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“VENGEANCE OF YENNY’S CASE”: ROSSETTI NAMING THE PROSTITUTE

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Abstract

The weakest, most broken and demoralised of society were deemed ‘The Great Social Evil’: the hapless prostitute, historically criminalized and shunned, was ruthlessly disaffiliated through Victorian hypocrisy and hysteria. With unrivalled belligerence, the ‘fallen woman’ is diminished and estranged to a sub-species, and treated as barely human. Patriarchal capitalism as the causative invariable in prostitution, intensified during nineteenth-century industrialisation, when the capitalist mindset determined to generate social and economic stability at whatever human cost. Subsequently there developed a social environment that was autocratic, intolerant and singularly manipulative of the individual across the board. An artificial moral binary was generated to repel all strains contrary to the patriarchal status quo: all diversity was held to be counter to the stipulated norm and perceived as subversive and castigated. The female ‘Other’ was mercilessly categorised and allotted identity conditional to fulfilment of designated sexual role. The prostitute was the female ‘uncontained’, the dangerous transgressor and therefore a threat, if only in principle, to patriarchal ideology. Victorian defence of the prostitute though not absent, existed in a vacuum devoid of social culpability, so that the causative influences of poverty, the drive of masculine appetite and oppression went largely unaddressed as prejudicial to the establishment. This paper will consider the issue of the prostitute as revealed within the confines of the Pre-Raphaelite painter/poet, Dante Gabriel Rossetti’s lyrical poem *Jenny* (1870). While the oddly fluctuating reception of the prostitute as both *perpetrator* and *innocent victim* complicates the argument, an unexpected elevation of the ‘whore’ to equality with the Victorian lady, will be shown to reveal a troubled substructure of masculine fragmentation. While the commodification of female sexuality necessarily urges a Marxist-Feminist reading, an additional New Historicist approach will also be deployed in order to explain the incongruity of opposing sentiments in the representation of the prostitute.

Key words: Binary Opposition, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Nineteenth-century Poetry, Pre-Raphaelite, Prostitute, Victorian

THE IMPACT OF FEEDBACK FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT: CASE OF SECONDARY FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

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Abstract

Kazakhstan primary and secondary education has been updated since 2016. Due to it the forms of assessment is changed to 'formative and summative assessment'. It is known that the most powerful single moderator which enhances achievement is feedback. I decided to reveal whether the assessment, in particular feedback formative assessment, gives its results after the reformed educational standards in our country. The focus of this article is using survey method and interviewing the secondary foreign language teachers to identify the impact of feedback to the learners' achievement. Moreover the most effective feedback tool in promoting learning from teachers' perspectives will be discussed in this paper.

Key words: feedback, formative assessment, tool, foreign language.

ATTITUDE FEATURES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL GROUPS TO SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

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ANNOTATION

Introduction. The article is devoted to the problem of the peculiarities of the attitude of representatives of various professional communities to the possibilities of dispute settlement by mediation. The relevance of the study is due to the need to take into account the characteristics of the profession of the disputing parties in determining the strategy and means of resolving the dispute.

Materials and methods. An analysis of the texts of scientific publications on the research problem has been undertaken. A sociological survey of representatives of the professions of a teacher, a doctor and a soldier was conducted. A rigid type questionnaire was used, including 12 questions aimed at studying the respondents' cognitive, emotional and behavioral attitudes to dispute resolution.

Research results. There are identified features of subjective image perception of the world by various professional groups, due to the specific features of their professional activities and the interpersonal relationships that correspond to them. Theoretically substantiated the interrelation of the characteristics of professional environment and the attitude of the personality of a professional to dispute settlement. The analysis of the basic conceptual units of the study: attitude, dispute, professional community. Considered the concept of "profession" and highlighted aspects that characterize its social character, as well as examples of classifications of professions in domestic and foreign psychology. Substantiated the possibility of developing mechanisms for resolving disputes among representatives of various professional communities. Identified the prospects and further directions of research on this issue.

Discussions and conclusions. The analysis of the concept of "attitude" made it possible to single out the essential aspects of understanding the phenomenon and determine in which way it is necessary to study the attitude of the individual to mediation and dispute resolution.

Based on the results of an experimental study, there identified and characterized the characteristics of the respondents' attitude to professional disputes and the possibility of their settlement. It is shown that a person's belonging to a certain professional community influences his attitude to different aspects of reality. There are differences in attitudes to dispute resolution among representatives of different professional communities. Revealed the features of relations among military personnel, teachers and doctors.

Key words. Mediation, attitude, professional community, dispute resolution.

SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION: A VERITABLE INSTRUMENT TO CURB INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Peace is one of the necessities of life especially in Nigeria. The country which was once known for her peaceful disposition, contributing to peace missions and sending relief to other countries is now counting her losses as a result of insecurity in the unfolding scenario life of innocent citizens are daily lose in their numbers, colossal damages are done to infrastructure, energetic youths resort to kidnapping, arm robbery, ritual killings, rape and cultism as a means of lively hood. Since unemployment is the major challenge facing them. National development are scarified on the altar of insecurity since national focus and huge resources are spent on curbing the menace of insecurity and matters there to it has therefore become very pertinent that Nigeria has to go back to the basis in other to find solution to rampaging problems, social studies education therefore becomes a veritable instrument in the national effort to bring an end to this unfortunate malady due to its citizenship and value orientation. As a field of study that inculcates virtues like love, peace, hard work, team-spirit, self reliance, human rights, respect, for elders and other peoples view among others. If teachers and parents will guide youths on these values in a way that they grow with it, insecurity will be curbed to a minimal. Therefore this write up highlights concept of social studies, its philosophy, goal and the implications as well as recommendations.

Key words: insecurity, peace. Unemployment, youth empowerment and value orientation

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF (NON)DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES IN POST-YUGOSLAV STATES: A COMPARISON OF YOUTH IN MONTENEGRO AND SLOVENIA

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Abstract

Democratic consolidation largely depends on the prevalence of a democratic political culture among the masses. The aim of our study was to examine democratic orientations and their links with conventional political participation among youth in two post-Yugoslav countries, Montenegro and Slovenia. These two countries share similarities but also differ in many economic, social and political-institutional characteristics. We analysed national youth survey data from 2018, using two representative samples of 14–29-year-olds. Social tolerance, pro-authoritarian attitudes and three types of conventional political participation were examined. Results indicate that around half of Montenegrin youth (47%) believe abortion is “never justifiable” (11% in Slovenia), while 59% believe homosexuality is never justifiable (12% in Slovenia). Furthermore, in Montenegro 35% agree that “under certain circumstances dictatorship is a better form of government than democracy” (21% in Slovenia). On the other hand, self-reported future voter turnout is higher in Montenegro (82%) than Slovenia (73%), as is the frequency of working for a political party (8% in Montenegro vs. 4% in Slovenia), and willingness to take on political functions. Multivariate regression models adjusted for sociodemographic and socioeconomic variables indicated that in Montenegro, socially intolerant and authoritarian youth are more likely to vote, and authoritarian youth are more likely to be active in political parties. While in Slovenia tolerant youth are more likely to vote, they are – similar to Montenegro – less likely to be active in political parties, and authoritarian youth are more likely to be active in party politics and to take on political functions.

While our results indicate between-country differences in the prevalence of democratic attitudes and behaviours, there are striking similarities in the links between democratic orientation and participation; specifically, in both countries more non-democratically oriented youth are more likely to be active in conventional politics. Implications are discussed in terms of how self-selection and institutional selection mechanisms by the formal political arena, especially by political parties, may present an obstacle to further democratic consolidation in both countries.

Key words: democratic attitudes, social tolerance, authoritarianism, political participation, voter turnout, political parties.

TEACHING LEGAL ENGLISH TO LINGUISTS: LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE

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Abstract:

Legal English is a specific language within a language. Due to globalization and internationalization processes legal relationships are constantly evolving; hence the development of legal English as the main language of international relations, trade and commerce.

It seems obvious that legal English differs from general English in that legal language abounds in culture - and legal system- specific terminology, special grammar rules and vocabulary and concepts. Therefore, fluency in English does not necessarily mean a good command of legal English.

Evidently, legal professionals, especially the ones operating in an international environment, are supposed to have a certain level of legal English proficiency.

However, this article focuses on non-lawyers aiming to acquire legal English skills and discusses the experience of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies of Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia) to teach legal English to students majoring in linguistics and translation studies.

Indeed, mastery of legal English is essential not only for lawyers but also for translators and interpreters working in a multicultural legal environment. This is due to increase of supranational legislation, development of international law resulting in a growing number of international agreements and conventions and other patterns of interaction between legal cultures. Those factors along with the rise of English as the major legal language require skilled legal translators and interpreters who are able to translate texts into English and produce texts in legal English.

Therefore, legal English training should not be conducted solely at law faculties but also at those educating prospective translators/interpreters.

In order to provide a full picture of the ways to teach legal English in the leading Russian universities I am going to give an overview of available coursebooks by authors from the law faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University and the International Law faculty of MGIMO University (Moscow State Institute of International Relations).

TRANSLATION OF REALITIES IN LITERARY WORKS FROM RUSSIAN TO ENGLISH AND ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

Birth, growth and development of a language, is associated with the development of the society in which it is used. Every society creates its own culture and way of life that have differences between them and sometimes these differences can be essential. Changes can be related to specific objects, cultural factors and elements of everyday life, which are unique features for certain societies. This unique feature, in translation, are called "realities". Numerous studies have paid great attention to the translation of these realities from the source language to language translation by re- dimensioning the important role of these language units in the inter-communication and intercultural process among peoples. In the end, we can say that it is in the hand of the translator to choose what the best way to translate the realities is. He should pay attention to not be lost in long sentences of explanations, to take care about preserving the author style, and of course to find the best way to transmit the main meaning from the original to text to the readers of translation text by putting himself in the position of the translation readers.

Key word: Translation, Similarities and non-similarities language unit; cultural differences; Realities; Untranslatability – Translatability

Theme/Session – Linguistic, Language

THE PERFORMANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE m-Learning AND e-Learning PLATFORMS IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The focus of this study is the performance, implementation, benefits, resources, and differences between the m-Learning and e-Learning platforms in the advancement of higher education, namely the performances of these two digital platforms in the Foreign Language departments in the University of Prishtina. In these departments, these two digital variations have been incorporated into the learning process in the form of student utilization of online information and resources at anytime. MLDs (mobile learning devices) have proven to be a worthwhile investment in students who aim to study foreign languages.

Another important subject which will be scrutinized in this work is the e-Learning platform. This digital system is structured, formal, and limited with regards to time. It includes online learning via student access to large screens. The e-Learning platform is also applicable and efficient in the foreign language departments, especially in the recitation classrooms.

These platforms in the foreign language departments of the University of Prishtina have come to be associated with motivation, dedication, concentration, efficiency, comprehensive incorporation of teaching units, and lastly, success in results and speed of the foreign language learning process.

YOUTH AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: COUNTERING RACISM AND ISLAMOPHOBIA THROUGH SPOKEN WORD POETRY

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Abstract:

In an interview with Jimmy Fallon, British-Pakistani Muslim actor Riz Ahmed shared a spoken word poem titled "Sour Times" in response to the Charlottesville shooting of August 2017. He explained that "Sour Times" was written over ten years ago, but disheartenedly admits that it has become increasingly relevant today. Given the current unsteady social climate, young Muslims face constant disenfranchisement and uncertainty. As a result, Muslim youth, such as Ahmed, derive inspiration from artistic movements such as the Black Arts Movement and hip-hop activists. This paper will discuss the emergence of a Muslim voice through the adoption of spoken word poetry as a public mode of art to address Muslims' social and political concerns, and publicly reclaim their constantly scrutinized identities. This paper will emphasize the intersectionality between the Black community and the Muslim community in order to trace a logical link between the two historically targeted groups. Looking at specific spoken word artists such as British-Pakistani Riz Ahmed, Ethiopian-Canadian Boona Mohammed, and Syrian-American Amal Kassir, this paper will argue that Muslim youth's use of spoken word poetry is a global artistic endeavour that acts as a mouthpiece to urge discussions regarding social justice issues.

Key word: Islamophobia, Muslim Youth, Popular Culture, Social Justice, Spoken word poetry