these findings for an effective teaching of writing in the future, whereas students are encouraged to use them in developing their writing skills.

Key words: *errors in writing, grammatical errors, EFL learners, EFL teachers, sources of errors*

Adjectives in William Shakespeare's Play "Othello" and the Translation in Albanian

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Abstract:

While Shakespeare's plays are known all over the world and many authors have taken the courage to bring to us these magical writings, they have also undergone some difficulties to achieve this great work. This research will show the difficulties that a translator faces when translating an artistic play. Moreover, an analysis of adjectives in Shakespeare's "Othello" with its translation "Otello" in Albanian will be given. What are adjectives in the first place, how are they being translated into Albanian language and what methods did the translator use when translating this play are questions of great matter in this research. So this research deals with adjectives in particular, their use, translation, the differences in use and some recommendations based on the results that have been found in this research. The main objectives are: a) To identify main patterns of adjectives in the play, and their translated versions in Albanian, b) To describe strategies used by both translators in translating the adjectives in the play and c) To identify similarities/differences between translators in regard to the used translation strategies. The research will employ the qualitative method to identify translation strategies used by the translators, while the quantitative method will be used to calculate the percentage of use for each translation strategy as employed by the respective translators. Based on the theoretical background and literature review, some basic concepts, definitions and characteristics on adjectives will be provided, followed by definitions of translation in general and translation strategies used for translation of adjectives, in particular. This will help derive results that will provide answers to the presented questions.

Key words: *Adjectives; translation; translation strategies; qualitive method; quantitative method.*

The Register Dilemma: A Linguistic Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in *"Hancock"* Movie

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Abstract:

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in the English language. Native speakers and English language learners employ these multi-word verbs in conversational English with the sole purpose to orally and textually transmit the message, without any grammatical viewpoint. In terms of linguistics, phrasal verbs have taken the role of lexical markers which draw a fine line between formal and informal register—viewed as peculiarities of informal register in spoken discourse. That being the case, this research takes conversational English in movies, respectively, *"Hancock"* movie, as an intertwinement of a variety of contexts, registers, and discourse. The reason why this research was conducted is the firsthand exploration and confirmation of the hypothesis of phrasal verbs' notable omnipresence in movies; as a consequence of informal register. The study aims to assess and highlight the unique linguistic features; syntactic and semantic aspects of phrasal verbs in '*Hancock'* movie were contingent on their identification by syntactic construction. Tabulated results purely indicate a remarkable and sole use of these multi-word verbs in conversational English— 'in every two sentences'. Considering the numerical evident data 'one hundred and nine' identified phrasal verbs have highlighted movies as a source of language learning and registers distinction, in formal and informal contexts. It is concluded that phrasal verbs are 'lexical tools' that distinct academic and conversational domains. Whilst utilized literally and figuratively by the speakers, it linguistically manifests the exclusive syntactic construction, a verb combination with prepositions and adverbs.

Key words: *phrasal verbs, informal, oral discourse, syntax, semantics*

An Assessment on Different Grammar Learning and Teaching Strategies to EFL Learners.
Case Study: "The Loyola Gymnasium" Prizren

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Abstract:

Teaching grammar and learning a foreign language can be difficult for both teachers and students. Furthermore, this paper will investigate the strategies and different techniques to teach grammar effectively. This paper aims to identify EFL learners' and teachers' perceptions about grammar knowledge and grammar teaching. To conduct this research two data collection methods were used. The instruments that were used include a questionnaire for students and interviews with teachers. The purpose of these data collection instruments was to compare them with the research questions and achieve a clear picture of the teachers' and learners' perceptions about the need and the effect of grammar courses in the foreign language classroom. The findings demonstrated a very positive attitude towards grammar knowledge and its instruction. This research showed that a vast majority (68.9%) agree that grammar is essential to master a language, the learners indicated that grammar courses are extremely effective in learning English as a foreign language. This study also showed that both students and teachers have different perceptions towards grammar instructions. The EFL learners hold more positive views towards implicit teaching than the EFL teachers. This suggests that there is a need for consideration of learners' beliefs before adopting different teaching strategies, and methods. Moreover, this research aims to identify, describe and explain the learners' attitudes towards grammar instruction in the classroom and the way it affects their proficiency in the target language.

Key words; *grammar, effectiveness, Learning English as a Foreign Language.*

The Importance of Learning Styles in the EFL Classrooms in Lower Secondary Schools "Tetë Marsi", "28 Nëntori" and "Xhemajl Kada"- Pejë

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Abstract:

It is said that if teachers match their teaching methods to the students learning styles, the students will be more successful and more interested in the language. During my time as an English teacher, I have encountered many difficulties and despite all these I have tried and always try to find ways to help students learn a foreign language. Therefore, this study analyzes the different learning styles of 100 students at two lower secondary schools in Peja. The focus of this research is to demonstrate the importance of taking into consideration students different learning styles in the process of teaching a second language. The most the recent studies and research on learning styles will be theoretically presented. The overall results of the study results indicated that students employ more than a single learning style and it is important to do different activities in order that successfully reach all students' expectations.

Key words: *Learning styles, Teaching Strategies, English as a Foreign Language, Teachers, Students*

Implementation of Formative Assessment in Primary Schools: Case study Pristina the capital city of the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract

This paper addresses the specific topic of assessment as an underexplored area of research in the case of Kosovo. While instructors in Kosovo conventionally relinquish traditional teaching methods in par with modern foci on student-centred learning, this paper shows that their measures concerning assessment have not developed in similar respects. Through an evaluation of the general system theory, the study presents a large-scale investigation into the methods and means of assessment adopted in pre-university educational settings in Kosovo. In doing so, the methodological framework takes into account both spatially and in more conceptual terms the school system of Kosovo, the classroom conditions as well as the attitudes of teachers and educators alike. The results presented show that the assessment methods remain firmly entrenched in traditional philosophies on learning/teaching. Rather than aligning the assessment methods with formative evaluation forms appropriate for student-centred learning, summative criteria remain normative in the context of Kosovo's educational settings.

Key words: *assessment, formative method, traditional ways of assessing, trainings, professional development of teachers.*

Cross-Linguistic and Language Specific Characteristics of Child-Directed Speech

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Abstract:

This study aimed to investigate the way that parents/caregivers of different nationalities talk or address their children on a daily basis. While studies have attempted to prove the universality of certain linguistic phenomena and characteristics when addressing children, other scholars have shown that not all aspects can be viewed from a cross-linguistic perspective. Adding to the conversation, in this research, some evidence is compiled to clarify the differences and similarities in child-directed speech (CDS) based on different languages. The main characteristics of child-directed speech across languages are the following: from paralinguistic: slow speaking rate, tone, pitch and regarding linguistics characteristics: replacement, simplification, reduplication of words, repetition, shorter phrases, and it is evident a special lexical unit used when addressing children. Also, a specific study was conducted on Albanian-speaking mothers and these characteristics elicited above are also valid for the Albanian CDS and are found using the questionnaires distributed to Albanian-speaking mothers. Consequently, this research depicts the main characteristics of child-directed speech or "baby talk" and the differences and similarities that occur cross-linguistically.

Key words: *Child-directed speech (CDS), baby talk, Albanian-speaking mothers, characteristics, parents/caregivers, speed, tone, replacement, short phrases, etc.*

The salience of English in a peripheral city of Kosovo from the perspective of Linguistic Landscape studies. The case of the main street 'Brigada 123' in the city of Suhareke.

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Abstract:

The main theme of the MA dissertation concerns the co modified use of English in the context of a sociolinguistic study that contextualizes the present-day role and functions of English against the backdrop of Kosovo's sociopolitical, economic and cultural transformation following the interethnic war (1998-1999) and the Declaration of Independence (2008). Different from the use of English in the capital of Pristina, which has been studied extensively in (U.Demaj 2016; 2019), its salience in the main street of Suhareke, which is 'Brigada 123,' cannot be entirely viewed from the indexical values attributed in the context of the capital in the light of internationalization, westernization and pro-Europeanization attributed (see Demaj & Vandenbroucke, 2016; Demaj 2019). As a small city in central-southern Kosovo, Suhareka provides an interesting case study to shift the focus from the capital to a more peripheral and smaller-scale terrain. Such a shift in perspective allows us to empirically observe the spread, and establishment of English as a foreign, yet constituent component of Kosovo's overall sociolinguistic panorama, salient, in other words, beyond just the capital of Pristina. In order to research the visibility, roles and functions of English in Suhareke, the methods adopted accord with the sociolinguistic perspective of Linguistic Landscape (LL) studies. Also to be as clear as possible with the explanation of the situation and the results to be verified, I have used various pictures of the main street 'Brigada 123'Suharekawhere they accurately show how integrated the English language or even another language is in such a small town but of great importance to the Kosovo economy.

Key words: *Linguistic landscape, multilingualism, peripheral area, ethnicity*

The influence of Situational Context on Language Production. Case Study: "Loyola-Gymnasium", Prizren, Kosovo

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Abstract:

It is believed that situational contexts influence on language production together with other sociological and psychological factors. Factors like the degree of formality of the context of utterance/sentence and the nature of the surrounding linguistic context greatly affect language production. In this respect, researchers believe that L2 learners pay attention to form in various degrees according to the context and the tasks they are given. Speech is thought to be affected more in formal situation, while quite the opposite is thought about writing. Thus, the main point of the research is to confirm that speech is more affected by formal situation while writing is less affected by informal situation. In order to accomplish the study, a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods was used. While data was gathered using a qualitative method which included a combination of a questionnaire with close and open-ended questions, a motivation letter and a two-part interview with students, an interview with teachers and classroom observation data, a quantitative analysis was also conducted. This was combined with an in-depth analysis as to the background reasons.

Key words: *language production, situational context, register, interlanguage, error analysis, transfer, L2 learners*

New Dictionary Words: Updates to the Oxford English Dictionary in 2020

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Abstract:

Words are small, meaningful, independent units that affect the system of a language. This research focuses on new words added to the vocabulary list of September 2020 update in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). New words are considered to be complex because they undergo different modifications, thus, they have to meet some requirements to be added in dictionaries. Some of the requirements are usage, frequency and longevity. Word interpretation is another key aspect of this research. Nouns were most frequent in the update. Related to this, the findings also present how compounds have developed throughout the years. The author uses both qualitative and quantitative methods of research. She classified words by dividing them into different lexical categories/origin/contextualization, etc. A part of the research concerns borrowings, word etymology and usage. Word contextualization and morphology is another important dimension explored in this thesis. By the end of the study, the advantages and disadvantages of technology on developing new online dictionaries will be discussed.

Key words: *Dictionary, new words, meanings, borrowings, language.*

Factors Affecting Plagiarism in Written Assignments in EFL

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Abstract:

Plagiarism is a complex issue that is seen in a different way by various people. At its core, plagiarism means to steal someone's work and/or ideas, fully or partially, without giving any credit or the correct citation. Plagiarism has not been thoroughly researched as an issue in Kosovo, hence, it seems to be a problematic issue. The research was divided into four stages. To conduct the research in four stages, four research instruments were used. For phase one and two, two questionnaires were used whereas for phase three and four, two focus groups took place. Students were respondents of the questionnaires and one focus group, whereas professors were respondents of the other focus group. Overall, the participants seem to view plagiarism as a serious issue that should be dealt with. There are various factors that cause students to plagiarize such as: individual factors, contextual factors, cultural factors, and institutional factors. Among these, the dominant reason why students plagiarize is the lack of knowledge regarding plagiarism, what it is as an issue, how its policies work, and how to avoid it. There are many steps that can be taken to prevent plagiarism such as teaching students about plagiarism and using plagiarism detection tools.

Key words: *plagiarism, individual factors, contextual factors, cultural factors, institutional factors, preventing plagiarism*

The Effectiveness and Efficiency of Human Translation versus Machine Translation

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Abstract:

As any person who has had a chance to give a machine translation (hereafter: MT) a try may easily observe, MT, such as Google translation might be a sufficient medium for conveying information from a SL, herein referred to as SL, into a TL. Nonetheless, when dealing with more complex text, i.e. historical texts – which require exegesis of synchronic and diachronic meaning and syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations; religious texts – which require same analyses – as the most historical texts; prose and poetry – which require translator's literary versatility, MT, especially the most commonly used, Google translation is not reliable at all, but rather, such texts require translators' sustained commitment to undertake such complex and time-consuming enterprise. However, in this thesis, the degree and extent to which MT may be employed; its advantages and disadvantages will be thoroughly discussed. This thesis is important since various governmental and international organizations, require rapid and accurate translations. Therefore, in order to increase the translation speed and accuracy, and to decrease the cost-effectiveness, triggered and motivated the idea of employing machine translation, for the simple fact of improving the speed of translation workflow – by decreasing the workload on human translators who have limits – since human beings are prone to fatigue and require time to relax before resuming translation efforts. As the technology is continuously improving, the MT tools are constantly improving – especially after introduction of computer-aided translation tools, such as CAT tools. They have proven to be a truly major breakthrough since such applications employed practice of post-editing – a MT system outputs an initial translation and a human translator edits it for correctness, ideally saving time over translating from scratch.

Key words: *language, translation, human, machine, Google.*

Modelet e Mësimdhënies dhe Ndihmesa e tyre në Formimin e Shprehive të të Menduarit Kritik gjatë Leximit dhe Shkrimit

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Abstrakt:

Modelet e mësimdhënies janë shumë të larmishme dhe të lloj-llojta. Në një mënyrë ose tjetrën ato janë tharmi apo esenca e diktimit të një mësimdhënieie efikase e produktive. Prandaj, nisur edhe nga fakti se kemi modele të larmishme, ato patjetër që duhet të përshtaten. Fjala vjen, kur përdoret një model i caktuar, duhet të merren masa paraprake por jo vetëm. Edhe pas përfundimit të orës mësimore duhet të vëzhgohet sa ishte produktiv përdorimi i atij modeli. Kjo bëhet edhe për arsye që procesi i mësimdhënies të mos bëhet i rëndomtë dhe të mos kthehet në një "punë të zakonshme", por të jetë sa më kreativ. Në fund të orës së mësimit, pas zbatimit të një modeli nxënësit duhet të jenë ndikuar sadopak në formimin e shprehive të të menduarit kritik gjatë leximit dhe shkrimit, ose më konkretisht në lëndën tonë gjatë rregullave të arta e konkrete të gjuhës së bukur shqipe si shkencë dhe aktit më të rendësishëm të komunikimit në letërsi dhe anës estetike e stilistike. Modelet e mësimdhënies duhet të jenë fikse dhe është mësuesi ai që duhet të përcaktojë ose t'i ndërthur me kujdes këto modele gjatë orës mësimore. Ndikimi i tyre në rregullimin e stileve të të mësuarit është objekti kryesor, është çelësi i arritjes së suksesit, objektiv si nga ana e nxënësit për të nxënë njohuri, si nga mësuesi për të përcjellë informacionin dhe bazën konkrete. Modelet e mësimdhënies ndihmojnë shumë në përpunimin e informacionit dhe të menduarit kritik te nxënësit. Në tërësi, modelet janë studiuar sipas grupmoshave të caktuar të nxënësve, te cilat ndryshojnë sipas moshës dhe më me rëndësi sipas kapacitetit mendor dhe njohurive

Fjalët kyçe: *Modele të mësimdhënies, informacion, të menduarit, të shkruarit, të lexuarit, nxënësit*

Elemente të teatrit të absurdes në dramat "Duke pritur Godonë" dhe "Rockaby" të Samuel Beketit

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Abstrakt:

Ky punim ka si qëllim të studiojë dy drama kryesore për nga rëndësia në krijimtarinë e shkrimtarit dhe dramaturgut të shquar Samuel Beket, "Duke pritur Godonë" dhe "Rockaby". Krijimtaria e S. Beketit është një dukuri përfaqësuese e letërsisë dhe e teatrit të shekullit XX dhe nëpërmjet analizës dhe krahasimit të këtyre dramave synojmë të nxjerrim në pah veçoritë themelore të artit të Beketit në kohë. Në tre kapitujt e këtij studimi janë paraqitur dhe trajtuar elemente të ndryshme të absurdizmit, të cilat lidhen me kuptimin e ekzistencës, pasojat psikologjike dhe shpirtërore të jetës bashkëkohore, me zbrazëtinë dhe vetminë e njeriut të shekullit XX dhe mjetet risuese estetike të Beketit për t'i nxjerrë në pah ato si asnjë dramturg tjetër para tij. Punimi analizon personazhet e dy dramave, të cilët janë përfshirë në një katastrofë morale dhe gjithçka që mendojnë dhe përjetojnë ata, jepet kryesisht nëpërmjet formave të gjuhës, paraqitjes skenike dhe tingujve, duke paraqitur edhe disa nga inovacionet e mëdha të Beketit. Trajtimi i dy dramave mbështetet në analizën e pjesëve teatore, në analizën e tekstit të veprave si tekste letrare dhe në metodën biografike dhe kulturore. Përmes këtij studimi synojmë të evidentojmë dhe interpretojmë vlerat e stilit të Beketit duke u bazuar në krahasimin e dy dramave si përfaqësuese të Teatrit të Absurdes dhe të evoluimit që pati koncepti i Beketit për njeriun në shekullin XX dhe për Teatrin e Absurdes. Një nga qëllimet kryesore të studimit është të nxisë kthimin e vëmendjes drejt dramave të Beketit që pavarësisht vlerës së jashtëzakonshme janë më pak të njohura tek ne, siç është rasti i dramës "Rockaby", kundrejt një dramë më të njohur si "Duke pritur Godonë".

Fjalë kyçe: *dramë, absurdja, teatri i absurdes, realiteti , dialogu , forma gjuhësore , modernizëm , shoqëria njerëzore .*

Veçori strukturore dhe semantike të leksikut në veprën Vetmi gruaje të Flutura Açkës

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Abstrakt:

Pasuria dhe mjeshtëria shprehëse në veprën "Vetmi gruaje" të Flutura Açkës kanë kushtëzuar që ajo të çmohet si njëra nga veprat më të rëndësishme dhe më komplekse të autores. Punimi me titull "Veçori strukturore dhe semantike të leksikut në veprën *Vetmi gruaje* të Flutura Açkës" mëton të japë një pasqyrë të plotë të këtyre veçorive në këtë roman të saj. Nuk është e rastësishme zgjedhja për një temë të tillë. Themi kështu sepse kjo shkrimtare shqiptare, të jep një mundësi studimi të tillë, sepse me gjuhën e saj godet fort dhe bën që përveç ngjarjes si pikë reference shumë unike për të, edhe gjuha që përdor në roman të jetë një nga gjërat kyçe për identifikimin e vlerës së veprës në përgjithësi. Një nga veçoritë kryesore të gjuhës që është përdorur në këtë vepër letrare janë neologjizmat që Flutura Açka i krijon. Një çështje tjetër me të cilën jemi marrë është edhe aspekti i huazimeve dhe fjalëve të huaja që hasim në roman. Vihet re tendenca e saj për të përdorur disa shprehje tërësisht në gjuhë të huaj. Fjalët dialektore, arkaizmat dhe historizmat janë gjithashtu pjesë e romanit dhe njëherazi edhe objekt studimi i punimit tonë. Në këtë punim kemi përdorur disa metoda bazë. Fillimisht kemi përdorur metodën biografike, për të vënë në dukje disa biografema të cilat kanë ndikuar në veprimtarinë letrare dhe gjuhësore të shkrimtares në fjalë. Pastaj kemi punuar me skeda. Gjithë materialin që ne e kemi parë të nevojshëm e kemi vendosur nëpër skeda. Vjelja e materialit dhe vendosja e tij në skeda na ka bërë më të lehtë punën tonë, që t'i ndajmë gjitha fjalët në neologjizma, dialektizma, arkaizma e historizma. Për këtë punë, rreth veçorive gjuhësore të këtij romani, natyrisht që kemi përdorur edhe metodën analitike.

Fjalë kyçe: *arkaizma, Flutura Açka, dialektizma, historizma, neologjizma, Vetmi gruaje.*

Psikologjia Gjuhësore te Folësit me Arsim të Ndryshëm në Zonën e Shijakut

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Abstrakt:

Qëllimi i studimit është zbulimi i mënyrave të komunikimit të njerëzve me nivele të ndryshme arsimimi si dhe ndikimi i faktorëve shoqërorë në mjedisin ku jetojnë dhe rrugët e ndjekjes për mosndikim psikologjik tek njerëzit me anë të gjuhës së përdorur si dhe të folësve të dy gjuhëve apo tre gjuhëve të ndryshme. Studimi është realizuar në zonën e Shijakut si një zonë me ndikim kulturor të madh e me përdorim të gjerë të dialekteve ku niveli arsimor është i larmishëm. Hulumtimi është zhvilluar përmes metodologjisë sasiore duke përfshirë 479 persona të qytetit të Shijakut, mes tyre 19 të zonës Sallmone dhe 14 të zonës Rreth. Subjektet u zgjodhën rastësisht nga totali i mostres së caktuar (N=479) me moshë nga 17 – 19, ku 41.7% ishin meshkuj dhe 58.2% femra. Rezultatet e analizës korrelative treguan se ekziston lidhje statistikore e rëndësishme mes tipareve të personalitetit, ndikimit kulturor, vlerave personale themelore dhe arsimimit. Analiza tregoi dallime të rëndësishme të mënyrave të komunikimit e ndikimit psikologjik gjuhësor tek personat me arsimim më të lartë e atyre të ulët. Gjithashtu, u gjetën diferenca gjinore në mënyrat e komunikimit, distancimit e ndjeshmërisë psikologjike gjatë komunikimit. U përpoqa që në pika të shkurtra në këtë studim të hedh dritë mbi ndikimin e faktorëve shoqërorë e mjedisorë në psikologjinë gjuhësore të folësve me cilësi të ndryshme.

Fjalë kyçe: *psikologj gjuhësore, politikat sociale, tranzicioni i dytë demografik, mbrojtje sociale.*

Përparësitë dhe Sfidat e Zbatimit të Planit Individual të Arsimit: Perspektiva në Kosovë

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Abstrakt:

Një prej sfidave më të përhapura në arsim gjatë viteve të fundit janë vështërsitë me të cilat përballen mësimdhënësit gjatë zbatimit të planit individual të arsimit, i cili hartohet për fëmijët me nevoja të veçanta arsimore, për të cilat ekipi vlerësues kanë marrë vendim për hartimin e tij. Qëllimi i studimit të kësaj teme është të eksplorojë se si mësimdhënësit e kuptojnë edukimin gjithëpërfshirës në një sistem arsimor që po pëson ndryshime të shumta. Popullacionin e hulumtimit e përbëjnë të gjithë mësimdhënësit e shkollave fillore në Kosovë, kurse grupin përfaqësues e përbëjnë 200 mësimdhënës dhe 30 mësimdhënës mbështetës. Mënyra e pjesëmarrjes së mësimdhënësve është e rastësishme. Studimi është i natyrës sasiore dhe për realizimin e tij si instrument do të përdoret pyetësori për mësimdhënës, i shkallës Likert. Analiza e të dhënave do të realizohet përmes programit SPSS 21, dhe do të përdoren analiza deskriptive, e besueshmërisë, korrelacionare, regresioni dhe T-testi. Përmes këtij hulumtimi do të merr përgjigje pyetja kërkimore. Cilat janë sfidat e mësimdhënësve në zbatueshmërinë e planit individual të arsimit? Me një karakter përshkrues ky hulumtim do të mbledh të dhëna sasiore. Të gjeturat e këtij hulmtimi kanë synim që të vlerësojnë përparësitë dhe sfidat me të cilat përballen mësimdhënësit në implementimin e edukimit gjithëpërfshirës (inkluziv) në Kosovë sidomos zbatueshmërisë së planit individual të arsimit.

Fjalë kyçe: *Plan individual, Përparësi, Perspektivë, sfidë.*