

Folklore In Elementary School Textbooks

Nevrije Ismaili¹ and Mensur Neziri²

Abstract

The purpose of this topic is to highlight the usability, role and impact of folk creativity in the textbooks of grades 1 - 5. Considering that students from the first grade to the fifth grade are constantly confronted with folk creations, it is important that to know what impact they have on children's lives, in various social, pedagogical, cultural, psychological aspects, etc. We will also address the aspect of how these creations are suitable for the age and psycho-cognitive aspect of the students. But one thing is certain, that they predominate in useful instructions and teachings, through which various vices and weaknesses are reprimanded, and on the other hand, good human habits are praised and supported. Therefore, these creations have always served and will continue to serve in the future for the education of children. Folklore creativity is very present in school textbooks, in its various forms, such as fairy tales, riddles, proverbs, folk songs, lullabies, folk games, etc. Therefore, we have tried to treat these creations from the perspective of how they are presented to students. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how popular creativity is used and whether this subject is sufficiently included in school textbooks from grades 1-5.

Keywords: Folklore, Elementary School Textbook, Fairy tales.

INTRODUCTION

The art of the people is the most special creativity, the most talented, the most genius of its kind, which has been preserved and passed on for centuries by the mouth of the people. These fugitive creations depend on the situation in which the people found themselves. This spiritual creativity gives us an almost accurate overview of the spiritual life of a people, looking at it from the social, economic, family, mythological, canonical, interpersonal and moral aspects. Despite the breadth of this topic, the paper is more focused on folklore in primary education texts, from grades I - V. In primary education, folklore is very present, in its various forms, such as in fairy tales, fairy tales, riddles, proverbs, folk songs, proverbs, lullabies, folk games, etc. Therefore, the sources of our children's literature should also be sought in our popular folklore. Bearing in mind that this creativity is very rich, we have decided to make a collection about how much it is used in reading texts, how much these texts influence their education with a sense of patriotism, bravery, high moral virtues and how suitable they are with their psycho-cognitive level, etc. These creations will be treated from the perspective of how they are presented to the students.

Folklore in Textbooks

There are many types of folklore for children, but in the books of Reading I-V we have included the following genres: folk songs, fairy tales, fairy tales, riddles, proverbs, proverbs, lullabies and folk games. So in this paper we will deal with this very topic, how these types of folklore are used in reading books.

Folk Tales

Oral prose is highly developed. It comes in different forms. One of its most widespread and well-known forms is undoubtedly the fairy tale. A fairy tale is a fictional story, full of fantasy and whimsical elements in the subject through which the thoughts and dreams of humanity are presented in an allegorical form. Fairy tales are the joy of children, many authors have said. Through them judgments are given about life, about happiness, about good and bad, about beauty and ugliness, about people's aspirations, etc. In them, good always triumphs and the hero, after many efforts and vicissitudes, finally reaches happiness. So they have an optimistic spirit and a happy ending. In addition to fairy tales, we also have some shorter creations which we call fairy tales. Even fairy tales, like fairy tales, always end with an interesting conclusion to the narrative, and this conclusion is also the

¹ University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan, Email: nevrie.ismaili@uni-gjilan.net

² University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan, (Corresponding Author)

moral element for which the fable was created, which has put the positive and negative figures in conflict. So each ending of the fairy tales ends in some popular proverb or some advice with permanent life value. These creations are attractive and well-liked by everyone, especially children.

Folk Songs

Albanian oral literature, in addition to many other genres, is also rich in folklore songs, folklore creations which, in terms of their artistic value, in terms of thematic diversity, in terms of content and rich meaning, do not lag behind other literary creations. oral.

Lullabies

Lullabies are oral literary values, intimate poetic creations created by mothers or grandmothers, who, with the warmest human love, sit by the cradles and sing to their children.

Folkloric Games

The care of the people for raising children is also expressed in folklore, where they occupy a special place and for them there are various games which they accompany all the time. In these games we have the opportunity to clearly investigate the psychology of children, their intelligence, humor, fantasy and inventiveness. In short, games are a very important tool that affects education and knowledge of the environment that surrounds them and socialization with others. We have experienced games as a special folklore creation since childhood in the environments where they were displayed.

Proverbs

The word proverb or proverb means an opinion of the people expressed in a few words. Proverbs are generally short sayings, which live in the mouths of the people for centuries and show the wisdom (knowledge, wisdom), as well as the long life experience of the layers of the people. Our people have created some of their own expressions for the word proverb, such as proverbs, old words, ancient sayings and sayings of the people. But we have documented them as early as 1635 in the dictionary of Frang Bardhi, who collected 113 proverbs from all the years of Albania.

Riddles

Children's folklore also includes riddles (otherwise: riddles or kashelashas). They have a fun character, resemble logical problems and are aimed at children. They are metaphorically constructed questions by means of which it is sought to find the thing or phenomenon that is implied. They are among the most original creations and aim at the mental development of the child, as they require him to make simple analyzes and syntheses, based on feelings, perceptions and experience gained in life. In them, as in proverbs, the wisdom and wisdom of the people that is inherited from generation to generation is reflected.

Reading Texts from Grades I-V

Early education is the most important period of human character formation. Earlier, folklore was part of education in every home, where grandmothers used their free time to show the little ones a lot of this creativity. Folklore can be taught today in schools, more specifically through reading books, where students are more familiar with oral creativity and with authors who have collected and published folklore. The reading texts for grades one through five contain a little of each genre of folkloric creativity, but not to the desired extent. The first, second and third grade books are elaborated by the author Arif Demolli, and the fourth and fifth grade books by the author Xhevat Sylva.

The subject is chosen very carefully, the texts are very adapted to the age and psychophysical abilities of the students and they are of a high artistic level. In the five books we have noticed that there are many different types of folkloric creativity, which we think this abundant folkloric subject is quite shot. But in the following we will talk separately about each text, the advantages and disadvantages they may have.

First Grade Reading

In the reading of the first grade we have poems, stories, fairy tales, folklore songs, riddles, stage plays, proverbs, etc. In total we have 10 folklore creations, from Albanian folklore. From them we have four proverbs, five fables, and one riddle.

Then we also have folkloric creations, where the first folkloric work that comes across is an Albanian fairy tale with the title "Wolf and Dog". This fairy tale is very beautiful and very accessible for students of this age. As usual the main characters are animals and the whole story is built around them. This tale teaches us that it is better to be in our place and be free than to ask for more and live tied and enslaved. After this Albanian fairy tale we have another fairy tale by a foreign author Xorxh Web Dasent entitled "Why does the bear have a cubel tail". This tale is also very beautiful with a very good message. Children learn from this story that they should always be careful of cunning people and that they should not believe everything they tell them. This tale takes into account that children are very young and can easily fall prey to the influences of various malicious people. Then we come across a newer fairy tale, which was created by the well-known author Xhevat Beqaraj, entitled "The Fox and the Rooster". This tale is a little different from the others because it is presented in verse. This fairy tale beautifully woven by the author highlights the cunning of the fox, but on the other hand, we also have the wise rooster who had raised his coop higher so that the fox wouldn't come and eat it. Then we have a fairy tale by the famous author Hilda Bousel entitled "Fairy shoes". Here the author has addressed the topic of charity and teaches us that we should always help people in need. And at the end we have an Afghan fairy tale entitled "Three vintages from a tree". This old tale teaches us that regardless of the external appearance, one should value wisdom very much, and that we should always think of our descendants and not just ourselves. Proverbs used in the second grade reading book are:

Better to die free than to live in chains.

Be faithful - do not trust anyone.

Don't leave today's work for tomorrow.

Who works - eats.

Good exalts you, evil shames you.

Even the singing bird does not forget its nest.

Blessed is the man who lives with his hands!

Good friend, in difficult days.

So, as can be seen in these proverbs, the author has selected these proverbs on the following topics: freedom, loyalty, work, kindness, hometown, health, friendship. And in this book we come across some riddles which I will present below:

He looks exactly like a gentleman:

With a white shirt, black suit.

And although he lives by the sea,

he hasn't seen a beach, he hasn't eaten a lemon.

(Penguin)

All the growths goes to the neck

(Giraffes)

Wherever he goes, the house goes with him.

(Turtle)

He has a shirt - he is not a beggar,
neither shepherd nor traveler...
right there, like a good parent,
carries children willingly.

(Kangaroo)

Iron head, rabbit's feet

(Car)

Author Demolli, being a good connoisseur of children's psychology, presented illustrations for each riddle on the same page where the riddles were found, in order for the children to find them more easily. We know that the cognitive aspect of children is not very developed at this age, so this idea of pictures in the book was very accurate.

Second Grade Reading

In the reading of the second grade we have 20 folklore creations summarized from Albanian folklore. From them we have five proverbs, five fables, six fairy tales, three folk songs, and a riddle. From this it can be seen that a balancing of folklore types has been done. Proverbs used in the second grade reading book are:

The book is the best friend.

Motherland and mother are not forgotten.

The house of the Albanian - of the friend and the traveler.

Don't leave today's work for tomorrow.

Cleanliness - half of health.

Who dares - wins.

Whoever makes a hole for another, falls into it himself.

White money for black days.

Woe to him who spends more than he earns.

Do the right thing and throw it into the sea.

From these proverbs we see that the author has taken some of the key aspects of the formation of the right personality. From these proverbs, second grade students learn that the book is a very good friend of theirs, then mother and homeland are mentioned as the two most sacred things for every person, where in the proverb they are given an important place these two things. Then we also touched on the aspect of hospitality, where according to the proverb the home of an Albanian is always open for friends. Another very important aspect is also stated in the penultimate proverb, which talks about purity. Bearing in mind that children are growing up, they should acquire the habits of body cleanliness from an early age. Then we have the proverb that mentions the bravery, the courage of man, because truly he who dares will win. The aspect of etiquette, money, saving is also addressed.

Next we have 5 tales. The first fairy tale is "The Ant and the Pigeon". This tale teaches us about kindness, where in this case the ant, even though it was small, returned the favor to the dove.

The next fairy tale found in the reading book is titled "The Donkey Who Wanted to Be King". This fable teaches us more about the stupidity of the donkey and on the other hand the cunning of the fox. We should always be open about life's challenges and we should act by first thinking carefully about what we are going to do. The next tale in the book is a tale by the author Aqif Malaj with the title "The Squirrel's Intelligence". In addition to the oldest folklore tales, the author Demolli also took from the newest ones. Even in this tale, there

is talk about the intelligence of the squirrel and even the fox, which is known to be very cunning. This is one of the rare tales where the fox loses.

In addition to Albanian authors, Demolli has also collected fables from foreign authors, such as Aesop, in his book. He took the fairy tale entitled "The Woman and the Chicken" where the woman's greed is emphasized. And as always the one who asks for a lot is left with nothing, so it happens in this tale with a very powerful message for students.

And the last tale is an Albanian tale which carries a very good message for everyone. It is called "The King and the Cockroach" and it teaches us how to save.

Even in the fairy tales, the author has taken some of the most popular fairy tales, both Albanian and foreign. In this case, we will mention them and the messages they transmit to students. We have the fairy tale "The Farmer and the Wolf" where, according to this fairy tale, children receive the message that they should never deceive anyone because the truth always comes out. Then we have the humorous folklore tale "The lost mirror" where the characters of the tale do not know what the mirror is. Then we have a tale by the author Xhabid Bushati entitled "The snake, the box and the syllig" where this tale tells us about human behavior, where the poor boy does good, the snake repays him with good, and in the other case when the poor boy does bad, the snake also repays him worse. Then we have the other Albanian fairy tale "Chupa who poured roses from his mouth". This fairy tale teaches us that the right always wins in the end, even in our case where the kind-hearted sister manages to marry the prince in the end. Then we have the fairy tale by the author Andersen with the title "Ugly Little Rosaku". This tale teaches us that we should not value others by their appearance.

And at the end we have the well-known fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm "Ehhitura". In the fairy tale, we are presented with an orphan girl, without a mother, who suffered a lot and was abused, but in the end it all paid off because she married the prince. In the book we also have some very beautiful Albanian folk songs: "Dumba moj dumba", "Bird, bird laraman", "You flowers, all as you are", "Grape, grape, o babush...", "Red, red..." Even the part of the illustrations is presented in the texts where each unit had the corresponding illustration that was connected with the relevant topic.

Third Grade Reading

The reading of the third grade has a total of 20 folklore creations. From them we have seven fairy tales, six folk songs, fourteen proverbs, two riddles and two lullabies. In the fairy tales in the third grade reading book, it was about helping each other, we have the fairy tale "The Horse and the Donkey". This tale teaches us to always help others when they need it. And that helping others is the highest human virtue. Next, Demolli has selected a tale by Leonardo da Vinci with the title "The cockroach and the grain of wheat" which tells us more about saving and leaving for future generations. Then we have the folk tale "The golden apple" where according to this tale we get the message that cleverness always triumphs. This has also been seen in the case of the king and the peasant who cleverly manages to win the golden apple. Then we have a German fairy tale entitled "The Bear and the Peasant" where in this tale, as in most fairy tales, wisdom triumphs. The villager manages to trick the bear with his wisdom and saves himself. Then we have a tale by Vasil Xhaçka entitled "Rain and Flower" where from this tale they get the message that anger is not a good characteristic of people. We should not hold grudges for anything, but we should help others as much as we can. Then we have a satirical tale by the author Ferit Lamaj entitled "The flower and the cane" where according to this tale we should never be proud or brag about something, because everyone has their own place and role. And at the end we have a new fairy tale, without an author, which is called "Letter". This tale tells us about the importance of wood, and how paper was created. Therefore, we must preserve and cultivate the forests. In the book, the author has also included 6 folk songs, some of them are Albanian, some are Arbëresh and English. The first song that comes across in the book is the Arbëresh song "the beautiful More", a song that makes you miss your homeland. Then we have a popular song for children called "Crow, crow, nakatorra" where it is sung about the fallen teeth, which were thrown to the crows with the thought that they would bring a new one. Then we have the beautiful folkloric song "Summer is gone, summer has come", this song is sung for the spring season. Then we have the folk song "Sewing" used to be sung when mothers sewed some old clothes and put them in the wood, with the thought that they would drive pests away from the fields and livestock. And finally, the author has selected an English

folk song for our little ones to read. The song is titled "Meri had a lamb" where this song shows Meri's love for her lamb and vice versa.

Then the author has selected some proverbs for third grade students. They are:

Patience - salvation

Love your country like an eagle's nest.

Man without freedom is like a fish without water.

Toska e gega - tree from a branch.

Language is preserved where it is written.

Two hands for one head, head for the motherland.

Stone, stone becomes a wall - wall, wall becomes a fortress.

Talk a little and listen a lot.

A lie has short legs.

Do good, find good.

Play the legs to play the teeth.

He who works is happy.

The child is the joy of the house.

The book is a good friend,

That reveals many secrets,

It's a light in the dark,

And in solitude - pleasure.

Uiliam Shekspir

So, as can be seen in the proverbs section, the themes of patience, homeland, freedom, language, background, work, lies, kindness, work, children and finally the book are touched upon. Demolli has also selected a proverb from Sherkspiri who presented this proverb in verse. In this book we came across two lullabies which I will note below:

Whiter than milk

Nina nana, oh my daughter,

whiter than milk,

given milk,

better than the flower.

The sky grows oak and grass,

uncle and aunt grow willpower.

Nina nana, oh my daughter,

You shine like a ray of heat!

Fourth Grade Reading

In the reading of the fourth grade, the authors have tried to highlight the main Albanian figures. They are presented as heroes and as highly respected persons by our people. But this time, unlike the characters of the third grade reading, we have these characters: Gjergj Elez Alia, in Rushi Ramabaja's story entitled "What did Gjergji say". In this story, Gjergj Elez Alia is presented as a hero of legendary folk songs. There he speaks to the people about freedom, which is more precious than anything, even life itself. Then Skanderbeu is also mentioned in Ismail Kadare's poem entitled "Portrait of Skanderbeu". There, Kadare extols the heroism of Skanderbeg, who was thrown by the Ottoman armies, both day and night, taking them by surprise and always reaping victories. And in a poem by Ernest Koliqi titled "Saint George" one of the Albanian holidays is presented which is still celebrated today. The poem describes the celebration of this very dear holiday because it marks the beginning of the revival of nature.

In this edition, there are only 10 folklore creations. Here it is noticed that the new author has paid little attention to the inclusion of folklore creativity in this publication. This time the author has given more space to proverbs, then we have a folk tale, three fairy tales, two folk songs, and a riddle. We will mention those that are included and their messages.

The proverbs recorded in this book are:

Language unites the nation.

The stone weighs more on its place. (Shkoder)

Better in our straw than in foreign cotton. (Bajgore-Kosovo)

Apples to apples. (Kosovo)

An Albanian, wherever he goes, never forgets his country. (Kosovo)

The horse leaves in the mud. (Shkoder)

Drip with two bitters: tobacco and brandy. (Prizren)

Freedom is not bought, it is earned. (Ferizaj)

It is spoken twice in the mill, once in the spear. (Shkoder)

Who smokes when young, regrets in old age, (Vlora)

A vice that ripens, does not go away. (Kosovo)

The beauty of man is the behavior in society. (Vlora)

Craft does not leave you without bread. (Korca)

Time is gold.

So, as can be seen from these proverbs, many important topics have been touched upon, such as language, country of birth, foreignness, bad habits, patience, calmness, people's behavior, craft and time. As in the readings of the first, second and third grade, in this reading, these topics are mainly addressed, which are a very good indicator for the creation of a strong personality in students. This book also includes three fairy tales, one of them is French. In the fairy tale "The sky was falling on the chicken's head" by the author Kotzki, collective fear, or as it is otherwise known, panic, is presented simply and beautifully. This tale teaches us that regardless of the situations that arise, we must not lose the ability to think. Among the other fairy tales in this book is the one entitled "Why doesn't the moon have a dress?" This tale shows us that we must adapt to situations and circumstances, be ourselves and not change. There we also come across a popular report with the title: "What do you do to yourself". This old popular proverb teaches us that we should never think bad of someone because it always comes back to us, as in the case of the old woman who wanted to poison the beggar but her son suffered. In this book we also have two folklore songs. One is a Nizam song entitled "Between two snowy

mountains". this song and all the other songs of the Nizams are full of family members' pain for their young men who joined the army, from which they often never returned.

Between two snowy mountains

Between two snowy mountains

remain a thin-brow brave man.

You were so wounded.

You were killed.

"O you ravens, who eat me,

don't eat my black eyes,

because I have a mother,

come out and cry

because i have a sister

goes and cries from hill to hill,

because I have a wife

comes out and cries.

Fifth Grade Reading

The reading of the fifth grade is made by Xhevat Sylja. Even in this book, as in the previous ones, I have noticed that the authors have tried to highlight the main Albanian figures. This time, the author has included in the book some works where the Albanian tradition is mentioned, more specifically in the text entitled "Albanian folkloric heritage", the author has given explanations about national clothes and myths and religious beliefs. We also have a text that talks about the Congress of Manastir, the importance and benefits that we as a people had from that congress. He also selected a poem by Jeronim de Rada entitled "Gjëma e Lekë Dukagjini for Skënderbeu" where the two brave men are described Albanians Lekë Dukagjini and Skënderbeu, and their heroic deeds for Albania. And finally, the author has selected the well-known legend "Rozafati" published by Mitrush Kuteli. Kuteli has presented the sacrifice of a woman who sacrificed herself and the wall for the construction of a wall.

There are a total of 15 folklore creations in the reading of class V. Unlike the fourth grade book, the author has used a little more works from folklore creativity in this edition, but not enough, considering the volume of the book and the capacity of the students. From them we have five folk songs, six fairy tales, two proverbs, a riddle and some anecdotes. These would influence critical thinking and students would work harder logically. Here we did not come across any lullaby, but in one place we have a request from the author to read the book "Lullabies and songs for children" but we do not know how much this request is fulfilled by them.

Among the folkloric songs, we have the songs about Mic Sokol with the title "Mic Sokol u pvlvlue" where they talk about his exploits and heroics. Then we have the folk ballad "This black

bird is singing". This song expresses the deep sorrow for the loss of relatives, and this pain was even greater when a young boy was killed, or if he was the only boy in the family.

Then we have two more work songs titled "Bluej, Bluej" and "My good one, white as a feather". In these two songs, the work that was done years ago is described, mainly agricultural work, people accompanied each work with a song.

Then we also have a song by the hoods titled "Why did you say goodbye to the first four". This song was accompanied by the well-known game of hoods or cups. Whoever won the game sang to the losing side. These

songs are very special, full of mocking words, often banal. The purpose of these songs is to measure the patience of the losers by the sneers.

And at the end we have a folkloric lyrical song entitled "Në me zënte mali mua". In this beautiful folkloric song, the popular singer teases the three most prominent creatures of man: mother, sister and wife, each of them expressing their love and deep sorrow for death in their own way.

Then we have some fairy tales. Sylva has selected for this edition the Albanian folklore tale entitled "Kokërmeli". This tale teaches us that we should always listen to what our parents say or we will suffer. It is also a tale with a lot of fantasy where the figure of the litota is used.

Then we have an Arabic fairy tale taken from the book "One Thousand and One Nights" which was translated into Albanian by Faik Konica. The tale is titled "The Tale of the First Seer and the Gazelle". This is a fairy tale with a lot of fantasy, where the hero saves Sheherzade from death.

In addition to the Arabic fairy tale, the author has also selected a Pakistani fairy tale entitled "The Maulvi and the Donkey". In this tale, the influence of religion can be easily observed, where the word Allah is also used in one place. Even in this tale we have many fantastic elements where the donkey turns into a man. In the continuation of the book, we come across some Albanian proverbs such as the following:

Win today and eat today!?

Fist after fist, but start in August.

Cheap stuff, it doesn't turn out well.

Look at the job, not the gun.

Stone, stone becomes a wall.

The friend of danger is known.

April, sow.

Where does the grass and the pearl come from?

A good word is worth a lot.

When you dig a new well, don't cover the old one.

When you make a new friend, don't forget the old friends.

CONCLUSIONS

The importance of folklore creativity is indisputable, therefore its inclusion in school textbooks should be even more present. In this study, we have addressed the importance and the great role that this creativity has in the socio-educational development of children. Folkloric creativity is very important to be as present as possible in our texts, primarily because of its educational character. It helps us a lot with sound education, starting from the creations that have the theme of respect for the elderly, politeness with the people who help us, but also giving help from our side in cases when others need it, we educate the younger generations. . All of these folklore genres mentioned above are covered in the first through fifth grade readings. The other importance of learning folklore creativity is the work education which is quite expressed in folklore creations. Therefore, children learn from an early age the importance of work in their lives, how we must work hard to have a brighter tomorrow. Another very important aspect is the patriotic motif, which is quite present in folklore creations. From an early age, children are introduced to popular heroes, their exploits, their heroics, and above all, the great love they had for the country. Another very important aspect in our folkloric creations is the moral that is conveyed to the students. Those from different types of folklore have the opportunity to receive the messages about a strong morality that a person should have. There they learn about the faithful, honest, hardworking, brave and just man. This diverse creativity also enables children to have fun. Students can read many satirical songs, many different anecdotes, fairy tales, interesting and humorous lullabies at the same time that make us laugh. From all that was said, the role and place of folkloristic creativity, both in us and in the peoples of the

world, is extremely important. big. Therefore, folklore is a precious treasure for the education and cultivation of education, morality and good human virtues, therefore it occupies an important place in school textbooks.

REFERENCES

- Demolli, Arif, "Leximi 1", School book, Prishtina, 2017
Demolli, Arif, "Leximi 2", School book, Prishtina, 2017
Demolli, Arif, "Leximi 3", School book, Prishtina, 2017
Syla, Xhevat, "Leximi 4", Textbook, Prishtina, 2017
Syla, Xhevat, "Leximi 5", Textbook, Prishtina, 2017
Mustafa, Myzafere and Zejnullahu, Adem, "Fabula", Albanian Institute of Prishtina, Prishtina, 2008
Pllana, Shfaqet, "Studime ne fushen e folklorit", Faculty of Philology, Prishtina, 2004
Shuteriqi, Dh., Bihiku, K., Domi, M., Bala, V., Kodra, Z., Sako, Z., "Historia e letersise shqipe I - II", Entity of Texts and Teaching Tools of Indigenous Socialist Province of Kosovo, Prishtina, 1975
Shala, Demush, "Letersia popullore shqipe", Organization of Texts and Teaching Tools of the Indigenous Socialist Province of Kosovo, Prishtina, 1974
Shala, D., Kajtazi H., Shkodra F., Halimi M., "Ninanëna dhe këngë e lojëra fëmijësh I ", Organization of Texts and Teaching Tools of the Indigenous Socialist Province of Kosovo, Prishtina, 1984
Zheji, Gjergj, "Folklori shqiptar", Mehmet Gëzhilli, Tirana, 1998.
Vladimir Propp, "Morfolojia e perralles", (translated and adapted by Agron Tufa), House of the book and communication, Aleph, 2004, Tirana.
Dr. Myzafere Mustafa, " Proza gojore- teksti dhe konteksti ", Albanological Institute of Prishtina, Prishtina, 2005.