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Comparison Between Offline and Online Teaching in a Turkish Language

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Abstract

In the wake of the global pandemic, the need for having an alternative method for education grew considerably. Globally, institutions had to embrace distance learning and begin online classes to ensure their students' education was not interrupted by the pandemic. This study was done to observe the differences in students' achievement in online and offline groups to help Turkish language educators determine which method brings more positive results to students. The study was done in Nurorda school in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan with 60 participants from the 7th-grade class in a Turkish Language class. The students were in two groups, 50 students in the offline format while 10 students were in the online format. The students were taught for 5 weeks and in the 6th week, a final exam was conducted to test students' understanding. The scores of the students were obtained and an Independent Sample t-test was conducted to determine if there is any statistically significant difference between the two methods. The study found that there is no statistically significant difference between online and offline modes of instruction because our t-test was $0.083 > 0.05$ after the analysis was done. Both methods were found to express the same results when it comes to students' achievement and were both equally effective in enhancing understanding and comprehension of the topic in Turkish language education.

Keywords: Online education, offline education, Turkish language class, student achievement

Anglicisms as a consequence of vocabulary change – reasons for use and their stylistic function

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Abstract

The Language is a subject to constant change, which primarily affects the lexical level of any language, since lexis must always adapt to new communicative and cognitive tasks. The product of this change undoubtedly includes the very frequently discussed anglicisms. The intention of this paper is to explain the reasons why it is precisely the lexical level that is most affected by the change, and also to point out the problematic nature of the use of anglicisms in the German language. In this paper, a definition of the term anglicism is provided, and the reader is introduced to various types of anglicisms. These include conventionalized anglicisms, anglicisms in the process of conventionalization, and citation words, proper names, and cognates that are used only occasionally. Then, the reasons that lead to the use of anglicisms in the German language are analyzed. In the last part of this article, the stylistic functions of anglicisms are listed, which include, above all, the novelty effect and learning effect, the coloration and also the pragmatic and communicative value of what is said or written.

Keywords: Vocabulary change, anglicism, types of anglicisms, stylistic functions of anglicisms

Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour of secondary school students during online learning at home in the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the physical activity and sedentary behaviour of secondary school students participating in at-home virtual learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ) used in the study was randomly sent out using the social media platforms to 173 students in Bangkok between 12-18 years of age from February 1-15, 2021. The self-reported questionnaire was voluntarily filled out without any compensation and a response rate of 72.3% was achieved. The time spent on each activity per day, including but not limited to work, travel, and recreation, was analysed. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), it is recommended that children and adolescents spend at least 60 minutes per day performing moderate to vigorous physical activity, and limit sedentary behaviour to no more than 2 hours per day. Per the 2016 Thailand Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth, 23.2% and 21.8% of Thai students followed the WHO recommendations regarding Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour, respectively. Findings from our study illustrated that only 15.2% of participants met the WHO recommended requirements for either Physical Activity or Sedentary Behaviour over the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, only 3.2% of participants met both requirements. Comparing our result with the 2016 study, the amounts of Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour substantially decreased, by 34.5% and 30.3%, respectively. Action should be taken to promote daily physical activity among virtual learning students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, Online Learning, Secondary School Student, Adolescent, Global Physical Activity Questionnaire

The historical context of the birth of neo-Albanianism, a reformist tendency

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Abstract

This article aims to concisely point toward an approach marginally delivered by scholars known otherwise as, Neo-Albanianism or Neo-Albanian movement of the '30s in the early 20th century. This is a period in which the already realized historical need of establishing the Albanian state, necessarily protected the inspiration towards the making of Albanians. As Aurel Plasari says in "Counter-World of Branko Merxhani", Merxhani appears as one of the most representative configurators and galvanizers of the social and philosophical thought of the Albanian intelligence of the '30s. Merxhani's merit lies in the fact that he tried to orient Albanian social and political thought towards the western way in general and towards positivism in particular, precisely at the period when the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and the Marxist ideology was rapidly spreading in the international spiritual environment. This article provides a brief overview of Branko Merxhani's ideas and his positivist approach to many social phenomena in Albania in the 1930s, such as the idea of the change of Albanian society, the role of philosophy and science as a promoter of transformations, the role and the interrelations between the individual and society and so on.

Keywords: neo-Albanianism, positivism, Albanianism, collective feeling, social change, reform movement

Vehicle Periodical Technical Inspection Reform Challenges in Georgia

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Abstract

In the article we are discussing process of mandatory periodical technical inspection of vehicles in Georgia. Particular attention is paid to the evaluation of the effectiveness of the current e-program, the analysis of problems related to the program, corruption risks and etc. The article provides a way to solve the problem, which is mainly based on running an e-program and setting up a proper monitoring system.

In order to maintain the PTI system in accordance with modern standards, it became necessary to create an e-software. Initially, according to plan of state structures, the e-program should be one for everyone, which would include the existing periodical technical inspection centers in the program, would connect them with the executive structures, and finally would create a unified information system.

The creation of the e-program was defined by the following circumstances:

1. Submit inspection results online to avoid manipulation by inspectors and reduce the risk of corruption
 2. Creating a unified e-database for the production and analysis of statistics
 3. Providing access to the database for law enforcement and supervisory services (MIA - Police, MIA - Service Agency, Accreditation Center, Land Transport Agency)
 4. Consideration of successful international practice
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Expenditure patterns of elderly households in the European Union

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Abstract

The contribution of the submitted paper is the analysis of structure of consumption expenditure according to COICOP consumption purpose. The reference group were the households of the elderly – with at least one person aged 60 years or over. The paper examined the expenditure of observed age group with focus on the following twelve categories: food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, clothing and footwear, housing costs, household equipment and routine maintenance, health, transport, communications, recreation and culture, education, restaurants and hotels and miscellaneous good and services. Moreover, the financial behavior of seniors was analyzed with regard to geographical, political, social and economic aspect. The data were obtained from the Household Budget Survey, which evaluates household budgets at the national level and focuses primarily on consumer spending. The analysis covered all EU countries, except for Great Britain for the last round of data collection, which was in 2015. The results showed that the most important items in the consumer basket of elderly are housing expenditures as well as catering expenditures – the basic items necessary for life. The remarkable fact is, that pensioners spend the smallest part of their expenditure on education, while their expenditure on alcoholic beverages are on average 11 times higher, e.g. in Romania it is the highest – 47 times. Data for 2020 have not been published yet, but the addition is expected in the first quarter of 2021, what would allow us to further processing and comparison of the most recent data.

Keywords: financial behavior, consumption, elderly, COICOP, Household Budget Survey.
