CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Social Science and Humanities Research Association

27th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 28-29 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

28-29 Dec 2017

Conference Venue

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

Email: info@gplra.org

http://gplra.org/

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Thitima Thongrutkumpol
English lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, St. Theresa International College, Nakorn Nayok, Thailand

Thitima Thongrutkumpol received her BA in Public Administration and MA in Language and Communication. She is an English lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, St. Theresa International College, Nakorn Nayok, Thailand. She is also the English lecturer at the Graduate School of Liberal Arts, Thai to Modern Communication, Kasem Bundit University, Bangkok, Thailand. She has been working as a guest speaker, trainer, and the judge of speech contest in the field of English teaching and learning. Her research interest includes EAP, ESP, and SLA. She is currently appointed as the honorary chief advisor of scholarly association Global Association for Humanities and Social Science Research (GAHSSR)

Preferred Topic for keynote presentation

"The Change of Language Using in Thai Elderly, Effects and Influences of Social Media in Thailand"

Samra Akram **GICICPLR1714051**	**Cruelty is Embedded in Ambivalence: A Study of Formal Stylistics Features of the poem Art is Cruel in the play "The Guilt"** **Samra Akraam** **Department of English** **University of Sargodha Mandi Bahuddin campus New Rasool Road** **Punjab, Pakistan** **Abstract** The purpose of this paper is to explore the significant stylistics features in the poem, Art is cruel in The Guilt. The Guilt is a play by Usman Ali. Ali is an eminent Pakistani playwrite. The objective of this study is to show that how formal stylistics features are used by Ali that help the readers to infer the meanings. This analysis covers different stylistics aspects such as phonological, graph logical, semantic, grammatical and lexico semantic patterns. These stylistics features reflect that Ali portrays sufferings and pains of persona in particular but the miseries of the artist in general who died in "qasam pursi". The researcher has used Linguistics description in order to interpret and suggest the significance of the poem that explores art is the waste land for persona in this land of "moors". Stylistics features are correspondence between thought and expression. The researcher explores, theme of violence is embedded with ambivalence through the use of figurative language. On the one hand, Ali captures cruelty and violence of the art and simultaneously he delves the constructive ability of the art that confers dignity. The poem is also analyzed under jackbson's poetic function of language in order to find out the process of poetic practice. Key words: Poetic function, qasam pursi, phonological, semantics, grammatical, lexico-semantic
Khaled Mohammed Ahmed Emran **GICICPLR1714056**	**The Effect of Teachers' Performance on Learning Spoken English in B.A English of Aligarh Muslim University** **Khaled Mohammed Ahmed Emran** **Department of Linguistics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.** **Abstract** As the fields of education differ, the teaching methods differ too. In the domain of language teaching, well-known methods like direct method, grammar-translation method, audio-lingual method, communicative language method, task-based learning, and immersion are maybe used in teaching. However, certain methods may not be sufficient for the development of spoken language. It is true that some methods apply to some language skills over the other, but the question here is that, are teachers aware of this issue? And, why most of the students graduate with no ability to handle a conversation. A language is taught and studied to master the process of communication, that is to say, communication is the ultimate goal of studying and learning the language. This paper answers such questions. It examines the characteristics that students would like to have in the teacher while they are being taught spoken English. Moreover, it also sheds light on the needs and the obstacles that face the students and teachers as will; consequently, proper teaching methods will be used, and the quality of the speech production (spoken English) will be improved dramatically. The data will be collected through a questionnaire that will be distributed to B.A student from the three levels at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh. A quantitative analysis will be implemented

through a statistical program. This paper intends to find out and bring some remedial suggestions to overcome these problems based on the outcomes of the study.

Keywords: Teachers performance, teaching methods, spoken English.

Dilek Turan Eroglu
GICICPLR1714058

Perfectness in Teaching

Dilek Turan Eroğlu
Anadolu University
Turkey

Abstract

Educating people is not an easy job. You need to know your audiences' needs, learning styles, learning barriers, learning strategies, motivational levels, desires etc. which are different than each other. Though the teachers try hard to get the best out of their learners and to reach their intended goals, it does not always guarantee the success or reaching the intended point. However, do the educators know the nature and learning styles of their learners? What are the learners' expectations? What makes them more involved and enthusiastic in learning? The aim of this study is trying to find out whether the students feel that their teachers know them well in terms of their learning styles which will put them to the desired destination or the teachers assume that they know their students' needs, motivation sources or learning types. To gather the data, a qualitative method has been used and interviews with the students were done to find out whether they feel they are understood well or not. The results are really interesting and worth listening.

Ihil Syukur Baron
GICICPLR1714059

The Effectiveness of Leadership Management Training

Ihil S.Baron
Department of Human Resources Management, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) Pancasetia, Jl. Ahmad Yani Km.5,5, 70248, Banjarmasin-South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Hellya Agustina
Department of Counselling and Guidance, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Achmad Yani Banjarmasin, Jl. Ahmad Yani Km.5,5 Komplek Stadion Lambung Mangkurat, 70249, Banjarmasin-South Kalimantan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The leadership is a process that can be equated with the production process in the production management system. The leadership process takes time and not something that happens all of a sudden. An interaction process will affect in leadership and depends on the situation, the quality of leadership, and the quality of its followers. The aim of this research is researchers want to see the effectiveness of Leadership Management Training for Middle Managers of PT. PLN (Persero) in Kalimantan Area, and it can specifically describe the differences in the field when they have attended before and after training hold. The differences in this study with previous studies is the training is more given about how leadership training will be the one of effective training to improve workers ability, whereas in this study researchers will see the direct effect of training given to the middle (assistant) managers on PT. PLN (Persero). Complex and complex issues are potential challenges to be solved by the person facing the problem. Therefore, everyone will try to overcome and solve the problem. By looking at and analyzing the situation and condition of a problem and the purpose it wants to achieve, one can use or find ways or approaches that can solve the problems it faces. To apply an approach to solving a problem

in addition to the approach used to solve the problem, it also depends on the perception of the problem at hand. After the training we can be concluded that there is a significant change between the initial conditions before being trained and the conditions after the training. This is supported by the ability and skills of the participants in following the lesson with various techniques or methods used by trainers and facilitators, such as: experiental learning through various games, and also the the-brief / discussion / review / reflection on each game do. Described that the participants are able to develop self-ability, improve and maintain the competencies studied, analyze a problem, develop an activity plan, and control the activities undertaken in each work unit so that the achievement of corporate objectives and human resources quality improvement.

Keywords: leadership and management, the effectiveness of training, systemics approach with visual and qualitative analysis, significant results before and after training.

Hellya Agustina **GICICPLR1714060**	**Counselling Skill Training for Family Planning Counsellor on Department of Training and Development at National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) South Kalimantan** **Hellya Agustina** **Department of Counselling and Guidance** **Faculty of Teacher Training and Education** **Universitas Achmad Yani, Jl. Ahmad Yani Km.5,5 Komplek Stadion Lambung Mangkurat, 70249, Banjarmasin-South Kalimantan, Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** We can conclude that counselling is a term used to describe a helping relationship. This study was designed to test counseling skills training which applied to family planning counsellor (PKB). Participants in this study were Family Planning Counsellors in South Kalimantan that identified by the training and development areas in National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) South Kalimantan. Participants are from civil servants, contract workers, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and other stakeholders.The design of this study used one group pre-test and post-test design that is O1 X O2. The reason for using this design is to define the target behavior before and after the training. Instruments in taking the data in this study came from the observation of psychologists who also became trainers in the training that was held. The results of data analysis using visual analysis and qualitative analysis. From two analyzes which conducted in this study is indicated that there is an increasing skill of family planning counselor south kalimantan in counseling. These significant changes are not only seen in the classroom but also visible when they are on duty in the field after training. Keywords: definitions of counselling, counselling skills training, quasi-experimental design, skills increased
Mohamed Abouzeid **GICICPLR1714061**	**Electronic Assessment of Writing Skills, Advantages and Obstacles** **Dr. Mohamed Abouzeid** **Department of Arabic Writing Studies** **College of Humanities and Social Studies** **Zayed University, 144534 Abu Dhabi, UAE** **ABSTRACT** E-learning have been trending in the past decade and it is more likely to spread and become mandatory in most of the educational institutions. One of the most challenging electronic teaching and assessing is writing skills. Discussions have been intensified between supporters and opponents of the Electronic Assessment of Writing Skills at Zayed University as this assessment

	is a requirement of the placement exams to obtain students' level in Arabic Language. The need to switch to electronic exams became more persistent as Zayed University is moving rapidly towards 100% paperless classes. This research will try to answer this question; is it possible to fairly assess writing skills electronically? And will try to provide a model for an electronic writing skills exam that can be applied for the placement exam. It is expected that the results would show limited possibilities to replace manually assessed writing exams with an electronic exam. It is also expected to provide a model for an electronic writing exam that assess many aspects of writing skills, while the need for a manually assessed portion of the exam would still exist. Keywords: writing skills, Arabic Language, E-Learning, Electronic Exams
Rommel Tabula GICICPLR1714063	Morphological Analysis of Ilokano Work-Related Terms in Agriculture Rommel V. Tabula Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak, Thailand Jess A. Ranga Mariano Marcos State University Batac City, Ilocos Norte, Philippines Abstract Language is the key to the culture of the people who speak it. It forms part in the day to day life of the people. This study aimed to analyze the linguistic features and sociolinguistic implications of Ilokano work-related terms used by farmers in a 'purok'. In obtaining the data, the descriptive ethnographic research design was used. A word checklist on Ilokano work-related terms was utilized as the primary research gathering tool. An in-depth interview, ordinary conversations and observations with the 25 key informants from 'purok' Capacuan, Batac City, Philippines were undertaken to purport the objectives. Results revealed that Ilokano work-related terms used by the farmers are items, concepts, and practices in farming which are classified as 'pangnagan' (noun), 'pangiladawan' (adjective), and 'paratignay' (verb). They are either independent words or terms that have affixations. The 'paratignay' is structured through affixation to the 'punget-a-ramot a balikas' (root word). The Ilokano 'paratignay' are either transitive, which needs prefixes ka- and i-, and suffixes -an and –en, or intransitive. The breadth and depth of the Ilokano work-related terms are find in their sociolinguistic implications that reveal the Ilokano culture and identity. Thus, these terms have special bearing to the socio-economic, socio-cultural and socio-religious aspects of the Ilokano people. Keywords: Language/Linguistics, morphological analysis, Ilokano work-related terms, linguistic features, agriculture
Abubakar Sadiq Abdullahi GICICPLR1714064	THE MODERATING ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING AND TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS Abubakar Sadiq Abdullahi Department of Business Education School of vocational and technical education Aminu Saleh College of Education, Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria ABSTRACT In all education system, the performance of teachers is one of the fundamental

	factors determining school effectiveness and learning outcomes. It is becoming worrisome to note that the performance of these teachers specifically in Bauchi state has taken a negative shape. Hence, this study examined the effect of training on teachers' performance and the role of organizational affective commitment. A survey research design was used and data were collected from 354 public secondary school teachers in Bauchi Metropolis by using using Newman et'al perceived training availability scale, Allen & Meyer's organizational affective commitment scale and Koopman's task performance scale. The study utilized hierarchical multiple regression analysis and the results indicated a significant positive effect of training on teachers performance. The results further revealed that organizational affective commitment has potential moderating effect on the relationship between training and teachers' performance among public secondary schools in Bauchi Metropolis. The study base the findings, therefore recommended for institution of training program on a regular basis. Also effort should be made to stimulate teachers' commitment to the various schools they work. Key words: Training, organizational commitment, performance, teachers and public secondary schools
Indah Agus Rahmawati **GICICPLR1714066**	**Narration of Women Moslem on WhatsApp Dating Agency: Discourse and Identity** **Indah Agus Rahmawati** **Sri Laksmi Paramitha** **Graduate Student of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities** **University of Indonesia** **Abstract** The rapid development of technology has made the spread of discourse getting viral. One of most spreadable discourse is in narration form that is usually dispersed by Whatsapp application. The application that allows user to create group and forum is used to form a dating agency especially to Moslem women. In this forum, there are so many narrations create either by the administrator or the member. One of the interesting narrations in the forum is the love experience told by the member of the conversation. This study describes the structure of love narration on the dating agency forum and identify the narrator's self construction in order to draw how Moslem women see the love story they experienced. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study with narration texts on story-telling session as the data. This research use discourse analysis of ethnopoetics, stanza, and verse analyze approach by Gee. The narration analysis theory is used to analyze the thread of sub-stories to get the motives that are the frame of the text. The motives then, are sorted by relating and comparing them. The result shows that there are three major motives namely, the desire to get married, family roles and self-surrender to God. This description portrays the position of the Moslem women in the society, family and religion. Keyword: discourse, narration, women, identity
Elsie Ong **GICICPLR1714067**	**A comparison of the emotional Stroop effect using word and facial stimuli** **Elsie Ong** **School Of Health Sciences,University Of Salford,UK** **Abstract** The emotional Stroop task is one of the most powerful cognitive assessments for investigating the relationship between emotion and cognitive processing. The

	most common stimulus type used in the task is words, yet results often vary due to the lexical feature of different word selections. Recently, there has been increased use of other types of stimuli such as pictures and faces, yet whilst there is research comparing the processing of words and faces, this has not extended to the effects of each stimulus type on the emotional Stroop effect. In the current study 26 participants completed two emotional Stroop tasks; one using words and the other faces. Stimuli were positive, negative, or neutral and in each trial participants were asked to respond to the colour of the item (red, yellow, green, or blue). Consistent with past findings, participants took longer to respond to negative stimuli compared to neutral, but this effect did not vary according to the stimulus type (words or faces). In addition, the emotional Stroop effect was larger using words. This suggests that whilst the processing of faces is important on a social level, it is much more difficult to inhibit the automatic response of reading a word. Keywords: Stroop effect, word processing, facial processing, emotions
Hamad Aldosari **GICICPLR1714068**	**The role of working memory in reading and listening comprehension in EFL college students** **Hamad Aldosari** **Department Of English, Faculty Of Languages And Translation,King Khalid University,Abha, Saudi Arabia** **Abstract** **This study investigated the functions of working memory in aural/oral comprehension in college students for predicting aural/oral comprehension. It seeks to determine whether or not there is a predictive relationship between listening comprehension and reading comprehension as a function of working memory span. Two groups of college reading students (30 male students and 22 female students) were presented a working memory measure, followed by aural/oral tests (Wechsler Individual Achievement Test 2nd Edition as the basis for the comprehension tasks developed for this study and the Woodcock Reading Mastery Test for reading comprehension. Working memory digit span, word span and sentence span tasks were assessed using the Wechsler Memory Scale. Experiment procedures included a one-week administration of working memory tasks (digit span, word span and sentence span tasks) before administration of listening and reading tests. In actual testing, participants were divided into a listening group and a reading group while they were presented the reading and listening tests orally by the researchers. During that time, students were completing the listening and reading comprehension tests in an e-learning lab where each participant had been tested individually for all memory and reading/listening tasks. Results showed that memory spans for digits and words varied to the good of digits. Principal component analysis showed that five latent factors were valid predictors of working memory span, and consequently, as good predictors of language comprehension. Multiple regression analysis showed that working memory span is a good predictor of both reading comprehension and listening comprehension.**
Christine Cezar **GICICPLR1714069**	**Polytechnic University Of The Philippines' Senior High School Students' Perception Of Effective Language Teaching In An Esl Classroom** **Cezar, Christine B.** **Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines** **Diaz, Yanice Coleen B.** **Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines**

	Manalang, Melvin T. Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines **Abstract** This paper aims to highlight the effectiveness of an ESL teacher in an ESL classroom in teaching the second language. It discusses different factors that can affect the language teaching-learning process like native language, learning style, technology and etc. In order to find out if an ESL teacher is effective based on the perception of senior high school students, through the discussion of the questionnaires prepared by the researchers; the perception of the students of an effective ESL teacher was revealed and concludes with recommendations. In summary, this paper intends to help the teachers improve their ways of teaching the second language that will help students to engage more in acquiring the language.
Sherrie Mae Rodriguez **GICICPLR1714070**	**Language Anxiety: Effects on Oral Performance of Selected Polytechnic University of the Philippines ABM Senior High School Students** **Ramirez, Angelica B.** Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines **Rodriguez, Sherrie Mae F.** Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines **Sta. Rosa Kennen Ivy J.** Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English, College of Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines **Abstract** In order to maintain social relationships, reach goals and find purpose, speaking is an important element to attain these aims successfully ergo should be prioritized. Inevitably, learners most of the time are experiencing difficulty on expressing themselves especially when they are obliged to speak in front of many people. This is a factor linked in having language anxiety. Other learners can handle it well, some are not. So this study aims to relate the language anxiety and how well the leaners communicate in English. Through random sampling method, 30 students from a class that contains 50 students of Accountancy, Business Management (ABM) strand in Grade 11 of Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) Sta. Mesa, Manila are selected to answer the exam prepared by the researchers and be interviewed afterwards. There are two sets of exam, the SET A is hard and took by the first 15 students and the SET B is easy and took by the other 15 students. This study proves that the knowledge in English students plays a big role on how they converse. In addition to this, the exam and its difficulty tells that test anxiety also affects the students' mindset over their speaking skills. Therefore, the researchers suggest that to have an effective language learning inside a classroom, the teacher must know the students' preferred learning styles, classroom procedures and should also be building a friendly atmosphere to make the students feel more comfortable in sharing their ideas.
Kristine Joy Servando **GICICPLR1714071**	**Reading Speed as a Factor of Reading Comprehension of Selected Students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines Senior High School** **A.Y 2017-2018** **Kristine Joy P. Servando**

College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education,Polytechnic University of the Philippines,Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines

Reynalyn A. Diaz
College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education,Polytechnic University of the Philippines,Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines

Atheena Nicole D. Tamayo
College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education,Polytechnic University of the Philippines,Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to know if reading speed is a factor of reading comprehension of selected Senior High students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines. After gathering all the data, the findings revealed that some of the students who read slowly got a high score in a ten items question to know their comprehension level. Most of the student who read fast got a low score, meaning, while they are reading, they did not really understand the text that they have read. There are also students who read in a moderate speed and at the same time, got a high score. It means that while reading the text, they retain the important detail on their mind to fully understand the selection. Majority of the students used their prior knowledge to relate on what they are reading. They relate the story in the book not just in their own experience but also in the movies that they have watched and to what they have seen in some magazines and articles etc. The researchers found out that students have different strategies on how they will understand a story.

Keywords: Reading Speed, Senior High School, Comprehension, Prior Knowledge

Andrea Sofia Catangay GICICPLR1714072	**Age as a Factor That Affects English Language Proficiency of Senior High School Students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines**

Andrea Sofia S.D. Catangay
Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila

Shaira Lea Joy S. Beleña
Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila

Kiara Mikaela D.C. Dela Cruz
Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila

Abstract

The main objective of the study is to find out if Age is a factor that affects English Language Proficiency of the Senior High School Students. The study was conducted in Polytechnic University of the Philippines. The study utilized the Descriptive Quantitative Research. Using Lenneberg's Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) which states that there is a critical age period when language learning is ideal and that if the learning do not take place before a certain age, it will be hard for the learner to acquire the language. A four-point scale with verbal interpretation is used by the researchers to evaluate the scores of the respondents. There are 4 or 40.00 percent of 17 year olds who got a score of 16-

20 which is Very Good. The majority of 17-year-old respondents obtained the highest score in the Pre-Test and ranks First. There are 6 or 60.00 percent of 17 year olds who got a score of 16-20 which is Very Good. This implies that the majority of 17-year-old respondents obtained the highest score in the Post-Test and ranks First. Overall, Age is not a factor of English Language Proficiency of Senior High School Students in the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Keywords: Language Proficiency, Age, Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH), Lenneberg, Verbal Interpretation, Pre-Post Test

---

Stephen P. Davis
GICICPLR1714073

Cloud Tectonics :
The Economics behind the Decline of Language Diversity in Thailand

Stephen P. Davis
Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, China
Department of Business Management, Linguistics

Dr. David W. Marlow
University of South Carolina Upstate, USA
Department of Languages and Literature

Abstract
The world's languages are disappearing at an alarming rate. Scientists estimate that around half of the world's languages will be moribund or extinct within the next century along with the unique worldview conveyed through each. This paper explores the underlying economic causes behind the decline in language diversity globally and in Thailand in particular. It further takes the position that attitudes and educational prerogatives which more directly influence language change are typically themselves preceded by economic conditions that ultimately drive and often predict the longevity and character of languages. Commonly, as in many developing nations, the demand for a common language to replace natural diversity has been driven primarily by urbanization, an increase in global commercial activities, and government policies which favor the efficiencies and opportunities of regional prestige language varieties. While understandable, these strong tendencies toward monolingualism are often met with apprehension and resistance as community members interpret the reduction of languages and dialects as a significant loss of cognitive and cultural diversity. Finally the paper explores the rationale and methods often employed for contextualizing, conceptualizing, protecting, and preserving language diversity in Thailand and elsewhere. Examples from a variety of regions and nations are used in exploring how linguists, governments, and community members might employ a variety of technologies and strategies in their efforts to promote linguistic autonomy and diversity in Thailand and abroad.

Keywords : Linguistics, language diversity, Urbanization in Asia, Economics, Globalization, Thai Languages

---

Galih Mediana
GICICPLR1714074

The Impact of Perception of Transformational Leadership on Innovative Work Behavior in Junior High Boarding School's Teacher

Galih Mediana
Department of Psychology, Gunadarma University
TB. Simatupang, Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT
There has been a national anxiety about the lack of learner's character. The lack of learner's character because the digress of noble values Indonesia nation. Education is attempt to creating knowledge for learner and a good ethic so that

	learner have a good character. Boarding school is a foundation that have a primary focus on build learner's character. Teacher plays an important role to the success of learner. Innovative work behavior that displayed by teacher can be a key of success to achieving goals. Transformational leadership can impact innovative work behavior. The research aims to find out the significance effect of perceived transformational leadership on innovative work behavior in junior high boarding school's teacher. Subject in this research are 70 junior high boarding school's teacher. To measure transformational leadership, used modified Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) from Bass (1985). To measure innovative work behavior using a scale developed by researcher based on dimension from Janssen (2000). This research used simple linier regression analysis technique. This result show that any significant effect between perceived transformational leadership on innovative work behavior in Junior High Boarding School's teacher in the amount of 9,1%. Keywords: Perception of Transformational Leadership, Innovative Work Behavior, Junior High Boarding School's Teacher
Leila Erfaniyan Qonsuli GICICPLR1714076	**A new method of teaching figurative expressions to Iranian language learners** **Leila Erfaniyan Qonsuli** **English Language department,Kashmar higher education institute,Iran, Kashmar** **Abstract** In teaching languages, if we only consider direct relationship between form and meaning in language and leave psycholinguistic aside, this approach is not a successful practice and language learners won't be able to make a successful relation in the real contexts. The present study intends to answer this question: is the teaching method in which salient meaning is taught more successful than the method in which literal or figurative meaning is taught or not? To answer the research question, 30 students were selected. Every ten people formed a group and three groups were formed. Twenty figurative expressions were taught to every group. Group one was taught the figurative meaning of every expression. Group two was taught the literal meaning and group three was taught the salient meaning. Then three groups were tested. After analyzing data, we concluded that there was a significant difference in mean grades between classes and the class trained under graded salience hypothesis was more successful. This shows that traditional teaching methods must be revised. Key words: Teaching, Graded Salient Hypothesis, Figurative expressions, Language **Words in Generative Grammar** **Leila Erfaniyan Qonsuli** **Assistant Professor, Kashmar higher education institute** **Mostafa Bahraman, Assistant Professor, Kashmar higher education institute** **Abstract** Chomsky is one of the most prominent contemporary scholars and linguists who, according to many, revolutionized linguistics. Since 1957, when his first ideas were expressed, so far, there have been some changes in theories. In this article, we observe the views and opinions of Chomsky, focusing on words. We found out what his initial view was about words and what his view is now. Then, we found that in order to economize his ideas about language, words have become more and more focused, and his syntax-oriented views have turned toward words. Key words: Chomsky, Words, Linguistics, Morphology

Language Input in Children's Early Language Development through Imitation A case of Ammara Altaf Al - Farizi's Language Development

H. Ishak Fariz S. Pd
Department Education of English,Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University (UNTIRTA),Tangerang, Indonesia

H. Ishak Fariz S. Pd
GICICPLR1714081

Abstract
This article is based on research conducted to explain and review how the influence of language input from the family and the immediate environment on the development of the language of the child, in particular through imitation. The subject of this research is a child named Ammara Altaf Al - Farizi. The data obtained and displayed in this study were collected when she was 5 years old. The research method used in collecting data was using a limited-longitudinal method. Data collection is obtained through direct verbal and non-verbal interaction, recording, and making notes on language development. The language input given by the Ammara family is crucial to the development of the first language. Because Ammara parents and families use Indonesian to talk and communicate with Ammara. Thus, Ammara also obtained and responded in Indonesian. Parents and their immediate environment tend to introduce words and teach them to speak by asking Ammara to imitate what they say, not only that her parents also give her some songs, so Ammara understands and can pronounce and / or comprehend the basic vocabulary usually used or taught her parents can also imitate it. In other words, at an early age, language input has a huge contribution to the child's language development. And one effective way to improve the language development of children is by imitation. Keywords: Child. Language input, Language Development, Imitation.

Hi Friend : A Smart Online Application To Reduce The Number Of Suicidal Case As A Result Of Depression

Farhandika Muhammad
GICICPLR1714082

Farhandika Muhammad
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Citara Tri Utami
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Arini Meronica
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

RM. Reza Imaddudin
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Asep Wahyudi Sudirman
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Tendri Septa
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Dwita Oktaria
Faculty of Medicine,University of Lampung,Bandarlampung, Indonesia

Abstract
World Health Organization (WHO) declares that depression becomes the main causes of mental health problem in the world. Around 300 million people who suffer this mental health issue. In the year of 2012 World Health Organization declare that number of this case from Indonesia is around 10.000 case in a year.

	This problem happen because the knowledge about depression symptoms and how to treat depression still not enough and be accompanied the low support from government about this mental health issue. So its important to start talkin about depression prevention for reduce the number of suicidal case as a result of depression. We propose to create an online smart application "HI FRIEND" as a form first aid for people with a symptoms of depression or the other mental illness. An Initiators organize a few content that would be help for people who suffer mental illness especially depression, such as Consultation, Talking with friend, Inspirational sharing, and Call for emergency. We hope with this kind of application, we can reduce the number of suicidal case as a result of depression and bring around the society for being open minded about this mental health issue.Keyword: Depression, Suicide, Hi Friend, Smart Application
Dr.G.Bhaskar **GICICPLR1714083**	**A Study On Psychological Attributes Relating To Social Networking Use Among The College Students Of Sri Venkateswara College Of Engineering And Technology(Autonomous) Chittoor., Andhra Pradesh** **Dr.G.Bhaskar** **Affiliation: Professor In Management,Sri Venkateswara College Of Engineering And Technology(Autonomous),(Svcet),Chittoor-517 127. Andhra Pradesh.** m to build social network or social service among people who share interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections. A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his or her social links, and a variety of additional services. Social network sites are web-based services that allow individuals to create a public profile, to create a list of users with whom to share connections, and view and cross the connections within the system. Most social network services are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. Social network sites are varied and they incorporate new information and communication tools such as mobile connectivity, photo/video/sharing and blogging. Online networking services are sometimes considered a social network service, though in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual-centered service whereas Online networking services are group-centered. Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, pictures, posts, activities, events, interests with people in their network. The main types of social networking services are those that contain category places (such as former school year or classmates), means to connect with friends (usually with self-description pages), and a recommendation system linked to trust. Popular methods now combine many of these, with American-based services such as Facebook, Google , LinkedIn, Instagram, Reddit, Pinterest, Vine, Tumblr, and Twitter were widely used worldwide; There have been attempts to standardize these services to avoid the need to duplicate entries of friends and interests. A study reveals that India has recorded world's largest growth in terms of Social media users in 2013. A 2013 survey found that 73% of U.S adults use social networking sites.
Marie Grace A. Gomez **GICICPLR1714085**	**Mapping Out Disability in Urban Poor Communities:** **Toward Development of Relevant Educational and Psychosocial Programs** **Marie Grace A. Gomez, Ph.D.** **University of the Philippines-Diliman,,Philippines** **Abstract** **Methodology** **The quantitative portion of the study consisted of administering various**

	instruments to identify the red flags of disability to 436 school-age children aged 5 to 8 years old in three urban poor communities. These serve as a screener. Frequencies and ANOVA were utilized to describe the data. Confirmatory diagnosis is done by medical specialists. The qualitative portion consisted of interviews and series of focus group discussions aimed to determines needs and perceptions in order to develop relevant psychosocial programs. **Research Outcomes** It can be noted that majority (28.37%) of those sampled have potential physical disability, followed by intellectual disability (25.12%) and multiple disabilities (14.42%). It is noted in the informal assessment that there were physical impairments noted (shorter limbs, uneven length of legs, etc). Cerebral Palsy is also classified under physical disability in this research. Those with chronic health impairment are children who have lumps that are deemed to be a symptom for cancer. The parents are not aware of disability and have not sought for medical advice regarding their children's condition. Material needs noted were assistive devices and equipment. Non-material needs consisted of giving understanding and unconditional positive regard to the children with disability.**Future Scope** It is recommended that a nationwide baseline study be created that could help identify educational and psychosocial needs of children with disability**Keywords** Disability mapping in urban poor communities, prevalence of disability, psychosocial programs for urban poor
Reyland A. De Sierra **GICICPLR1714053**	**A Stylistic Analysis of Ibálong** **De Sierra, Reyland A.** **Member, Samahang Tagapagtaguyod ng Edukasyong Pilipino (STEP), Philippines** **Roxas, Erika James R.** **Member, Samahang Tagapagtaguyod ng Edukasyong Pilipino (STEP), Philippines** **Abstract** This research paper aims to stylistically analyze the English translation of the Bikol epic poem Ibálong by Dr. Merito Espinas in order to identify the dominant stylistic features which aid in interpreting the text. Related studies include stylistic analyses of poem, short stories, speeches, songs and novels. The researchers chose the poem with 240 lines and 60 stanzas; since there is limited number of studies dealing with long texts, and few discourses about the poem are written and published. The study offers a systematic theoretical framework based on the theory of Leech and Short with consideration of the levels of language. The poem is read intensively and is analyzed based on the "Checklist of Linguistic and Stylistic Category." The dominant stylistic features in the text are simple vocabulary, denotation, nouns, verbs, nouns with diacritical marks, semantic fields, parallelism, declarative sentences with simple structure, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, third person pronoun as cross-references, parallelism, antithesis, rhythmic structure, alliteration, simile, metaphor, unique writing system, conjunctions as linkages, lexical repetition and fictional elements. The researchers conclude that these stylistic features play an important role in describing the setting, characters and events and contribute to the organization, uniformity, uniqueness and authenticity of the Ibálong. Keywords: Stylistic Analysis, Ibálong, Bikol epic poem, theory of Leech and Short and levels of language

Nicholas Doran GICICPLR1714054	**Measuring Students' Interest in English Discussion Classes** **Nicholas Doran** **Language Centre,Rikkyo University,Tokyo, Japan** **Abstract** Creating interesting lessons is often a clear goal for teachers in their lessons which, despite their best efforts, can remain elusive. This paper will provide insights from psychological research into what exactly interest is and what makes something interesting by examining novelty-complexity appraisals. Subsequently, a survey study of learners' attitudes will be conducted to determine which activities in English Discussion Classes Japanese learners find interesting or otherwise. The various strategies which learners in these classes employ to cope with uninteresting activities (Interest-Enhancing Strategies) will also be investigated. Finally, suggestions for how to make pedagogical activities more interesting will then be made by focusing on survey findings and insights from re-search. Key words Interest novelty-complexity appraisals, Interest-Enhancing Strategy
Dr. Ashok Bhattacharya **GICICPLR1714055**	**THE LOSS OF BALANCE: BURNOUT** **Dr. Ashok Bhattacharya** **MD, FRCP (Psychiatry),Oakville, Ontario, Canada** **Abstract** Everything that works breaks and mental health professional works very hard from the moment they enter their training. Doctors are one of the most stressed of the professions, yet we are expected to be a model of health, wellness, and optimism. Burnout is the inevitable result of the imbalance of work and life outside of work. This presentation is a review of the current understanding of burnout and its effect on health professionals. **OBJECTIVES OF PRESENTATION** · Define burnout and distinguish it from other conditions such as depression and addiction. · Provide a brief history of the emergence and current relevance of burnout. · Burnout is a multi-determined condition caused by work/life imbalance, poor time management, and perception of job satisfaction. These factors will be discussed separately and dynamically to be able to formulate a unique personal assessment. · As healers, we are all role models of health and wellness. This talk examines and evaluates the level of burnout we may be experiencing, or recognize it in a colleague. Furthermore, the attendee will be able to analyze the effect of their burnout on their practice and the transmission of it to their clients. · The presenter provides a preventative approach to minimising burnout.
Robert Long **GICICPLR1714057**	**Minimal Responses in Gendered L2 Interactions** **Robert W. Long III** **Kyushu Institute of Technology Institute of Liberal Arts, Department of Foreign Languages Kitakyushu-city, Japan** **Abstract** For Japanese, the prevalence of minimal responses in gendered discussions highlights a serious sociolinguistic issue. Japanese youth view such encounters

and relationships with the opposite sex as problematic, difficult and unpleasant. Thus, youth will often provide minimal responses and attention in their gendered interactions. The data for this study is based on the Longitudinal Japanese University Student Corpus (LJUSC); the interactions for this corpus were between two Japanese women and three different groups of Japanese males. The women spoke only in English, one-to-one, for 10 to 15 minutes to each male one time a week for three weeks. This study (which focused on data based on the first group of males, a total of 23 interactions) explores the use minimal responses in gendered L2 discussions between Japanese. Research questions focused on the possibility of significant differences in the kinds of minimal responses each gender used, what was the overall percentage of minimal responses regarding the total number of words, and as for issues of agreement or disagreement, were there any significant differences between the genders in how minimal responses functioned? Results showed that there were important differences found between males and females with uh-huh, oh, yeah, and in one-worded replies. As to how the genders expressed agreement or disagreement, males used yeah almost four times as often than females, and yes almost five times as often than females. Males also showed four times more agreement than females and only twice as much disagreement than females; however, males expressed disagreement twice as often than females. For both groups, minimal responses made up a total of 10% to 24% of the discourse. The results indicated the differences in how genders communicate and the need for EFL/ESL education to help students to be more productive in their interactions.

Keywords: gendered interactions, minimal responses, hesitation phenomenon

The role of the Language Laboratory in Learning English as a Second Language in a University Context

Shavindra Chandradasa
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences and Technology, University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka

Dimuthu Jayawardane
Faculty of Management and Finance, University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
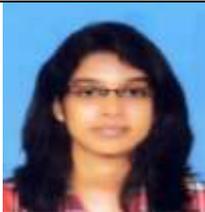
Shavindra Chandrada
GICICPLR1714077

Abstract

Within Sri Lankan university context learning English as a second language appears to be a controversial topic for many decades. As per university students, English is not just a language but also a cultural component, a symbol of power and class, jewel of the upper class people and a threat. Thus, it was really a difficult task for most of the language teachers to divert these passive learners into active and energetic language learners. In that sense language laboratory was established in the University of Ruhuna, Faculty of Science to get the best use of technology in the process of learning English. More significantly, students continued to attend English classes eagerly than before and the teacher too found the change as stimulating. Hence, this study was designed to analyze the role of the language laboratory in learning English in order to come out with a deep discussion. The closed ended questionnaires were distributed among 150- Science students. Further, 30 students and all the teachers who worked in the faculty of Science were interviewed. Undoubtedly, the research denoted outstanding findings. Essentially, the lab was a great motive, which motivated even the backward language learners to enjoy the learning atmosphere. The students love to be in the lab, which provided them relaxation, exposure to authentic language, confidence, individuality, interactions, immediate feedbacks, which were the prime expectations of second language learners. Language laboratory was proved the best place to practice listening and speaking. However, the data revealed that the laboratory

	was not successful in practicing reading and writing than the traditional classroom. This should be noteworthy. Actually, it was found that this was neither a problem related to the lab nor a matter with the students because it was a problem with the teachers who failed to implement creative lesson materials. Although the setting is novel, still the most important character is the teacher. Teachers' creativity, up to date knowledge, and selection of software will decide the attainment. Language lab is not a substitution for a teacher. Traditional classroom is not a dull place either that we should forget. Therefore, a balanced approach will make the language lab, an ideal strategy in the long-term success of the language learning process. Key words: Second Language, Passive Learners, Language Laboratory, Technology, Authentic Language
Orapan Sapabsri **GICICPLR1714080**	**An Analysis Of Gender And Status Affecting Conversational Interruptions** **Orapan Sapabsri** **Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand** **Ubon Dhanesschaiyakupta, Ph.D** **Kasetsart University, Sriracha Campus, Chouburi, Thailand** **Tipa Thep-Ackrapong, D.A.** **Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand** **On-Usa Phimswat, Ph.D** **Department of Western Languages, Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand** **Abstract** **Interruptions were conversational strategies can be used to achieve dominance in talk and to express as meaning power or solidarity in conversation. The purpose of the study was to analyze conversational interruptions between gender with different social status, including women were high, equal and low social status compared men in the talk show BeMyGuest sponsored by the Department of Public Relations. This study also aimed to analyze whether which type of interruptions, including intrusive and cooperative that gender with different social status use in the talk show. Five episodes with gender had different social status were selected to use for data analysis. The total 217 utterances were analyzed under Murata's framework (1994). The result reported that men interrupted in conversation more than women in the context that women were equal and higher social status than men, yet women were lower social status than men found women interrupted more than men. This results in last case do not support dominance approach on men dominated women in conversation. Besides, culture are considers as important factor, resulting in conversational interruptions differences.Keywords: Conversational Interruptions, Gender and Interruptions, Social Status and Interruptions, Dominance in Conversation, Power and Solidarity**

Listeners

Nene **Linguistics,Gaston Berger University,Senegal** **GICICPLR1714052**
Enzhong Li **Department Of Health Sciences,National Natural Science Foundation Of China,Beijing, China**

GICICPLR1714062
Vishali Meenrajan **Computer Department, Computer and Robotics Teacher,Academic Bridge Program, Qatar** **Foundation,Doha, Qatar**
GICICPLR1714075
Sulaiman Mansaray **Philips Computer Institute,Philips Computer System,Ghana**
GICICPLR1714084