**TOPIC: VISUAL PERCEPTION AND LINGUISTIC SKILLS IN CHILDREN AGED 4-7 YEARS OLD .**

**Msc Brixhilda Lilka,**

**Faculty of Education and Philology.**

**Department of Education.**

**University "Fan S. Noli"**

**Korçë, ALBANIA**

**Email :** [**lilkabrixhilda@yahoo.com**](mailto:lilkabrixhilda@yahoo.com)

**Laura Agolli**

**Master’s in Public Administration with a specialization in Healthcare Administration**

**Oakland University**

**Rochester, MICHIGAN**

[**lagolli@oakland.edu**](mailto:lagolli@oakland.edu)

**Msc. Rriollza Agolli**

**Faculty of Education and Philology**

**Department of Education**

**University "Fan S. Noli"**

**Korçë, ALBANIA**

**roza\_ag@hotmail.com**

**ABSTRACT**

Visual Perception - is the process of obtaining, organizing and interpreting visual information, which requires sophisticated analysis of environmental factors, especially in contexts in which the factors are abstract, new, or detailed in circumstances when important visual information is obscured (McKenna et al., 2006). Language is the system of words or signs that people use to express each other's thoughts and feelings (Webster et al., 2006). The most simple explanation of why language and perception are inextricably linked is the fact that we can talk about what we perceive (Pylyshyn, 1978).

The main purpose of this research is to look at the correlation of visual perception in language skills in children aged 4-7 years. This type of research is quantitative, correlational and cross-sectional. In total, 95 children were randomly selected to participate in this study. Two tests and a parent questionnaire were used during the data collection.   
The first “PPVT-4” test (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test) was used to specifically measure receptive language in children, while the “Copy Task Design” test was used to measure visual skills. The parent questionnaire adapted by “Communication Cheklists for Children” was used to assess language skills in general. In the results of the correlation analysis we can see that visual perception has significant correlation with language skills r = .231, p <.05. So, the better the visual perception, the better the language skills (receptive language). However, the analysis of the T-test did not show significant differences between males and females in terms of language skills (receptive language). Males (average 8.65 + 3.03) and females (average 8.32 + 1.94), t = -.621, p = .531.

**Keywords:** Visual Perception, Linguistic Skills, Children, Receptive Language.