



University "Ismael Qemali" of Vlora  
Faculty of Humanities  
Department of Foreign Languages



07 NOVEMBER 2018

**FIRST STUDENT CONFERENCE ON  
“LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES”**

*Book of abstracts*



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STUDIES"

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FIRST STUDENT CONFERENCE ON  
“LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES”

First Student Conference on Language, Literary and Cultural Studies  
2018

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FIRST STUDENT CONFERENCE ON  
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The Department of Foreign Languages is excited to organize its First

Conference that is bringing together Students of Language, Literary and Cultural Studies. The Student Conference

aims to showcase the academic talents of Albanian and international students as well.

This is an excellent opportunity for *students* to share their work, academic experience and culture in a friendly environment. We hope that this will begin a tradition of collaboration and shared learning.

It is thrilling to see so many students of Humanities from Albania and not only—Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Italy, Egypt and Romania, presenting at this conference an impressive diversity of topics from literary studies, linguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, translation, methodology of teaching to cultural studies. To all the students’ presenters, we congratulate you on your accomplishments!

~The Conference Organizing Committee~

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A. LITERARY STUDIES

**MIMICRY AND HYBRIDITY: THE QUEST FOR BLACK  
IDENTITY IN AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE**

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This paper examines Richard Wright’s *Native Son* within the framework of HomiBhabha’s concepts of mimicry and hybridity, and argues that the black characters in the novel internalize the stereotypes created by popular culture and public discourse through movies and journals. These theoretical constructs were originally formulated in post-colonial context, where mimicry is the outcome of the colonizers’ disciplining strategy to appropriate the colonized other by having them conform to the standards of the white colonial subject. Since the performance of mimicry can never lead to full identification between colonizers and colonized, a double consciousness emerges on the part of the colonized subject, which Bhabha refers to as hybridity. This paper focuses on these theoretical concepts in analyzing African American texts which go beyond the representation of black/white relationships in terms of adversity or racism, and investigates the identity construction of African Americans through roles, categories and stereotypes constructed by whites. Ultimately, this paper aims to prove that mimicry and hybridity are still the products of a disciplining strategy, except that blacks, instead of imitating whites in an attempt to rise to their allegedly “higher” standards, they can be seen as internalizing and acting upon the whites’ definition of them.

**Keywords:** mimicry, hybrid individual, public discourse, post colonialism, 20<sup>th</sup>-century African American literature

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MAD WOMEN’S REAL-LIFE  
ACCOUNTS, ANNA AGNEW AS A CASE STUDY**

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The topic of this presentation addresses the confinement of mad women in the Victorian period. My project intends to analyze first-person real-life accounts that reflect insanity in nineteenth century Britain. I argue that these cases of madness are an outcome of deliberately produced circumstances that are represented by family or society for the purpose of driving women mad. Despite a growing body of literature on madness, scholars largely approach insanity from a historical or psychoanalytical point of view and neglect the existing discourse of real-life accounts. This paper explores the treatment of lunatics in asylums giving special focus to the analysis of women’s discourse. My analysis is based upon Foucault’s concept of subject and power, which he describes as set of power relations or power dynamics. This paper uses the text of Anna Agnew *Personal Reminiscences of Insanity* as a sample to elaborate on the creation of madness. In 1886, Anna Agnew wrote her painful experience of seven years inside a nineteenth-century asylum in which she revealed the mistreatment of all women including her own, from abuse to physical violence.

**Keywords:** madness, asylum, discourse, women, power.

CONFESSIONAL POETRY IN THE AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Confessional poetry is the topic we choose to analyze. It is a genre that we as students didn't know much about. So we did a research and were an interesting topic with much to reveal. We begin our presentation with the explanation of the term confessional poetry. Confessional poetry is the poetry of the personal or "I." This style of writing emerged in the late 1950s and early 1960s and is associated with poets such as Robert Lowell, Sylvia Plath, Anne Sexton, and W. D. Snodgrass Lowell. Originally, the term derived from confession which means, the writer is not only autobiographically recounting his life, but confessing to his sins. The confessional poetry dealt with subject matter that previously had not been openly discussed in American poetry. Private experiences with and feelings about death, trauma, depression and relationships were addressed in this type of poetry, often in an autobiographical manner. The confessional poets of the 1950s and 1960s pioneered a type of writing that forever changed the landscape of American poetry. The tradition of confessional poetry has been a major influence on generations of writers and continues to this day.

**Keywords:** confessional poetry, confessional writing.

**SCHOLARS OFTEN REFER TO TWAIN AS A REALIST. HOW  
REALISTIC IS HIS NOVEL ‘THE ADVENTURES OF HUCK  
FINN’?**

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As children, most of us can remember reading fantastical stories about larger-than-life heroes who swoop in to save the day, sometimes through the use of magical powers or forces, and often ending with all of the good characters living happily ever after. For a long time, romantic stories like these were common among writers because they captured their readers' imaginations with elaborate tales that couldn't be found in real life. However, in America around the time of the Civil War, big changes for the country also meant big changes in literature. With huge increases in immigration, technological developments, and war on the horizon, writers began to shift their focus from romantic depictions of life to stories that more accurately represented life as it really was. Writing in a style known as realism, authors like Mark Twain now included real-world settings that actually existed or could exist, used realistic characters that could be compared to everyday, average people in America, and presented societal issues that those people really struggled with. In his novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain uses several elements of realism to tell his tale.

**Keywords:** realism, societal issues, elements.

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**JONATHAN SWIFT: GULLIVER’S TRAVELS**

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In this project we have worked on converting the famous novel “Gulliver’s travels” written by Jonathan Swift, into a poem. The novel in itself is a satirical novel about living in a corrupt society. The places the protagonist had visited reflected on the author’s English government. The novel is divided into four journeys that show us how the different peoples that Gulliver visits symbolically represent different aspects of humanity. The life of the author will be shown similar to this book because of the way he lived. Jonathan Swift was well educated and graduated from Trinity College in Dublin in English literature. He not only had a life in literature but also had a life in politics. This experience helped him write many satirical essays and novels against England and Ireland. His first political job was to work for the remarkable statesman, Sir William Temple from 1689 to 1699.

**Keywords:** Gulliver, giant, Lilliput, floating island, Yahoos.

## JAKOV XOKA, I PASHKËPUTURI NGA MYZEQEJA

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Në këtë shkrim do të studiohet një ndër shkrimtarët më në zë të letërsisë shqipe të shekullit të 20-të. Vlen të theksohet se studimi do të ketë bazë gjykimin e studiuesit Shaban Sinani, "Jakov Xoxa, shkrimtari i vetëdëbuar". Shohim një personalitet që ka kontribuar për Shqipërinë në shumë fusha.

Që në moshë të re, vërehet atdhetarizmi i tij, u bashkua me lëvizjen antifashiste. Kjo dashuri për tokën stërgjyshore më vonë pati ndikimin e vet në krijimtarinë e shumëpërfolur letrare të Xoxës.

Si thotë edhe Shaban Sinani, Xoxa zgjodhi si mjedis të krijimtarisë së vet Apoloninë e lashtë, gjithashtu edhe mjedisi tradicional i Myzeqesë ka lënë gjurmë të forta në ligjërimin e tij letrar në pikëpamjen gjuhësore, estetike dhe etnografike.

Do të vëmë re veçoritë e artit e të stilit në veprat e tij të papërsëritshme "Lulja e kripës" dhe "Lumi i vdekur". Shohim pasqyrimin e kontekstit në të cilin ndodhej Shqipëria, konkretisht Myzeqeja në shekullin e 20-të. Kemi familjet tipike në mjediset tipike. Ndërthurja e personazheve, karakteret e tyre janë gjetje që vlejné të analizohen.

Xoxa kritikon gjendjen e fshatit të asaj kohe intrigantët, spiunët, nëpunësit e shtetit dhe beut, tregëtarët, armiqtë, njerëzit me pushtet etj. Të gjitha këto janë konkretizuar në mënyrë të jashtëzakonshme e unike në veprimtarinë artistike të Jakov Xoxës.

**Keywords:** creativity, rhetoric, characters, reality.

**MIGJENI MES MITIT TË IDESË DHE HEROIT TË DOBISË**

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Në këtë detyrë jam përpjekur të rendis informacionet rreth veprës së Migjenit, kryesisht jam mbështetur në librin e prof. Shaban Sinanit “Për letërsinë shqipe të shekullit të 20-të”.

Paralelisht kam punuar dhe me librin e prof. Sabri Hamitit “Letërsia moderne shqipe. Gjatë kësaj pune kam grumbulluar mjaft fjalë kyçe te të dy librat që jam referuar për Migjenin.

Duke filluar që prej jetës dhe veprës së tij. Fjalët kyçe të librit të prof. Shaban Sinanit janë:

shkrimtar të brezit të humbur, kensa , epope, faction , fiction , miti i idesë, miti i heroit,

njeriu – hero ,hero i pamerituar, zakon heroik, heronj të dobisë, heronjtë e padenjë, kulti I fuqisë mendore , hero i mendimit etj. Diša prej fjalëve kyçe që kam gjetur te libri i prof. Sabri Hamitit janë : zog i dreqit , mollë e ndalueme, konvencë, shoqëri patëriarkale , hero I mendimit , hero i dobisë, relacionet etj.

**Keywords:** mit, letërsi modern, frymëzim.

**“THE LORD OF THE RINGS”: THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
THE BOOK AND THE MOVIE**

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The importance of this project is to highlight the differences of the characters, details or the elements in a book vs. in a movie. The people for whom the project will be presented, it would be interesting to check further what happens behind the scenes and to expand their literary and artistic knowledge. The major part of people who saw the movie, did not read the book. The concrete evidence is based on facts brought through images and text. During my research I found out seven differences not easily noticeable, which I would firstly like to share and make them obvious, and secondly to arrive in a conclusion if the changes are right or wrong and why are they made.

**Keywords:** book, movie, differences, effects, author, literature, art, ethic.

**THE USE OF IRONY IN ORWELL'S THE ANIMAL FARM”**

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This work tells about the main functions of irony and satire that Orwell uses on his novella *The Animal Farm*. The main purposes described on this are not just to explain the literary function of irony, but to clarify too what are the real events related to the book and does they intend to present to the readers; what does the animals symbolizes through their unstable attitudes .At the end the main purpose is to clarify why Orwell has used the irony so much on his book as he intended the readers to reflect about their real life vices and reflecting to the past too, the Sovietism.

**Keywords:** devices, techniques, functions, real life vices, past events.

**SATIRE IN “GULLIVER’S TRAVELS”**

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In the first voyage, Voyage to Solenops, humanity is satirized. The difference in size between Gulliver and Solenopsis reflects the physical power. Gulliver begins to gain the trust of Solenopsis over time, but it is unnecessary because he could crush them simply by walking carelessly. They keep Gulliver tied up thinking he is under control, while in fact he could destroy them. In this way human power and significance are being satirized. In the second voyage, Voyage to Sivonia, what are being satirized are the political issues and also humanity. The way that Sivonians are elected to govern their state, not according to their ability is used to satirize and criticize the validity of various kinds of expert knowledge that are showier and not helpful. In the third voyage, Voyage to Int-Whale, the focus of satire is more in academic field rather than in ethnic or political aspects. The technique used to move the submarine implies that power is not exercised only through physical power but also through technology. In the fourth voyage, Voyage to Reverse Land, is expressed the disgust for humanity. Monkeys are humanlike and that kind of humans who use the other for their own earning. Gulliver started to disgust the humans when he was met with the lions which helped him to escape from monkeys. In that case he understood that monkeys are a reflection of humans because they only do bad instead of helping one another.

**Keywords:** Solenops, Sivonia, Int-Whale, submarine, Reverse Land, lions, monkeys.

**FRANCIS SCOTT KEY FITZGERALD AS AN AMERICAN  
FICTION WRITER**

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Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was an American fiction writer, whose works illustrate the Jazz Age. Fitzgerald is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century; he is considered a member of the "Lost Generation" of the 1920s. Fitzgerald finished four novels, however in this study will be analyzed one of his best work "The Great Gatsby". In which are present themes as money and materialism, society, love, relationships death and failure.

**Key words:** The Jazz Age, American dream, green light, passion.

**COMPARISON OF AN 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NOVEL AND ITS MOVIE  
ADAPTION.**

**PRIDE AND PREJUDICE**

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Nowadays the adaption of novels, books or plays in movies is very popular. Therefore these films are more likable by the audience. Most of people who like reading enjoy watching their favorite book or books adapted on a modern film with the motives of the old time. They often watch these movies to also see if the film has come near their imagination about the way the characters were described in the book, about the dialogues the events and even the whole story, if the film has remain similar to the book or if it has made changes throughout it. The aim of this study is to compare one of the most popular classic novels of Jane Austen - Pride and Prejudice with it's adaption in a movie. There are more than one movie about it, but we are going to compare the production of 2005 with the novel that has been written during the 18th century. We show the similarities between the novel and the movie, and the changes that the movie has done. There are a lot of scenes in the book that we cannot find in the movie, and also there are scenes in the movie that are not mentioned in the book.

**Keywords:** social status differences, marriage, prejudice, pride, love.

**HOW DO THE PRINCIPLES OF NEW CRITICISM APPLY  
IN THE POEM ARS POETICA**

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New Criticism was a formalist movement in literary theory that dominated American literary criticism in the middle decades of the 20th century. It emphasized close reading, particularly of poetry, to discover how a work of literature functioned as a self-contained, self-referential aesthetic object. I would start to analyze the poem from the first two verses, when the author says: A poem should be "palpable" and "mute". There is an opposition between two words: expressive and silent. It is something denying what is before. If we look carefully to the first line we will realize that there is a paradox when the author says: A poem should be mute. A poem should be expressive in the point of view of emotions, feelings and mute is something abstract for poem. The second stanza starts different from the first one. The author starts the stanza with a only word as "Dumb".

This we can interpret in two points of views: As a person who is dumb so can't speak, or as the poetry which is dumb, so can't express anything. This is a kind of ambiguity.

**Keywords:** close reading, ambiguity, paradox.

**ALICE IN WONDERLAND: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH FREUD  
AND LACAN THEORIES AND THE TRUE MEANING BEHIND  
THE DREAM OF WONDERLAND**

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The topic of my presentation is Lewis Carroll's 1865 Alice in Wonderland, more precisely, placing its characters in the Freudian system of the id, ego, and superego. The novel known by many as the story of a little girl called Alice falling through a rabbit hole into the fantasy world habituated by peculiar anthropomorphic creatures in a land ruled by chaos and madness. As simple as this story is, It actually conceals more profound meanings than one may think. Thus my research aims , to bring to light those meanings, using theories by Freud and Lacan, including Dream interpretation, Psychoanalysis, Defense mechanism, and Lacan's Mirror stage. Firstly to prove that Wonderland was not only a simple dream but it was, in fact, Alice's escape from the reality of growing up and from the society of the time. We will examine how just a mere question made to Alice is able to manifest her Identity issue. Secondly, we will turn to how Wonderland's inhabitants play an important role in the identity formation of Alice and seek hidden meanings behind them and the madness that ruled Wonderland.

**Keywords:** Freud, Lacan, dream interpretation, psychoanalysis, reality, dream, wonderland effect.

**ERNEST KOLIQI PËRFAQËSUES I PROZËS MODERNE SHQIPE  
- “TREGTAR FLAMUJSH”**

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Drejtimi: Letërsi shqipe

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Në kohën kur Ernest Koliqi erdhi në letërsinë shqipe, proza ende nuk ishte ishte një zhanër i mirëfilltë letrar me të gjitha karakteristikat e saj. Më shumë kishte përmasa moralizuese, sentimentaliste dhe didaktike. Koliqi duke qenë nxënës i dalë nga tradita e shkollës letrare shkodrane jezuite dhe i kultivuar nëpër qendra universitare, siç ishte ajo e Padovës, ishte zhvilluar si individualitet me një mendim të kultivuar letrar. Vëllimi me tregime “Tregtar flamujsh”, është një nga veprat më të arrira artistikisht në fushën e prozës në gjithë letërsinë shqipe. Në vëllimin “Tregtar flamujsh” i cili është botuar në vitin 1935, trajtohet jeta e qytetit të Shkodrës, qytetit ku u lind dhe u rrit Koliqi. Në vepër shpaloset mentaliteti i vendit, harmonia e jetës, përshkrimi i personazheve që përfaqësojnë shtresa dhe mentalitete të ndryshme shoqërore. Pra, në qendër të kësaj vepre janë temat urbane. Karakteristikë themelore e tregimeve të këtij libri është dhe thellimi në botën psikologjike të personazheve, duke përshkruar botën e brendshme dhe të jashtme të tyre.

**Fjalët kyçe:** Ernest Koliqi, “Tregtar flamujsh”, Letërsi shqipe, Shkrimtar, Prozator.

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“LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES”

**ABOUT FISHTA'S SATIRE**

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The beginning of the twentieth century marks a crossing from a heroic and romance literature, in a literature with a disposition toward modernism. At the forefront of these literary developments undoubtedly stands the most various figure of Albanian literature, Gjergj Fishta. Familiar with his "Lahuta e Malcis" epic, as a patriotic discourse, he was also a master in another theme of literary, satire. The study of satirical creations by Fishta is a very necessary act to clarify the capital side of this poet. Anathematized for half a century, he was not forgotten, but came out even more vivid, when his creativity got unfolded and carefully analyzed his enormous and original works. To be coherent and accurate in satire, it clearly speaks of the mastery of literary-artistic technique that you own. Until the creations of Fishta, there was no such satire in the Albanian letters, which aimed directly at fighting any devastating phenomenon for Albanian country and society. Fishta has left behind a number of creations, the distinguished creations are those where satire, sarcasm and grotesque are decisive for the purpose of his communication with the reader and the social circles of that time, but in perspective with today's reader.

**Key words:** Gjergj Fishta, satire, Albanian literature, sarcasm, grotesque, Albanian society.

**THE PHONOLOGICAL OPPOSITION BETWEEN /r/~rr/ IN  
THE SPEECH OF THE CITY OF PEJA**

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This paper deals with the phonological opposition between /r/~rr/ in the speech of the city of Peja. The paper is titled, "The Phonological Opposition between /r/~rr/ in the Speech of the City of Peja", leaving aside the speech of the villages around this town, as in their speech comes out a different state of this opposition. At the beginning of the paper, various notes have been made concerning the concept of phonological opposition, emphasizing the period of structuralism hereof. Then the phonetic features of the phonemes /r/ dhe /rr/ are given, because we have classified these phonemes based on these features. After this, we have studied the state of the distinctive opposition in the speech of this city which is the object of this study. We have considered only the cases when the usage of /rr/ instead of /r/ has caused a change of the semantic meaning, and vice versa. The data collection for this research has been done through casual conversations we have had with the speakers of this city, but in some cases even by trying to ask them orientation questions. The illustration of the words is made in the context of the sentence. We have relied on previous studies of this field to do this study.

**Key words:** phonology, opposition, phoneme r and rr, speech.

**ABOUT THE NOVEL "CIRCLES" OF MARTIN CAMAJ**

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Although the Albanian literature when Martin Camaj lived and act was a wholly ideological literature, he, thanks to the talent and the free artistic spirit, found space and literary techniques not to fall into the positions of a conformist writer. This also brought the greatness of his work. His multidimensional profile reached the artistic pedestal with the publication of the novel "Circles" (München 1981). With the novel "Circles", Camaj has not respected any of the creative norms of the socrealist principle (there is no boundary between "positive" and "negative" heroes). The novel is in the spotlight an indirect reality in Albania. A new system set in the imaginary village of the Rripa and it's surrounding districts is the cause of the tragic death in people's lives. In addition, the novel is in the background also the theme repeatedly repeated in the fate of many characters. Man facing loneliness and losing the term of time is at the center of this novel. Removing attention from the outside world and the events, in the inner world of the characters, in their psychological depth, make this novel to have a strong psychological premise and to be one of the best novels of contemporary Albanian literature.

**Key words:** Martin Camaj, prose writer, circles, water, blod, fire.

## THE TOPONOMY OF DUSHKAJA

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The toponymy of a country presents a great interest to different branches of science as for linguistics, ethnology, the study of legends, the history of settlements of respective provinces and their origin. The toponymy of Dushkaja not only is rich but is also varied. There are ancient toponymy but also many new toponymy. During this study that I have done with the elderly people of villages I have encountered some toponyms with variants of different legends. However, these evidences end up in the fact that the toponymy of Dushkaja is very early. Where inside of it there are the toponyms of Slavic, Turkish, and Latin origin etc. We will throw a little light on some names of settlement, microtopics, oronyms and hydrons etc of this area, in their etymological, lexical, meaningful and linguistic level. During my outside work, I went to that village to collect information about toponymy, I spoke with elderly people and teachers which was very helpful for this topic. I have listed the names of the countries according to the elders' pronunciation, I also asked them to mention what where the older names that those places had in the past and how did those villages, fields, mountains, hills, roads, meadow, stream hold those names. Those informations that I have collected from the outside work I have tried to compare and to close up with words of places and settlements. I have noticed that the toponymy of the names of places that I took to study can be explained in the Albanian language mostly. Nevertheless, we can say that despite the impact of foreign elements that I have faced on the toponymy of Dushkaja, there still prevails the Albanian element, proving the Albanian autochthony on these areas.

**Keywords:** toponmy, hidronim, slavic elements, latin, turkisch.

**EMPHASIS OF WORDS WHICH BEGINNING WITH RR AND Z**

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In the Albanian language, it is difficult to pronounce some consonants because it is not always possible to determine where exactly the emphasis is on. Such consonants are the rr and z and their usage will be examined in this paper. This paper aims to point out some special characteristics related to the emphasis that falls on the words that begin with the consonants rr and z. The consonants rr and z can be classified based on the place of formation as well. In this case, we rely on the active organ that participates in the knot and the obstacle formation place. According to the active organ, the consonants are divided into three major groups: 1) Labial (buzore), 2) Lingual (gjuhore), and 3) Glottal (glotale). Therefore, given that each part of the language participates in the nodding, the Lingual (gjuhore) consonants are divided into: pre-lingual (paragjuhore), mid-lingual (mesgjuhore), and behind-lingual (prapagjuhore), where the rr and z are put in the group of pre-lingual (paragjuhoreve) consonants. In addition we will deal with the question of what is the emphasis? How many types of emphasis do we have, depending on the syllables where the emphasis can be put on those words, then where the emphasis can be on the borrowed and the Albanian words etc.

**Keywords:** Consonants rr and z, emphasis, syllable, Albanian words, borrowings, etc.

**LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSING, CONTAINING AND  
SYMBOLIZING CULTURAL REALITY**

**Elonora Hodaj**

Nowadays "cultural relativism" is very influential and it is not easy to be argued about, when a lot of emphasis is placed on "diversity" and "identity". Nevertheless, there exists the risk that the edification of cultural identity and diversity as a means of understanding "culture" can lead to reinforcement of stereotypes and barriers among people. The paper attempts to emphasize that effective communication is more than a matter of linguistic skill and that besides enriching communicative competence, cultural competence can induce sensitivity and respect for different cultures and promote cultural objectivity and acuteness as well. It tries to identify and analyze the strengths and weaknesses in the language use aiming at the cultural integration in terms of a consumer society of progress; to highlight the inextricable relation that exists between the language and the culture of a people; to support the idea that the combination of a foreign language learning and the teaching of the culture of the target civilization affects the avoidance or the rational assessment of the stereotypes and the education of cultural awareness.

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**FAN STILIAN NOLI - ACTIVIST ERUDITE**

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Fan S. Noli and his broad activity are key words in Albanian history and literature, especially in literature of the century 20th. He is one of the most fascinating images of literature in particular and of our culture and history in general. His rare affinity, broad culture and life has devoted various fields of creativity and he did a great deal of work in different fields, and was involved in artistic and scientific activities as well as political and religious activities. Noli is venerated in albania as a champion of literature, history, theology, diplomacy, journalism, music and national unity. He was so well versed and had general knowledge of all fields so he was qualified an apostle of the Albanian people and activist erudite and he really deserved it. Exactly, in this paper will be talked about his great values, for the benefits that he brought for the Albanian people and for the great contribution in politics, education, literature, science and music. He was a diplomat, a man of alternatives, contradictions, and internal tensions that overcame the dedication of a true state man.

**B. LINGUISTICS, SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND PRAGMATICS**

**PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS, PART OF POETRY, INTRODUCING  
SOCIO-PRAGMATIC PECULIARITIES IN BOTH ALBANIAN  
AND ENGLISH AS THE EXPRESSION OF LINGUISTIC  
RELATIVISM**

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Socio-pragmatics, defined as a source of communication in people's social life, is shown as cultural, pragmatic and linguistic features not only in daily communication, but also in poetry (Agolli&Elsie's poetry), using phraseological units as a strategy to establish communicative contacts between the poetry and readers, in order to effect and find out peculiarities related to the phraseological units and the pragmatic description in our society, examined in both Albanian & English. This description of cultural, linguistic and socio-pragmatic features helps to define phraseological units as part of poetry in communication based on the analysis of functional language (Alb.& Eng.) inside phrases giving arguments through different linguistic components, pragmatic meanings and stylistic devices as well as a source that affects the utterance and makes it meaningful, desirable and functional. A deep impression that attracts readers' attention is recognized from inside cognitive process of using and understanding phraseological units as part of the pragma-communication. The presence of figurative items in both languages cannot be fully understood and accounted for, without a better knowledge of them, including here the high influential phraseological dictionary (Prof. Ilo Stefanllari's Phraseological Dictionary Engl.-Alb.1998), and the stylistic skills in order to be oriented to the right meaning and wisely understandable context, provided them from the results of implicit components and the way they tie up the explicit components in the text. So the linguistic relativism as the expression of different specifications by changing from one language to another becomes part of this context.

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**Keywords:** phraseological units, pragmatic view, linguistic relativism, communication, metaphor.

**RHETORIC AND THE LANGUAGE OF POLITICS**

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Rhetoric is the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, by using figures of speech and other compositional techniques. It's otherwise called the art of persuasion. The aim of this paper is to prove that rhetoric is the art of persuasion by using figures of speech and other compositional techniques. This paper is an analysis of the speech of Hillary Clinton, titled: “Women rights are human rights”, in order to see how rhetoric help the speaker achieve his/her goal. The three key components that made her speech powerful are ethos; pathos and logos. The main figure of speech that Clinton used in her speech was antithesis Hillary Clinton’s speech has a lot of other figures of speech such as: anaphora, contrast, asyndeton, polysyndeton, rhetorical questions, the list of three, contradictions, etc. Analyzing Hillary Clinton’s speech the present paper came at the conclusion that rhetoric is a powerful weapon which makes us possible communicate with simple words a big message, or to achieve our goals by combining these simple words with the right rhetorical devices.

**Keywords:** rhetoric, rhetorical devices, political speech, analysis, compositional techniques.

## LINGUISTIC GENDER DIFFERENCES

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Human beings were not only the creators of language, but they did also use it as a very good tool to communicate. Language has a very complicated system which is a pattern for the structure of society. Language is not only used to express thoughts and feeling but through language people give themselves different identities and became able to describe their communication through getting use of language. When studying language linguists should not only study language for the sake of language, the study of linguistics should be people-oriented. There is something that makes the difference between human beings and the most significant difference between them is the gender difference. Language is an inherently social phenomenon which provides insight into how men and women’s language can affect their social world. The relationship between language and gender and the existing of differences in the way males and females use language has been focus of interest since long ago. People from different genders from either physiology or psychology in the use of language will have their own gender characteristics, which leads to the gender differences in language. Past researchers claimed that women and men are different in their speech from one another. By analyzing and studying the gender differences and the social sources of it, we can conclude the significance of gender differences in language.

**Keywords:** language, gender, sociolinguistics, deficit approach, dominance approach, difference model, stereotype.

**ASPECTS OF THE LANGUAGE USED BY THE YOUTH TODAY**

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A subject that is increasingly discussed nowadays is the birth and use of new terms used among young people, thus giving rise to a language-used by the youth. More and more young people use their own language to create new words, often for fun, to shorten the expressions that would be too long to write in full. Generally, there are various ways through which a neologism develops: particularly admired by young people and which is often constrained by a film or a social network such as Facebook, Whatsapp and Messenger, etc. Although these languages are widely used by older people, they consider it an incomprehensible language and even criticize it for the unscrupulous way in which young people use, which actually it has evolved to become written language.

Keywords: language, jargon, student, repertoire, neologisms

**TERRITORIAL LINGUISTIC VARIATIONS (PART 2)**

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Much youth language differs from traditional talk, yet in each new variant remains a dialect substrate, which, at different degrees of intensity, is also observed in the different layers of civic speech. Variation in language influences the ability to express ideas, generalizations and abstract perspective of life experiences. Territorial linguistic variations are mostly expressed in spoken language. They affect areas of languages, such as: phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics. Regional dialects share similarities and differences among each other. Lexicon, pronunciation, syntactic structures and morphological patterns contrast one another in various geographical areas. Nevertheless, local discourses of geographical areas close to each other overlap in some linguistic features. Territorial linguistic variations influence the speech of all of its interlocutors, including youth. Young generations adapt the traditional language to its needs, age and current trends.

**Keywords:** dialect, standard norm, influence of youth discourse.

**THE RELEVANCE OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS  
IN OUR EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES**

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Language is essentially a means of communications among the members of a society. In the expression of culture, language is a fundamental aspect. It is the tool that conveys traditions and values related to group identity. Language is the most certain, is one of the most important features of a community and the ceaseless use of the same language, is the most certain proof of the historical continuity of a community of people. A language plays a very important role in the development of a person personality. We use language to inform the people around us of what we feel, what we desire and questions to understand the world around us. This function is strongly in relevance to the social nature of a language, whereas there are independently and mutual conditionally relations between language, occurrence and a society with its inherent culture.

**Keywords:** linguistics, literature, personality, society.

## CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING IN ALBANIAN SONGS

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This thesis deals with language mixing phenomenon in Albanian pop lyrics. This thesis is providing the reader with definitions and insight into the concepts of monolingualism, bilingualism, multilingualism together with different types of language contact such as loanwords and elaborates specifically on code-switching and its closely related phenomena. Since Alb-pop has been argued having a strong influence on the Albanian youth culture and English has had the greatest impact amongst foreign languages in Albania during the past century, this topic is becoming more significant within the field of linguistics as well as sociolinguistics; this is why we have chosen to focus the case study of Alb-pop lyrics on this particular subject. Since little research on viewing Alb-pop lyrics from language mixing perspective has been carried out, this thesis will attempt to contribute to current and future research within this field.

**Keywords:** Albanian language, code-switching, Albanian pop, English, language mixing.

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**SLANG IN MOVIES**

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Language has an important function in the life of society. There is a non standard language which has been known as “slang language”. People always use slang language in order to communicate with others. They use these words without understanding more deeply about them because they just follow these words from TV, movie, magazine, social network, song lyrics, and many more. Since it is important to take a place in a group, slang functions as an unmistakable force in any utterance and is hard to misinterpret because of its directness compared to standard form. This study will deal with the descriptive analyze of slang in *Blood and Bone* movie.

**Keywords:** slang, movie, sociolinguistic, communication accommodation theory.

**CONVERSATIONAL STYLES: SOCIOLECT**

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Language is fundamentally social. It is one of the most important tools that human beings have to interact with each other. The past half-century has witnessed remarkable growth in the study of language variation. This paper focuses generally on language variation depending on social class, i.e. sociolect, and more specifically on language variation of young people, and language variation of women and men. First, the paper will elaborate on concepts of sociolinguistics such as sociolect, slang, jargon, idiolect, family slang, Face book language and SMS language. Then, the language variation depending on gender will be explored. Third, we will provide the data collected from the questionnaire we used with students of ‘Ismail Qemali’ University of Vlora on typical Group Language, most common expressions inside a group, usage of informal language in and outside the group.

**Keywords:** sociolect, language variation, age, gender, context.

**BILINGUALISM AND ITS BENEFITS: CAN ALBANIANS BE  
CONSIDERED  
AS A BILINGUAL SOCIETY?**

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Bilingualism is the phenomenon or ability of speaking and understanding two or more languages. The term can refer to individuals (individual bilingualism) as well as to an entire society (social bilingualism). Learning a foreign language is a very rewarding endeavor nowadays because of a greater easiness of the people in travelling all around the world. A trait that was once considered a hindrance has now proved to have so many advantages for both children and adults. Not only it provides a sense of accomplishment but recent studies on bilingualism have suggested that bilinguals have many benefits on different fields compared with monolinguals.

This paper work is focused on the great impact of bilingualism on cultural, professional and personal background to health benefits. In this sense, we will discuss for the tremendous effects that bilingualism has. Languages are highly valued in the workplace. Speaking more than one language makes you more open-minded. Bilinguals can learn additional languages and that offers them greater social opportunities. Therefore this paper’s main aim is to demonstrate the cognitive, educational, social and the health benefits of being a bilingual.

**Keywords:** bilingualism, polyglot, monolinguals, bilingual individual, bilingual society, benefits, cognitive development, cultural background, Albanians.

**PERCEPTIONS ON GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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There are many prejudices and myths surrounding the way women and men speak. This paper investigates the views of university students in regard to language and gender. It examines a number of myths surrounding this area of language and provides an insight into why certain attitudes prevail. Through investigating some of the myths, this study encompasses the portrayal of identity and considers attitudes towards masculinity and femininity. I chose this topic inspired by the study of gender and language in the course of Sociolinguistics and I thought it would be quite interesting for my paper.

**Keywords:** perceptions, language, gender, university students.

**THE USE OF LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT UNIVESITY  
OF VLORA**

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A nickname is a substitute for the proper name of a familiar person, place, or thing, for affection or ridicule. The term hypocoristic is used to refer to a nickname of affection between those in love or with a close emotional bond, compared with a term of endearment. The term *diminutive* name refers to nicknames that convey smallness, hence something regarded with affection or familiarity (e.g., referring to children), or contempt. The distinction between the two is often blurred. It is a form of endearment and amusement. As a concept, it is distinct from both *pseudonym* and *stage name*, and also from a title (for example, City of Fountains), although there may be overlap in these concepts. There are nicknames in different types of social groups in school; every group has their own nicknames for everything.

**Keywords:** terms of endearment, social groups.

**LANGUAGE STYLES AND LANGUAGE DIALECTS**

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This paper deals with Language Styles and Language Dialects. Since the expansion of the need for communication as the result of globalization it raises the need to clarify the different “varieties” that represent the term language and its components. The term “varieties” is used to resemble the different forms of language. This attempts to avoid the use of terms such language which people associate only with the standard language and the term dialect is often associated with nonstandard varieties thought of as less prestigious or “correct” than the standard. Since little research has been carried out in developing the quality of information provided to the reader this thesis will attempt to increase the interest of the reader to get a clear view of the language varieties.

**Keywords:** language Styles, dialects, communication, varieties.

**DIFFICULTIES OF ALBANIAN SPEAKERS IN PRONOUNCING  
PARTICULAR ENGLISH SPEECH SOUNDS**

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Learning a foreign language has always been a very complex learning and teaching activity. Pronunciation of particular English sounds has been an abstruse problem and difficulty to which teachers and students put a lot of efforts aiming to establish a basic interactive learning routine, upon which will be constructed. There is a very specific sound category, which on the level of syllables and words, in many ways provokes pronunciation difficulties which make native Albanian learners encounter a range of pronunciation difficulties, in the assimilation of these particular sounds.

**Keywords:** pronunciation difficulties, vowels, diphthongs, consonants.

**BODY LANGUAGE IN POLITICS**

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Body language forms a crucial part of everyday communication. It plays an important role in understanding human emotions and behaviors. Body language helps us determine how other people are feeling and thinking. In particular, politicians are people who use the most their body language in their profession. Therefore, body language is an integral part in politics. Analyzing body language in politics is the most intriguing, challenging and interesting task. The words of politicians have great attention for the audience. But when listening to a politicians' speech, his or her words are not the only thing being observed, obviously it is their gestures. This paper will examine the body language of politicians. It will investigate the universal features of body language, facial expressions and hand gestures to reveal the messages underneath the words.

**Keywords:** body language, facial expressions, body gestures, messages, politics.

## ORIGJINA E GJUHËVE EVROPIANE

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Të gjitha gjuhët Indo-Europiane janë pasardhës të një gjuhe të vetme parahistorike, të rindërtuara si Proto-Indo-Europiane , të folura dikur në epokën e Neolitit. Megjithëse nuk ka të dhëna të shkruara, aspektet e kulturës dhe religjionit të Proto-Indo-Europianëve mund të rindërtohen edhe nga kulturat përkatëse të folësve indo-evropianë të lashtë dhe modernë të cilët vazhdojnë të jetojnë në zona ku emigruan protoindo-evropianët nga atdheu i tyre origjinal. Por edhe mund të vërtetohet nëpërmjet një grupi i të dhënave gjenetike evropiane është analizuar për të shpërndarë modelet e pavarura të variacionit gjeografik. Shkaku më i rëndësishëm i variacionit gjenetik evropian është konfirmuar të korrespondojë me migrimin e fermerëve neolitikë nga zona e origjinës së bujqësisë në Lindjen e Mesme.

**Fjalët kyçe:** gjuhët indo-evropiane, epoka e neolitit, variacioni gjenetik , migrimi.

FIRST STUDENT CONFERENCE ON  
“LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES”

**IDIOLECT**

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The aim of this paper is a theoretical and qualitative perspective of a very interesting sociolinguistic phenomenon in English and Albanian languages that is *idiolect*. This work aims at answering the questions to, first of all, the definition and meaning of idiolect, how the society with all its elements, the social class and we as members of a community affect it and see if it is the age or the social class that determines the idiolect. The theoretical viewpoint is based on the contribution of many scholars with their research work on idiolect. From the qualitative aspect, a sociolinguistic survey on idiolect has been carried out with Vlora University students. The reasons for choosing this topic of research are two: firstly, it is a living part of language that we hear and produce every day in our lives that is ‘the individual’s own way of speaking’ and secondly, we almost never pay attention to it. This way, we hope that this work would be a modest contribution to the sociolinguistic work.

**Keywords:** idiolect, language variety, individual, society.

**GENDER AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LANGUAGE LEARNING**

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Interaction between language and gender has always been one of the over-heated subjects in sociolinguistics. Based on findings from related areas, this paper aims to give a comprehensive account of gender differences in English language and especially the difference in language learning strategies in order to offer an indication for the establishment of harmonious interpersonal relationships as well as different focus when teaching students of different genders to improve learning and teaching efficiency at the same time. In this paper, we will examine the differences in verbal abilities, differences in reading comprehension abilities, differences in speaking and listening abilities and differences in language learning strategies.

**Keywords:** gender differences, English language, strategies, effective learning.

## LANGUAGE USE AND IDENTITY

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The Standard of albanian language is part of the language of the people, but elevated to other variants, united by taking the values of a means of communication that every speaker should aim to embrace. While dialect is a local variation with more limited use in geographic space. Both of them determine the development of the language as a whole. From this it comes out that the standard variant and dialect branching are inseparable and, as such, represent a comprehensive unity. As part of this unity and looking sociolinguistic, members of a community of speakers, through the linguistic characteristics that arise and reflect social pressure, at the same time reflect the regional and social affiliation of the speaker.

Being the most perfect means of identifying identity, language establishes relationships between different generations; it transmits the whole collective perception from one generation to the next, thus securing the continuity of the social element of a community. It is known that informal Albanian speakers or language providers acquire a dialect variant as "mother tongue" and since none of the dialect variants can be the same as the standard variant, they should also adopt the standard variant as a state language and of institutions.

In this paper will be elaborated the verbal system in Deçan's vocabulary with the surroundings belonging to the northeastern folk group of folk, which is characterized by a series of features in which we will dwell on the morphological differences in the grammar system. The most notable differences are those seen in verbs, mainly in their choice of oneself. The talk of this tree, compared to the literary language and other narrations of the northeastern gegesus, has a lot of changes in the field of the system of the vernacular. There are new changes of the original elements, the use of a vowel time instead of the other, the passage of an election type to the other, etc.

**Keywords:** language, identity, vocabulary, grammar system.

**C. TRANSLATION**

**TRANSLATION AND ADVERTISING**

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The topic deals with translation of advertisements from Source Language into Target Language. The central theme is about the ERRORS made during rendering. The article emphasizes also the main reasons why these errors occur. This work is divided in two parts; the first part focuses on explaining in few words what an advertisement is, its role in communicating a message, which are some elements of the advertisement, some rules of AD translation and the language used in them. The second part is mainly focused in seeing some translations in action. The cases taken as examples are real ones, full of errors, causing misunderstandings and not preserving the message the advertisement has. Also in this part we have contrasts and comparisons, so how the same advertisement is translated in two different countries. In the end it is given a conclusion of the whole work to have a clear image of how these errors can damage a company’s image or credibility, impeding communication and resulting in embarrassing blunders.

**Keywords:** translation, advertisement, errors, blunders.

**GOOGLE TRANSLATION AND OTHER TRANSLATION  
MACHINES: A WAY OUT OR AN OBSTACLE IN THE REAL  
TRANSLATION**

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This presentation is about translation. It explores the differences between Google translation or other translation machines and the translation made directly by a human being. Nowadays translation is a very important part of communication so we have to be very precise when we translate. In order to emphasize the differences between Google translation and the translation made directly by a human being we are going to take into consideration different examples. First, we are going to take a well know poem and translate it in Google translation , secondly we are going to translate in Google a page from Wikipedia and later we will see the differences and mistakes that are made when we translate it in Google translation and compare it to the original translation made by a human being . In the end we will be able to conclude and understand which of these the best option to choose when is we want to translate a piece of work.

**Keywords:** translation, Google translation, human being.

## THE TRANSLATION OF MOVIES

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Translation is one of the most difficult jobs ever. You have to be very careful to preserve the meaning, the structure of the sentences but also the author’s idea. I am quite sure that when we have heard a bad translation we have said: I would have done it this way! That is not the correct translation! First of all we should consider the types of film translations, which are they and how do they influence. There are two forms of film translation: 1) dubbing and the other one is 2) subtitling. I am going to explain them further in my thesis. But what is the process in which a movie goes through in order to be translated? Then, subtitling as a form of domestication and for organization, what does each of these terms mean? We know that a film is not just to please the senses but also transmits cultural information, ideas, theories, information of different fields and sometimes not having the same elements of culture as in the source language it makes the work of a translator more difficult than it should be. And another question that arises is: which are some of the factors that influence the way how translators subtitle the movies? It is not that you can be satisfied just with the fact that you know the target language and it is going to be so easy, actually during the translation of the movie there are so many problems that you should consider before starting the process of it. We know that in movies we can include also cartoons. Cartoon translation appears to be a special field in screen translation. It can be argued that when translating cartoons, especially those for children, creativity in use of the target language could be explored, and a certain degree of re-writing of the language in the dialogue could be acceptable, so that strategies should be applied to achieve the effect that the translated version sounds natural, educational and entertaining to the target language audience. These and other problems are to be discussed in my thesis of translating a film. And I am going to illustrate these problems with the real example of a movie.

**Keywords:** translation, subtitling, dialogue.

## TRANSLATION AND ADVERTISING

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International advertising is becoming more and more important to brands in the global marketplace. Let's suppose that you are a brand with a wonderful product to launch. You are ambitious, and are aiming to sell it globally. So where do you go from here? How does your brand stay true to itself, despite the journey from one language and culture, to another? Or several languages and cultures? How do you make this transition hassle-free? And finally – how does your product become successful across many different countries? (This, after all, is your ultimate goal – whatever it may be that gets you there). Well, translation plays a crucial role in all of this. We can even go so far as to say that it's the answer to the above questions.

- Advertising language
- Advertisements' aim is to transmit a message that is easy to understand and memorize. A good ad is memorized through repetition, but the brand name or a good slogan can also make an ad successful.
- Slogans are a way of advertising products. They concentrate in few words the motto of the company, its aims and the benefits that the products can bring to customers. Slogans become an important part of the advertising strategy when a company chooses to advertise its products in an international market, entering a different social and cultural frame.
- The Role of Translation in International Advertising

**Keywords:** advertisement, brand, slogan, product, company.

**PROBLEMS OF LEGAL TRANSLATION TERMS WITH  
STUDENTS OF LAW DEPARTMENT**

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In our paper we want to emphasize some spots of students Difficulties while teaching Legal English and trying to translate law issues for sake of knowledge. Students’ knowledge of culture is a gap while teaching or translating legal terms in context. Our goal is identifying some problems our Students of Law represent while learning/translating English for specific reason. When we discuss the translation of terminology from Albanian to English, it is very important to make a distinction between the two terms “translating culture” and “cultural translation”. Translating culture, in a narrow sense, refers to the act of transferring meaning from one specific culture-bearing language to another. Cultural translation refers to a dynamic process where everyone and everything that are a part of the interaction in translation undergo change, where notions are constructed about other cultures and about oneself. That is to say, translating culture is an act only in translation and cultural translation is the understanding and rendering of cultural concepts. Translating Legal texts is not simply translating culture, but also involves cultural translation.

**Keywords:** legal text; students lack; culture; linguistic process.

**TRANSLATION AND ADVERTISING**

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International advertising is becoming more and more important to brands in the global marketplace. Let’s suppose that you are a brand with a wonderful product to launch. You are ambitious, and are aiming to sell it globally. So where do you go from here? Translation plays a crucial role in all of this. We can even go so far as to say that it’s the answer to the above questions. But it can’t be “any old” translation. Advertising translation is a notoriously complex task, with many aspects to consider. More often than not, the advert will have both verbal and non-verbal parts to it. These and others are some of the issues to be considered in this paper.

**Keywords:** international advertising, translation, verbal aspects, non-verbal aspects.

## D. METHODOLOGY

### THE 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AS A KEY TO SUCCESS

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Nowadays everyone around us from doctors, economists, business people to teachers and parents are all asking the same question: What skills will our children need to succeed? Apart from reading, writing and arithmetic that are known as traditional skills, children must develop also social and creative skills known as The 4 Cs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and communication). They are gaining prominence in every field around the world. The purpose of this paper is to empower the impact of the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills considered not only in school but beyond it-in being capable to build careers and be effective citizens. The methodology used in this paper is based on the use of literature as the main instrument. The results of this paper underline the fact that we, as educators should encourage students to succeed in life and to prepare them for the challenges of the future. The problems before us cannot be solved using the same methods we have used in the past. They require individuals that are creative, passionate and innovative that can do stuff.

**Keywords:** The 4 Cs, 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, effective citizens, critical thinking, creativity.

**TEACHING CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE – BECOMING  
CONVERSATIONAL**

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Communication is a social process. The most important part of communication is language. It is the tool that connects many people but at the same time can be a barrier in communication for several other people. Normally, we learn and use the official language, the one we learned at school, we watched on TV, read in books etc. Generally speaking, most English learners feel that they need more conversational practice. In fact, over the years I've noticed that the number one requested skill by students is conversational ability. Grammar, writing and other skills are all very important, but, for most students, conversation is the most important. As English teachers, it's our job to help students improve their conversational skills. Being conversational is a matter of being comfortable in your foreign language and not needing to search for words or hesitate when speaking but unconsciously using the language without thinking. To speak well, we eventually need to speak a lot. Teaching conversational skills can be challenging as not only English skills are required. If you've ever taught a foreign language, you're probably no stranger to this situation and to the difficulties of conversations. Reading, listening, and studying vocabulary and grammar is one thing, but when it comes time to actually speak, it's a whole new ball game.

**Keywords:** conversational language, teaching, learning, foreign language.

**THE ROLE OF THE INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION AND  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASS  
ENVIRONMENT**

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Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become a common part in all aspects of life. In the last twenty years, ICT use has radically changed the practices and procedures of virtually all forms involving education and education of the younger generation. Education is a social activity and the quality of education has traditionally been linked to teachers who have direct contact with students. The use of ICT in education involves more student-centered learning. But with the rapidly moving world of digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop. This paper provides a summary of the use of ICT in education, the effects of its use in education, the quality of education and student motivation. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the importance of using Teaching, its usefulness in learning based on questionnaires and observations in several schools of Durrës.

**Keywords:** teaching, learning, technology, teacher, student, modern teaching ICT.

**TASK-BASED ASSESSMENT IN EFL CLASSROOMS IN  
ALBANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

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Task-based assessment is an issue that has been discussed and debated by educators and researchers, because task-based assessment is important in the process of learning and teaching a foreign language. This paper aims at finding the dominant type of task-based assessment used in the Albanian educational system. The second concern is to see if learners have too many task-based assessments to deal with. The students that will be taken as the sample of the research will be 60 pupils, in the fourth and sixth grade, at a non-private school in the district of Vlora and 5 teachers will also be interviewed. Teachers claimed that task-based assessment gives to the students the needed feedback and at the same time helps the teachers learn and get to know with students' strengths and weaknesses. Task-based assessment in Albania is textbook based and in the written form. Students said that they have too much tasks to deal with, while teachers claimed that tasks help both teachers and students in giving and getting feedback.

**Keywords:** Task-based assessment, critical thinking, dominant type of TBA, overloaded learners, feedback

**ANALYSIS OF COMMON ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION  
MISTAKES  
OF ALBANIAN STUDENTS**

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In order to be skillful in using a particular foreign language, a learner should learn the basic skills of that language and follow the rules that make up the language. Sometimes following the rules is not enough especially when there are so many exceptions to the rules and this is the case of English language. As the global character of English language is becoming stronger every day, memorizing and acquiring the right vocabulary and knowing the right context when to use it is not enough. Correct pronunciation is important too and this is exactly what this thesis is concerned with. More specifically, it deals with the various factors that influence Albanian students’ mispronunciation of particular English words and not only. Pronunciation seems to enjoy little or no room in the policy and practice in Albania which I think is one of the reasons that cause students to mispronounce English language. Based on the findings derived from this study I could identify two main reasons that influence Albanian students’ pronunciation: curriculum and teachers negligence towards pronunciation is one of the factors that cause students problem with English pronunciation and the second one has to do with the difference between phonetic system of English and Albanian language. This is directly related to mother tongue interference over the target language.

**Keywords:** pronunciation, mother tongue interference, American and British English, intelligibility, comprehensibility, accent, and communicative competence.

**NEW TECHNIQUES IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH  
AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

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In this paper, family oral history is presented as a technique of special interest used in the teaching of English as a foreign language. The advantages of this teaching technique will be presented, as well as the step-by-step implementation of a project during the course of the English language as a foreign language. In search of their family history as well as of their identity, students are encouraged to develop not only their language skills in speaking, writing and translating. During their work they also participate in active learning with great interest based on their personal experiences, they develop and deepen cognitive skills and critical thinking in preparing questions for the interview, organizing their work, presenting their work in the classroom, and finally, reinforcing their family relationship as well as creating a valuable remembrance for their family.

**Keywords:** family, oral history, English language teaching, language skills, cognitive skills.

**USING THE INTERNET IN TEACHING FOREIGN  
LANGUAGES:  
PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES**

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The spread of the Internet in traditionally dedicated institutions for education (schools, universities) is intended to introduce significant theoretical, methodological and organizational innovations in the field of teaching. In teaching foreign languages, like in other disciplines, the feeling is that you have in front of you an instrument capable of profoundly modifying the teaching strategies adopted so far, but not yet having a sufficient degree of clarity how to use it in the best way. The purpose of the intervention, which starts from a systematic network exploration in order to connect experiences already carried out elsewhere, is to process a systematization and a classification of foreign-language didactic strategies that make it feasible, such strategies include all levels of structuring a language (phonetics, morphology, vocabulary, syntax, textual cohesion) and affect the four language skills traditionally identified by glottodidactic studies (oral and written, oral and written). The growing internet penetration in the academic field has introduced radical innovations in the field of scientific research, structuring, conservation, management and dissemination (World Wide Web, magazines and archives, libraries, etc.) and professional contacts between scientific groups (e-mail, discussion list). It is important to move in the right direction regardless of the pace of movement. For this reason, before we think of arranging the whole course, or even course we plan a lesson, we need to determine the direction that, in our case, relates to determination of general goals, which normally differ from class to class, but also among different students.

**Keywords:** foreign languages, internet, teaching, education.

## LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH AUDIO VISUAL AIDS

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It is true that there are many students who know English passively and even they are not interested in attending the English class seriously. This problem is caused by the unsuitable method and the media are used, which may make the students feel boring and frustration in teaching learning process, especially speaking. We are trying to use one of the media that is audio visual aids. We would like to find out and make an alternative method. Teaching English is a real challenge while many audio visual objects or devices are used for teaching purposes. Using audio visual aids in teaching is one way to enhance lesson plans and give students additional ways to process subject information. Most important to this design is an awareness of the right audiovisual aid for the right task. The purpose of this work is to provide students with a lot of language practice through activities using newspaper, magazines, TV, movies, books, internet and tasks which develop reading, writing, speaking and listening skills also another aim is to enable teachers using different methods during the lesson and making English more practice to the students. The objectives of this work are:

- 1.to analyze the development and importance of teaching learning through audio visual aids.
- 2.to study the awareness of teaching learning through audio visual aids.
- 3.to analyze the effectiveness of teaching learning through audio visual aids.

**Keywords:** visual, audio visual aids, teachers, teaching-learning, information, importance of teaching, methods, lesson.

**AN OVERVIEW OF FEEDBACK'S EFFECT ON SECOND  
LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

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The way teachers correct students errors in second language classroom are of great importance because it helps teachers to promote student learning. In literature, we find that there are six types of corrective feedback, namely; explicit correction, recasts, clarification requests, metalinguistic feedback, elicitation and repetition. The introduction section discusses the meaning of corrective feedback and the different theoretical stances towards its role in second language classes. What do teachers think of corrective feedback, it's another section to be followed? Taking into consideration the importance of teaching strategy and the effect corrective feedback might have on L2 motivation, it is the last section which provides some suggestions on what might be some effective ways of teaching student' written and spoken errors in second language settings.

**Keywords:** corrective feedback, English classroom, students, teachers.

**IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, DIFFICULTIES OF  
LEARNING IT**

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Learning English language confidently is nowadays need. It is more an issue of status however it is of supreme necessity for a good quality job and to flourish in ones career. The gamma of methods to teach English is vast, but not everybody is conscious of the great importance and utility of this language, and one of the reasons why this happens might be because we have not been using a contextualized situation in which our students can clearly see that by learning this language they can access a world of opportunities. Therefore, context has become so important to make students realize .The purpose of this method is to give students a context to learn that language, and, at the same time, to reinforce the background knowledge on something that we all start acquiring when we are born. We consider that a Content-Based Curriculum can be really useful to teach English in our country. Although, there are a few schools in our city that use this method, the contents are a little bit de-contextualized because they use foreign textbooks with information and facts that are strange to us.

**Keywords:** foreign language, learning process, contextualized situations.

**TEACHER AND STUDENT CHALLENGES WITH PORTFOLIO  
IMPLEMENTATION IN EFL CLASSROOMS: CASE STUDY IN  
VLORE**

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The present study investigates the difficulties that teachers face in implementing portfolios successfully in EFL classrooms in Albanian secondary schools. The use of portfolios and *e-portfolios* is considered an emerging practice in education. The twenty-first century is an attempting time for teachers. Traditional ways of teaching are no longer adequate to prepare our new generation. The challenge now, for foreign language trainers, is to equip students with learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills that will enable them to cope with the demands of this fast moving environment. Problems make us think and we learn by thinking. Languages are learnt more effectively when we use them to solve problems. Data will be collected based on a questionnaire in different public and non-public schools. More precisely, the use portfolio in 4 public and 3 non-public secondary schools with 11-12 years old 6<sup>th</sup> grade students. In total, 74 students and 17 teachers of secondary schools in Vlore, Albania.

**Keywords:** implementing, portfolio assessment, difficulties, benefits, EFL classroom.

**EURO-ENGLISH A NEW EUROPEAN VARIETY OF ENGLISH**

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English has become the largest lingua franca in Europe over the past decades, where regional varieties of English have already emerged. This paper deals with a non-native variety of the English language that is Euro-English. Questions like ‘Why is English the lingua franca of Europe?’, ‘Which is its role in Europe?’, ‘What is the future of English in Europe?’ and many others are the focus of this paper. It will also describe this variety, study the problems of Euro-English, various attitudes towards it, opinions and facts related to it. In this paper, Euro-English is compared to British English in terms of phonological, grammatical, semantic and syntactical aspects in order to provide the linguistic features of Euro-English.

**Keywords:** Euro-English, British English, variety, European, comparison.

FIRST STUDENT CONFERENCE ON  
"LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES"

**QUESTIONS?**

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Imagine a world without question. What if we were only able to give commends statements or answers? A world without questions would be horrible. Questions are important, because they help us to discover the right answers. Everyone learns by asking questions. It is the simplest and the most effective way of learning. I have always thought that we, as students, only asked question when we didn't know something. Students sometimes hesitate to ask questions in today's lectures format. One reason for this could be that material covered during a lecture is difficult to grasp. This could lead to questions being raised by the students; questions that come in their minds do not get a response, but how many times are added each and every time. When the latter happens, a real problem could occur as these questions would neither be answered nor noticed. In addition, other reason could be that some students may be insecure when asking questions in front of a crowd; this could lead to uncertainty of the pertinence of a question. Consequently, these questions may never be asked, and therefore, the question may never receive an answer. Even though a question might be of real importance and truly be helpful for the entire lecture, students often may stop from asking the question in order not to disturb or hinder the rest of class. I am a student at university and in my mind, many questions come during the lecture hours, but I have an inner fear that prevents me from asking about what I do not understand. I have no idea how to solve this "illness" that many students have.

Only you, as professor can help us to find a solution for this problem!

**Keyword:** teacher, students, question, lecture.

**E. CULTURAL STUDIES**

**SWOT ANALYSIS IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT**

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This presentation is of value for everyone because we all are part of a work environment and is important to be efficient at work or in management. Swot analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis) is a framework for identifying and analyzing the internal and external factors that can have an impact on the viability of a project, product, place or person. At the beginning of the presentation SWOT analysis and its aim is explained. SWOT analysis aims to identify the key internal and external factors seen as important to achieving an objective. It is a strategic planning technique used to help a person or organization identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to business competition or project planning. It is intended to specify the objectives of the business venture or project and identify the internal and external factors that are favorable and unfavorable to achieving those objectives. It is also presented in this work how can this method of analyzing can be effective and helpful since it may be used in any decision-making situation when a desired end-state (objective) is defined. Examples include non-profit organizations, governmental units, and individuals. SWOT analysis may also be used in pre-crisis planning and preventive crisis management. We will see an example of this analysis in this presentation.

**Keywords:** students’ performance, objective, business venture.

**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING INTERNET**

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Nowadays, the Internet is growing rapidly. Many people open Internet because it assists a lot of benefits for them. However, many people become victims after accessing the internet. In this paper, we will discuss the benefits and dangers of the internet. The Internet has made it easy for people to communicate with others because it is cheap and convenient. The Internet is swamped with information about anything and everything. There are multiple search engines that have made it easier for internet users to find information.

**Keywords:** communication, entertainment, computer hacking, information and ressources.

**HOW TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE WITH VOLUNTEERING?**

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The question of *How to make a difference with volunteering?* is the topic of this paper. There are many ways how to make voluntary works and in our days it is important to emphasize there is no need to have money but the desire and will to help others and find time to do it with the bottom of your heart. In this paper, the concepts of ‘volunteering’ and ‘make a difference’ are presented and the importance of volunteer work in our community is explained. We will continue with the many benefits to individuals who volunteer, an issue examined by a growing number of research studies. This paper will show that providing service to others, giving to others and helping others in a wide range of sectors in our community offer, on the other hand, many benefits to individuals of all ages who volunteer.

**Keywords:** volunteering, voluntary action, non-profit organizations.

**E-LEARNING (LEARNING IN DISTANCE)**

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For several years informatics technology and the web offers a considerable support in the field of learning in distance. The modern technology in the didactic field has produced in the last few years a quite innovative methodological instrument: e-learning, which is not only web learning but it is also changing the concept of learning and the revision of classical methods of teaching. The Internet has significantly increased learning opportunities. The courses are offered without limitation in time and space, the content is not controlled by the Professor and the lecture is supported by a multiplicity of communication instruments like chat, e-mail, web referrals etc. Many institutes of higher education offer on-line courses which can be used by professors, students etc. What are the advantages and disadvantages of its use? Can we build such a system? What are the benefits that will bring to the students?

**Keywords:** e-learning, technology, learning in distance.

**THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON SOCIETY**

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When we speak of the impact of technology on society, we always talk about the positive effects of technology and about how technology has made life easy. We talk about the Internet as an information resource and a communication platform and conveniently ignore the fact that an overexposure to it leads to Internet addiction. We often discuss how technology has made life easy but easily forget that it has made us overly dependent on it.

**Keywords:** internet, communication, impact, technology, society.

**THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE MEDIA IN  
SOCIETY**

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Media has contributed greatly to the way people live and affects the way we think because it is all that we see at the moment. Media is considered as the third power in the world for the importance it has in society. In various debates, most of the cases we talk about the advantages of media in society, but we should also emphasize the negative impact of media on. During the year 2000 and back, people try to follow different advice on television, to improve their lifestyle and to make them healthier. How do the media influence society?

**Keywords:** media, influence, society, third power, television, lifestyle.

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**WEB LANGUAGE**

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This paper deals with language of the web, also known as net speak which was of course created when the internet itself was created and since it was a new thing, new words for it had to be created. Web language has become very rich, rich in words phrases, acronyms etc. When we talk about the language of the web we refer to jargons, its technical terms, abbreviations, slang words and even those images known as smiley. Netspeak is even influencing the way people do face to face communication, at least young people who are much more in contact with the web than older people. This trend of using web language probably started when social networks like Face book, Twitter, Instagram etc become greatly popular. Since then they are the most important means through which web language is being spread across the internet.

**Keywords:** acronyms, social network, smileys, otaku language, internet meme, slang.

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**ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE**

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This paper provides a brief overview of English as an International Language (EIL) by elaborating it as a paradigm and discussing concepts that are closely related to it. In doing so, the paper covers sections of English in relation to globalization, English as a dominant world language, the importance of English in the World International Business, its identity, varieties of English. Prominent theories and previous research results are presented throughout the paper. In general, EIL as a paradigm suggests that the spread of English is no longer a simple result of migration or colonization rather it involves multiple reasons, backgrounds and issues.

**Keywords:** English, international, globalization, business, identity, migration.

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**SELF IMAGE**

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In this conference we're going to be exploring how to understand and transform yourself image. Now let me start by saying that: Self Image is a subconscious framework for how you see life and yourself and what you believe and what you think is true. Every belief that you have, even what you think is possible is part of yourself image. For example: If you think is possible for you to be earning 1 million \$ a year. Do you believe that? If you do, that is part of yourself image. If you don't, if that sounds to ridiculous to you, if that sounds like a fairy tale then that's not part of yourself image.

**Keywords:** self image, transformation.

**Video presentation**

**LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF TWEETS:  
CHARACTERISTICS AND STRUCTURES**

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This study deals with the way tweets and twitter users use language in order to affect the community. Considering the psychological and linguistic aspects of users, it can be inferred the objectivity of the content and its focus. The corpus chosen for the study contains 120 tweets and the annotation scheme contains three different tags: *Topicality*, *Evidence* and *Focus on*. The annotation provided different statistics and results were quite surprising. Definitely, the results were interpreted not only empirically but also linguistically. Empirical dates show that usually users of twitter add evidence while disagreeing with the main topic. Therefore, confirming the hypothesis. The Kappa coefficient was also calculated showing the inter agreement scale. On the other side, results show that linguistically speaking, pragmatics is present in most of the tweets and the way users react. As a result, this study might perfectly be used in order to study the spontaneity of language.

**Keywords:** corpus, annotation, tags, empirical data, linguistic diversity.

## THE QUALIA STRUCTURE IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

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This study deals with the way Qualia can be used in order to analyse a certain language. In our case, it is Albanian. Qualia structure is a term used to indicate a various aspect of a word's meaning defined on the basis of the relation between the concept expressed by the word and another concept that the word evokes (Pustejovsky and Jezek.2016). The corpus that has been selected is *OPUS2 Albanian* containing 46,304,346 words as part of comparable corpora. *Sketch Engine*, as fundamental software, has been used in order to analyse the Qualia relations. The Qualia relations are used to express different functions of a certain term. These relations are called roles and they have been established in four main categories: *formal*, *constitutive*, *telic* and *agentive*. It has been decided to analyse five nouns and one verb. Two out of five nouns are natural entities, while the rest of them are artefacts. Knowing that Qualia structure acts differently in different languages, the outcomes of the study were quite unaccepted. Comparing different nouns and the way they are framed within qualia, it has been verified that there are cases where a certain term acts differently according to the context. Therefore, the results of the study show how nouns could be classified as an artefact or as a natural entity. Semantics does help in understanding the relations that Qualia expresses. Because of that, Qualia can be used also as a certain “Albanian Dictionary”, in order to determine what the right word in a certain context is.

**Keywords:** Qualia, roles, corpus, artefacts, natural entity.

**IN SIX DIFFERENT WAYS; ENGLISH VARIETIES CRAVING  
DOMINANCE**

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Due to the economic expansion and technological revolution, the influence of English language is inevitable. In this presentation I am going to highlight the linguistic differences between six countries with English as an official language: Australia, UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland and USA. Culturally speaking, there are a lot of similarities between these countries, yet the presence of other social minorities, the political realities, the geographical location, as well as their historical background create social and semantic distinctions among them. Being aware of the imminent need of languages to change for their gradual evolvement over the years, I can state that English language is a case study to prove how these changes have shaped its diversity and enabled the dominance of certain varieties above others. In the end of this presentation I expect you to understand why among all the varieties English offers, only the British and American English dominate. In my research I collected data from the English spoken varieties of these six countries and compared these varieties and their influence with one another, without approaching regional dialects. Lastly, this presentation reveals how language becomes a battlefield where the United States as the world's current empire and England as the former great empire are still in a constant competition, craving for dominance and prestige in the eyes of the world.

**Keywords:** dominance, language varieties, semantic, American English, British English.

**TOWARDS POETIC STYLOMETRY: THE CASE OF FREDERIK  
RRESHPJA AND NIZARRE QABBANI**

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Legacy of the poets, across languages and cultures, are highly reflective of their psycholinguistic profile and conceptual orientation about the real world. To explore the psycholinguistic nature about two poets (oriental and a=occidental poets), we used two computational tool to analyze their poetic output: LIWC and Sketch Engine. Results revealed that both Frederik Rreshpja and Nizarre Qabbani are frustrated and expatriated from their native societies at the verge of different cultural shifts. Rreshpja and Qabbani demonstrate similar passive tone, high authenticity, questionable clout and a remarkable analytical thinking. We recommend assigning our methodology in creating a universal psycholinguistic archive of poets all over the world.

**Keywords:** psycholinguistic, literary linguistics, poetic stylometry.

**MEANING-ORIENTED VERSUS FORM-ORIENTED TRANSFER  
IN TRANSLATION**

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This thesis is based on the study of translation, according to the second edition of Dr. Mildred L. Larson. This thesis focuses in translation studies, and after exploring the book of the professor, here would be introduced and presented some important points regarding the translation. The study highlights parts of this subject which are basically important to all translators. Issues that adhere to the training of these people, so to make their job in the way to achieve the perfect. For example, steps that must be followed in a project of translating, the approach between the translator and the meaning or the idea of the form and of the meaning during the process from one language to another, or the lacks that language creates, and so on. In addition, here, the lexicon needs to be emphasized, which I consider prominent in the professional life of a translator. Lexicon is a word that translators have a lot to discuss about and the inner of it is important to the translation study. For example, mismatching of lexical systems between languages, very discussed among translators, or the multiple senses of the words, figurative senses also, how to find the best equivalent, to go on with the typical problems that come out in finding lexical equivalents. According to this subject, a translator deals all the time with more than one language, and language as its lacks, that cause a lot of issues that need to be explained, discussed, to find the best solution so to be clear on what people communicate. The language is a system of signs where people encode and decode information. The translator should make a connection between two systems. There is still a lot to talk about, but as mentioned above those are some of the issues that are brought here.

**Keywords:** translation, form-oriented transfer, meaning-oriented transfer.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE PARENTAL ATTITUDES  
ON CHILDREN’S BILINGUALISM**

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Bilingualism is the topic of this paper, more specifically, the childhood bilingualism, as well as, the influential parental context in which children are raised. This is because of my personal experience about being bilingual Albanian/Italian. The aim of this work is to explain the concept of bilingualism, its advantages, clarifying the myths around it, and to show through the analysis of a research the benefits and importance of childhood bilingualism, not only at the intellectual level, but also at the cultural level, which makes Albanian children in different countries more sensitive and provides them with a more open mind compared to that of monolinguals.

**Keywords:** bilingualism, parental attitudes, advantages, myths, English/Italian-Albanian bilinguals.

**LOVE AND DEATH IN EMILY DICKINSON'S METAPHYSICAL  
POETRY**

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This research paper focuses on one of the most fascinating authors that are considered as one of the great geniuses of the nineteenth-century American poetry, Emily Dickinson. It is difficult to tell which movement she fits into, because she has qualities from both literary movements, Realism and Modernism but many other critics also remark that Emily Dickinson's style is essentially metaphysical. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate the relation of Emily Dickinson with metaphysical poetry in the ways she explores the profound areas of experience. Metaphysical poetry is concerned actually with the whole experience of man. Like the poetry of metaphysical school of poets, her poetry is a union of thought and emotion. Analysis of her work reveals that her love poems and those that treat the problems of time and eternity are metaphysical in style and content. Therefore this paper discusses love and death closely related to immortality in Dickinson's poems and letters.

**Keywords:** death, immortality, metaphysical poetry, love.

CAT TOOLS IN TRANSLATION

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Being a student of English I have been asked many times to translate different types of texts for friends and not being a professional translator, I have always had the need to use tools and technologies resources for help. But in my mind has always been a question: *How and when should I use all these tools and how efficient are they?* In this paper, I will try to give answer to these questions. I will start with a brief analysis of the importance of translation technology in different spheres in modern life, the history of machine translation and different approaches to structuring the computer application related to translation. Further on this thesis we will see the technology available today for the translators and their impact. As everything else, there will be advantages and disadvantages of using these translation tools. Finally, in the paper I will show practical comparison of machine and human translation, an analysis made and some conclusion related to it.

**Keywords:** translation, technology, human translation vs. machine translation, advantages and disadvantages.

**ATTACHMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ATTENTIVENESS  
AND CONCENTRATION AN APPROACH TO PEDAGOGICAL  
MEASURES**

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Above the examination and discussion presented in this paper stands one question: Is a high attentiveness in a certain situation (in a school context) the key to successful mastering this situation? To answer this question the focus was set on the definition and distinction of two concepts attentiveness and concentration. These two concepts were then brought into correlation with the operation of attachment patterns in stress-causing situations. To examine this, an experiment exemplifying a test situation in school has been conducted. The experiment was conducted to assess the influence of a secure attachment pattern on attentiveness and concentration which in turn influence the performance of the child in the stressful situation. The results of the experiment were then brought into correlation with the other in this case not examined attachment patterns. Finally, implications for the handling of test situations in school were drawn from the results and form an approach to potential pedagogical measures.

**Keywords:** attentiveness and concentration, students.

**FRIENDSHIP IN “HUCKLEBERRY FINN”**

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This research paper discusses the theme of friendship in Mark Twain’s *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Written in 1884 *Huckleberry Finn*, accounts at the same time for Twain’s concern with the problem of creative independence and with freedom and integrity. Between these two, Twain frames the story of young boy, Huckleberry Finn, who soon finds himself caught up between two worlds, that of children and that of adults. The choices he will have to make later are moral choices, not to be sorted out through adult reasoning, but through childish “naivete” and truthfulness. The theme of friendship stands exactly between these two worlds and also embraces the choices Huck will have to make. In this paper I will try to explain some of the patterns of friendship that we find in the novel and how they contribute to the discussion of this theme and of the novel itself.

**Keywords:** friendship, independence, freedom, integrity, choices, society.

**GOOGLE TRANSLATION AND OTHER TRANSLATION  
MACHINES: A WAY OUT OR AN OBSTACLE IN THE REAL  
TRANSLATION?**

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In recent years, research as well as software applications have been concentrating on Machine Translation (MT). This is due to many factors, the most important of which is the increasing need to create online communication between different parts of the world and between people speaking different languages. Translation between two languages, which are distant and have different structures, e.g. Albanian and English, poses a challenge for linguists who aim at developing a system which could contribute towards more accurate Machine Translation. In this project we have performed an assessment in order to analyze the performance of tool in handling the legal text on two main levels, the lexical and the syntactic respectively. An error analysis is also furnished on both levels by categorizing the errors under the levels. The lexical level breaks into polysemy and homonymy, legal doublet, and legal adverbs. On the other hand, the syntactic level includes problems of morphological parsing, concord and modality. The overall assessment shows that the system is not feasible in the field of legal translation as such practice is characterized by paramount precision that Google Translate fails to achieve.

**Keywords:** Google translation, machine translation, language switch, semantics.

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**BULLYING**

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This public speech is about an important problem of schools named bullying. First of all I introduce myself and I begin talking in general words about what bullying is and how it has affected me as a person. So in it you find a personal experience and how I dealt with it and became what I am now. The reason of its creation is mainly inspiring students believing in themselves and not being affected by the words and actions against them. Every obstacle is for forcing and not for defeating us. Stop bullying!

**Keywords:** public speech, bullying, personal experience, inspiring, defeating

*Book of abstracts*

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