CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Social Science and Humanities Research Association

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE

21-22 Dec 2017

Conference Venue

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

1

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Muna Balfaqeeh, Ph.D
Assistant Professor and Interim Chair of English and Communication
The Petroleum Institute: Part of Khalifa University for Science and Technology, **Al Zafranah - Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates**
Topic: Closing the loop: Reflections from Alumni Engineers on Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Dr. Muna A. Balfaqeeh received her PhD in Linguistics - Discourse Analysis of Arabic and English Media and Political Texts, and her Master's degree in Arabic/English Applied Linguistics and Translation, from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. She joined the Petroleum Institute in 2013 as a communication faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences.

In 2014 Dr. Balfaqeeh was appointed as the Director of the Academic Bridge Program and in 2016 was appointed as the Dean of Student Life. As the Petroleum Institute became part of the Khalifa University of Science and Technology (KU) in 2017, Dr. Balfaqeeh was appointed as an Interim Chair for the English and Communication department at KU. Prior to joining the English language and Communication Department, she worked as an assistant professor at the Department of Linguistics /TESOL at UAE University.

In the course of her career Dr. Balfaqeeh has participated extensively in a number of peer reviewed international conferences and published number of papers on political and media discourse analysis and language across genders and computer mediated discourse. She was also awarded two grants to investigate the development of academic language functions through the use of linguistic analysis tools for freshman year students.

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

2

Youssif Zaghwani Omar **GICICPLR1713051**	**Influence of English Language Acquisition on Bilingual Immigrants' First Language** **Youssif Zaghwani Omar** **Department of English, University of Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya** **Abstract** Children are born with a gift for languages, and they are ready to become bilinguals and multilinguals. People in most regions in the world speak at least two languages. It is estimated that almost half of the world's population are bilinguals. This study tries to find out the effects of acquiring English as a second language (ESL) on immigrants' mother tongues. Qualitative research method is used in this study, based on literature review, regarding second language acquisition and bilingualism, and interviewing three international families (three parents and seven children, who vary in ages from seven to fourteen). To find conclusions and submit recommendations, the following questions were posed: - What is the optimum age for acquiring L2? - What is the effect of acquiring L2 on children's L1? - What helps children acquire L2 faster and more effectively than adults? - When does language shift take place? The main objective of this study was directed to explore facts about bilingualism and the critical age for second language acquisition (SLA). Findings of this study show that the children who came to the USA before the age of nine are fluent speakers of English and poor users of their L1. In contrast, the children who came to the USA after the age of nine and the parents are not fluent speakers of English, yet they can use their L1 well. Findings show that the children who came in old ages and parents have language shift continuously. The data analysis show that younger children find difficulties in pronouncing some L1 sounds, and there is almost no language shift in their speech. In contrast to adults and old children, younger children speak English without thinking in grammar or structure. Based on the findings, some recommendations were presented. Keywords: language acquisition, bilingual, language shift
Asbah Razali **GICICPLR1713052**	**Personal And Interpersonal Factors With The Inclination To Relapse Among Drug Abuse** **Asbah Razali** **Dept Of Anthropology And Sociology, Faculty Of Art And Social Sciences,University Of Malaya,Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** **Abstract** This study aims to identify a relationship between the personal factor of coping; the interpersonal factors of familial, friend, and societal support and the inclination to relapse. This study involves 242 former drug addicts using the four sets of questionnaires of Inventory of Drug-Taking Situations, (IDTS) by Annis & Martin (1985); Coping Strategy Inventory (COPE) by Carver, Scheier & Weintraub (1989); General Self Efficacy, (GES) by Sherer & Maddux (1982) and Social Provisions Scale (SPA) by Russell and Cutrona (1984). The Reliability Coefficient of scales utilising the Cronbach's alpha analysis found all to them to be greater than .70. The correlation analysis for the coping factor, familial and societal support show a significant relationship with the inclination to relapse whereby the relationship strength is between r=.06 and r=.05. Meanwhile, the correlation analysis results show a significant negative relationship between friend

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

3

	support and the inclination to relapse. In conclusion, results show the importance of the personal and interpersonal factor in the problem of inclination to relapse. Therefore, further studies and research should incorporate the longitudinal design research method in order to expand on the results. Keywords: drug abuse; family support; societal support; coping strategies; relapse
Musa Saleh Ringim GICICPLR1713054	Teacher Competence As Correlate Of Students Academic Performance In Social Studies In Secondary Schools In Northwest, Nigeria **Musa Saleh Ringim** Department Of Social Studies, School Of Secondary Education: Arts And Social Science Programme, Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel,Gumel, Nigeria **Ibrahim Shuaibu Kwalam** History Department, School of secondary education, Arts and Social science programme,Jigawa State College of Education,Gumel, Nigeria **Abstract** This study assessed the impact of teachers' competence as correlate of students' performance in Social Studies in Junior secondary schools in North-west, Nigeria. The population of the study comprised all the Social studies teachers in junior secondary schools and JSIII students in the geo-political zone. The study adopted a Quasi-experimental methods, as well as multistage and judgemental sampling techniques. Seven states of the Northwest geo-political zone namely Kano, Jigawa, Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara, Kebbi and Sokoto served as primary cluster, out of which three (3) states (i.e. Katsina, Jigawa and Sokoto) serve as secondary cluster, with a total number of nine hundred and thirty (930) junior secondary schools. Out of the 930 junior secondary schools in the three states, ten (10) were randomly selected from each state, making a total of thirty (30) schools. 90 social studies teachers (comprising professionals and non-professionals) were selected using judgemental and random sampling techniques (three from each of the thirty schools). Out of two thousand seven hundred and fifty (2750) JSSIII students (in the thirty schools), three hundred (300) students were randomly sampled. The instruments used for data collection were: Teacher Rating Scale (TRS) and Students' Assessment Test (SAT). The TRS was meant for the junior secondary school Social studies teachers while other instrument i.e. Students' Assessment test (SAT) was administered to JS III students. Two categories of JSIII students were tested; i.e. those taught by professional (PST) and those taught by nonprofessional social studies teachers (NST) respectively, scores were recorded and compared with regards to differences in academic performance between the two categories of students. The data were analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and Independent t-test. The results of the findings revealed that; there was positive relationship between factors of teacher competency and students' academic performance in Social Studies in junior secondary schools. The study also revealed that there is significant difference in the academic performance between students taught by professional (PST) and those taught by Unprofessional social studies teachers (UST) while it indicates that there was insignificant difference in academic performance between students taught by males and those taught by female teachers. Three null hypotheses were rejected and the alternative retained. The study therefore, recommends among others: the need for teacher re-training, increase investment in teacher education,

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

4

	provision of basic instructional materials/educational infrastructures, as well as effective monitoring and supervision.
Olowodunoye Stella **GICICPLR1713055**	**Assessing The Roles Of Organisational Support And Emotional Intelligence In Predicting Job Demand In The Workplace** **Olowodunoye Stella** **Department of Pure and Applied Psychology,Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Nigeria** **Oluwatosin Seun Owolabi** **Department of Pure and Applied Psychology, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Nigeria** **Abstract** This study examined the roles of organisational support and emotional intelligence in predicting job demand among employees in the workplace. Two hundred and thirty one (231) employees comprising 118 bank employees and 113 health workers involving 112 males and 119 females participated in the study. Perceived organisational support was measured using Perceived Organisational Support Scale, emotional intelligence was measured using Emotional Intelligence Scale, while Job Demand Scale was employed to measure job demand as perceived by the employees. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was employed to test for relationship among the study variables. The results showed that significant negative relationship existed between perceived organisational support and job demand. In addition, emotional intelligence had a significant negative relationship with job demand. Furthermore, the result of the Multiple Regression revealed that only perceived organisational support negatively predicted job demand, but both significantly predicted job demand. The implications of these findings are that perceived organisational support and emotional intelligence are crucial in the life of employee to actually overcome the challenges of job demand in the workplace. Also, emotional intelligence on the part of employee is not enough to overcome the hurdles of job demand but perceived support from the organisation is also important. Keywords: Perceived organisational support, emotional intelligence, job demand, employee
Mali Praditsang **GICICPLR1713056**	**The Emotional Intelligence Of Lecturers Working In Three-Provinces In Southern Thailand That Are Experiencing Social And Political Unrest** **Mali Praditsang** **Faculty Of Education,Songkhla Rajabhat University,Thailand** **Abstract** The objective of this study was to gauge the level of emotional intelligence of lecturers working in three-provinces in southern Thailand that are experiencing social and political unrest. The subjects were 546 lecturers who worked in the University in Patani, Yala and Narathiwat province. The study found that their emotional intelligence was uniformly high; lecturers from Yala Province has the highest level of emotional intelligence (3.92) followed by lecturers from Patani (3.76) and Narathiwat (3.73). Among the five dimensions of emotional intelligence, motivation was the highest. Keywords: Emotional intelligence, lecturer, Patani Province, Yala Province, Narathiwat Province
Mehrdad Hajihasani **GICICPLR1713058**	**Individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder show higher levels of Sensory Sensitivity and Sensory Avoidance than control individuals**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

5

Mehrdad Hajihasani
Assistant Professor in counseling, Shahrekord University, Iran

Efatsadat Mahmoud Panahi
Master of Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad university Mazandaran, Iran

Abstract:
Aim: The present study aimed at investigating whether there is a significant difference between BPD sufferers and normal people on sensory processing components (i.e., Sensory Avoidance, Sensation Seeking, Sensory Sensitivity, and Low Registration). Method: BPD patients (N=30) and Normal participants (N=30) were selected through purposeful random sampling. Data was gathered using Brown Adult Sensory Profile Questionnaire. Findings: the results of MANOVA indicated a statistically significant difference between BPD patients and normal individuals on the components of Sensory Sensitivity and Sensory Avoidance (P<0.05). However, there was found no statistically significant relationship between the two groups on the components of Low Registration and Sensory Seeking (P>0.05). Moreover, according to the finding of the study, gender differences did not result in statistically significant difference between the groups on sensory processing components (P>0.05). Discussion and Conclusion: due to low neural thresholds, BPD patients show higher levels of Sensory Sensitivity and Sensory Avoidance than normal individuals.
Key words: Borderline Personality Disorder, Sensory Processing, Sensation Seeking, Sensory Avoidance, , Low Registration

| Nabila El Hadj Said GICICPLR1713059 | Digital Revolution in Language Teaching and Learning |

Digital Revolution in Language Teaching and Learning

Nabila El Hadj Said
Department of Foreign Languages, English Language,Naama University, Algeria,Tlemcen, Algeria

Abstract
The digital revolution is bringing about both opportunities and challenges for learning and instruction. It is fostering new teaching and learning approaches in the classroom while also taking us outside the confines of the school, opening access to diverse and distant sources of expertise and enabling us to customize learning, create new social networks, Using computer programs has recently caused language teaching and learning to undergo influential changes. Computer proved to be an instrument for those who are willing to learn a foreign language. It should be pointed out that technology has caused significant variation to every aspect of education. Even now, the many innovations of the digital revolution, multimedia (e.g., PowerPoint softwares) videos, etc., have affected on the way educators try to teach language. The present study investigates the way the use of computers affect and improve EFL's grammar learning. The researcher has chosen two groups of EFL learners among first year English students at Naama university and divided them into experimental group in which Powerpoint slides were included, and control group in which the traditional method was used. Then, a grammar test consisting of 20 multiple-choice items were constructed on the basis of the contents of the university syllabus. Grammar proficiency tests were given to groups to assign their level of grammar knowledge and to statistically control any differences between them at the beginning of the study. This study attempted to investigate whether there is a difference between the performance of the two groups, experimental group who learned through new technological methods and the control group who

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

6

underwent the traditional ways of teaching grammar. It must be stated that the findings of the study showed that using technology is a suitable tool to teach grammar to students.

Key words: Grammar learning, technological methods, multiple choice test

The Multiplicity of Voices for the Sake of a Liberating Voice

Nadjia Boussebha
Department of Foreign Languages, Faculty of Languages, Literature, and Arts,University Center of Naama, Algeria

Abstract

Bringing Dalit literature to wider audiences, including it in contemporary debates and increasing its international visibility actuates the common sensitivity and sensibilities. Under the pretext of the Indian Caste System, Dalit are categorized 'outcaste', where Dalit women are ranked the lowest. After the emergence of Dalit literature, Indian women started writing, then, against all critics. Via the reading of postcolonial women's texts written in India and its textual analysis one questions to what extent does Dalit literature echo the voices of the marginalized? And how have the women writings transformed the full dimension of alienation and oppression into resistance through literary expression? In the hands of women writers, Truth Tales: Contemporary Stories by Women Writers of India, resonates Chronicles of sufferings of the Indian/Dalit women with key issues in postcolonial feminism and becomes a means to address issues surrounding subjectivity and identity with a special care of gaining a liberating voice via the multiplicity of voices. Their texts subvert the figure of the "universal woman", challenging the marginalizing spaces and turning them into sites of eventual resistance and transgression. And reveal assertion of human rights and hope for a new society devoid of caste, class and gender odds.

Keywords: Dalit literature, Dalit women, Indian society, identity, marginalization, resistance, postcolonial feminism.

Nadjia Boussebha
GICICPLR1713061

Fatai Sanya Akinwunmi
GICICPLR1713062

Indigenous Language Teaching, Norms And Values As Relevant Tools For Curbing Moral Decadence Among Secondary School Students In 21st Century Nigeria

Fatai Sanya Akinwunmi
Department Of Yoruba Language, School Of Secondary Education (Languages),Federal College Of Education, Kano,Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

In Africa today, and in Nigeria to be specific, language, norms and values are no doubt believed to play significant roles in shaping the society for better. It is generally assumed, especially in Africa that the level and extent at which a person is entrenched in certain norms, beliefs and principles, as well as moral upbringing determines the manner in which such an individual relates with the larger society. The challenges however remain, that in Nigeria today, the teaching and learning of the three major Nigerian languages in our various primary and secondary schools is either an optional subject to be offered for student or even nonexistence. Consequently, this has affected, and still having negative impact on the characters and manners of our students. Crime rate of various forms increases at geometric level among school students, lower academic performance is also at the high rate… Charity, they say begins at home. To this end, the focus of this paper shall be to emphasis the need to encourage the teaching and learning of the Nigerian languages vis-à-vis its belief, norms, values, culture and moral in our primary and secondary schools. The paper equally reminded the various

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

7

	pros and cons of indigenous language teaching and learning, among others. Finally, various suggestions and recommendations are put forth as way out from further degeneration. KEY WORDS: Indigenous languages, Nigerian cultural norms and values, Moral decadence, Primary & secondary school students, 21st century Nigeria
Ben Moussa Elhadj Moussa **GICICPLR1713063**	**Democracy in the Teaching Pedagogies in the Arab Region after 2011** **Ben Moussa Elhadj Moussa** **Postgraduate Research Student , School Of Art and Humanities,** **Northapmton University,UK** **Abstract** In 2011, the Arab region has witnessed one of the most powerful popular revolutions that have changed it at a multiplicity of levels up until now (map, ideologies, social life, and so on). It is interesting to consider, here, education as a separate field and the consequences of the Arab Spring and the democratic waves on it. It is true that many of the political regimes have been changed. Still, we need an answer to the following question: have the established new regimes left room for democracy in education in the Arab region? To answer this question, I will analyse textbooks of the module of history of the third year secondary school level that belong to both pre-and post-Arab Spring periods in the following countries: Tunisia, Libya and Egypt using the content analysis approach. This study will contribute particularly to our understanding of the concept of democracy in education after the Arab Spring. The current study may end up by finding that the spirit of the newly modified pedagogies is not that different from the old ones and could conclude by assuming that decision makers still dominate and control the work of syllabus designers. Key words: Teaching pedagogies, democracy, the Arab region, the Arab Spring, pre- and post-Arab Spring pedagogies.
Nadia Ayub **GICICPLR1713064**	**Religious Identity And Psychological Well-Being: A Gender Difference Among Muslim Adolescents** **Nadia Ayub** **Business Psychology, College Of Economics & Social Development,Institute Of Business Management,Karachi, Pakistan** **Abstract** The main aim of the study was to find out the impact of religious identity on well-being. Moreover the gender difference on religious identity among Muslim adolescents was also examined in the study. A sample consist of 250 (146 male; 104 female) and the age group of the participants was ranged from 16 to 19 years from Karachi, Pakistan. Two scales were used i.e. Religious Identity Scale (Ayub, N., In Press), and Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being (RPWB; Ryff, C., 1995). The findings show that religious identity impact on psychological well-being among Muslim adolescents. Furthermore, results also suggest that gender difference on religious identity. This study is also important in demonstrating the importance of religious identity in regards to well-being. To conclude, the findings of the study is useful for policy makers, researchers, psychologist, educational institute to promote clarity in concept about religious identity, which will ultimately strengthen psychological well-being of adolescents. Keywords: religious identity, psychological well-being, gender difference, adolescents

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

8

Maria Margarita Pilegro **GICICPLR1713065**	**"Distance As An Emotional Barrier: A Case Study** **For Men In A Long Distance Relationship"** **Maria Margarita Pilegro** **Department Of Arts And Sciences, Major In English,University Of Mindanao,Philippines** **Abstract** **Previous research on long-distance romantic relationships (LDRRs) has tended to focus on geographical issues but little about distance playing as an emotional obstruction to the couple, more specifically to men. The researcher used a qualitative method and a single case study; this is used to explore the experiences of the man being in a long-distance relationship. In choosing the respondent, a purposive sampling is applied which is a non-probability technique that involves conscious selection by the researcher of certain people to join in the study. The researcher aims to unravel the effects of distance in the emotional attributes of men and to produce interventions that would be of benefit to both parties. Findings suggest that distance affects the 1) quality of communication of the couple, eventually leading to an 2) emotional censorship that disables the respondent to express his emotions fully. The researcher commends that LDRRs should understand the unique challenges of the relationship. Individuals in LDRRs should communicate their expectations for the amount of texts, phone calls, etc. to maintain a gratifying connection with their partner. Couples should also anticipate the need to develop patience and avoid using technology or physical distance as a scapegoat for deeper relationship issues.** **Keywords: Long-distance romantic relationships, Quality of communication, Emotional censorship.**
  Dr. Chaya Ostrower **GICICPLR1713067**	**What is Humor? Why do we laugh?** **Dr. Chaya Ostrower** **Emeritus Professor, Psychology,Beit Berl College,Kfar Saba , Israel** **Abstract** **What is humor? What is the purpose of humor? Why do we laugh?** **Humor is a complex phenomenon. There is no general theory of humor or even an agreed definition. When we try to define exactly what counts as humor and what does not, or how humor operates, we find it quite difficult. Humor is comprised of three components: wit, mirth, and laughter. Wit is the cognitive experience, Mirth the emotional experience, Laughter the physiological experience. We often equate laughter with humor, but there are many instances of laughter (tickling, nervousness, etc.) that clearly have little to do with humor. Similarly, there are many instances of humor that do not result in laughter (due to the mood of the appreciator, the social context, etc.). Humor is a quality of perception that enables us to experience joy even when faced with adversity. It is not situations that generate our stress, but the meaning we place on the situations. Humor, like beauty, is a theoretical concept that exists only in our minds and not in the real world. From a non-academic perspective, we view humor as a "sense," and thus, we talk about a "sense of humor." Humor, therefore, is not a stimulus in the external world, although there are stimuli that lead to humorous reactions. Humor is also not an emotion, although it can affect emotions and thus, is used in certain emotional situations. What, then, is humor?**
Sunday Okakwu Ape **GICICPLR1713069**	**The Effectts Of Accentual Variations In English On The Academic Performance Of Some Selected Students Of The Nigerian-Turkish Nile University, Abuja**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

9

Sunday Okakwu Ape
Department Of English,Nigeria Police Academy,Wudil, Kano State, Nigeria

Abstract
This paper is an investigation into the effects of accentual variations in English on the academic performance of students in Nigerian universities. Some three-hundred level students of Electrical-Electronic Engineering in the Nigerian-Turkish Nile University, Abuja have been used as a case study to generate data for the study. The students were of different nationalities including Nigerians, Turkish, Egyptians, Nigeriens, etc. They spoke the English language with some marked accents, showing a deviation from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) accent of the language. To collect the required data for the study, the researcher embarked on surreptitious recording of lectures in some lecture theatres and halls. The essence of the surreptitious recording was to avoid unnecessary distractions to both the lecturers and their students. Care was however taken to control noise in the process of the recording. The recorded lectures were transcribed and built into a set of questionnaires, which were ultimately tested on the selected students-respondents. Useful data were generated, studied and analyzed. The data collected show that there are accentual variations in the English speech of both the lecturers and the students and that they lack adequate attunement to one another's accents. The Nigerian found the Turkish accent relatively strange and the Turkish also found the Nigerian accent of English strange to some level. The students' notes or writings show some serious levels of misperception of the lectures as a result of the variations in the accents. Some have gaps unfilled in their notes from the recorded lectures. In clear terms, the students sometimes perceive their lecturers wrongly and fail to answer questions correctly. Their academic performances are thus affected negatively by the availability of accentual variations. The data have been generated using the sociolinguistic method of research initiated by William Labov of the United States of America, Peter Trudgill of the United Kingdom and Mark Attah of the University of Maiduguri, Nigeria. By statistical analysis, the study has found out that the Nigerian accent of English is the most understood by the students in Nigerian universities, and that other accents like the Indian, Turkish, American, do not help much. It is therefore recommended that students and their lecturers, both Nigerians and non-Nigerians, in Nigerian universities should endeavour to conquer inhibiting issues in their communication. They should endeavour to be attuned to one another's accents of English. By this, the pedagogic communication will improve and reflect handsomely on students' academic performance.
Key Words: accent, accentual variations, attunement, pedagogic communication

Nasim Khaloueipour **GICICPLR1713070**	**Investigation Of Vot As An Acoustic Feature Of Consonants In Stressed Syllable In Adults With Down Syndrome** **Nasim Khaloueipour** **M.A. Student Of Linguistics, Department Of Foreign Language, Shahid Bahonar University Of Kerman, Iran** **Vahideh Abolhasanizedeh** **Assistant Professor, Department Of Foreign Language, Faculty Of Literature And Humanities, Shahid Bahonar University Of Kerman, Iran,** **Farshad Shafiei Moghadam**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

10

M.A. Student Of Linguistics, Department Of Foreign Language, University Of Sistan And Baluchestan, Zahedan, Sistan And Baluchestan, Iran

Abstract

Down syndrome (DS) is the most common genetic impairment, which is caused by the copy of an additional chromosome 21. In the case of Down syndrome, physical and health disorders, intellectual disabilities, and neuron-psychological defects are undeniable. The purpose of this research is to investigate acoustically voice onset time (VOT) in stressed and unstressed positions in adults with Down syndrome. For this purpose, two minimal pairs (tɒbeʃ/tɒb-eʃ – tɒpeʃ/tɒp-eʃ) are considered. In this study, 18 research participants with Down syndrome (nine boys with mean of ages 28, and nine girls with mean of ages 30), were asked to pronounce tɒbeʃ/tɒb-eʃ and tɒpeʃ/tɒp-eʃ and repeat them four times. The participants' productions were recorded using Shure microphone and analyzed by PRAAT (6.0.22) software. The results revealed that VOT mean of [b, p] in stressed syllable significantly differs from that in unstressed syllable in adults with Down syndrome.
Keywords; Down syndrome (DS), VOT (voice onset time), stressed syllable, unstressed syllable

Moses Ukeh
GICICPLR1713073

Bereavement: Grief Experiences In Response To The Death Of A Significant Other Among Undergraduates Of University Of Jos, Nigeria

Moses Ukeh
Department Of Psychology,Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano

Abstract

This study investigates grief experiences in response to loss of a significant other among undergraduates in University of Jos, Nigeria adopting an ex post facto survey. A total of 45 students (27 males and 18 females) with mean age of 20 and half years completed the Texas Revised Inventory of Grief (TRIG). Three hypotheses were tested using a two way ANOVA (Amos SPSS 21) analysis, results showed significant differences on the main effect of Nature of Relationship (NoR) ($F_{(1, 39)} = 1062.08$, p= .00);with a large effect size (partial eta squared = .90), but not for Type of Death (ToD) ($F_{(2, 39)} = 1.60$, p = .21) and interaction effect (NoR*ToD) ($F_{(2, 39)} = .93$, p = .40) at the significant level of $p \leq 0.05$.Comparisonsof the mean grief score for the intimate group (M = 81.62, SD = 6.71) also indicated to significantly differ from the Non-intimate group (M = 27.33, SD = 4.11). The import of this result is that majority of students experience grief at moderate and high levels particularly to a significant other they have intimate relationship with before death. It is concluded that the NoR between deceased and bereaved student is a good determinant of grief experiences. Recommendations are made to students to learn how to respond appropriately to bereavement to avoid complications, and education stakeholders of young people to intensify bereavement education and support in order to prevent adverse change in health and functioning and consequent dropout rate.
Keywords: Bereavement, grief experiences, significant other, undergraduates, Nigeria

Shittu Hamzat Atunise
GICICPLR1713074

Language in a Multicultural Context: The Case of Arabic in Nigeria

Shittu Hamzat Atunise
Department of Arabic,Adamu Augie College of Education,Argungu, Kebbi State, Nigeria

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

11

Abstract

Nigeria is a multicultural and multilingual country with more than 50 % populace of people who embraced Islam as their way of life. These people traditionally, added the language of their religion to the numerous existing languages in the country. Thus, this paper is an attempt to look into the present status of this language in the nation's education and culture. The paper suggests among other things that Arabic language is a language like English and French and as such, should be given a due respect in the nation because of its international status like its sisters.

Kristine Joy Servando
GICICPLR1716075

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
Reynalyn A. Diaz, Atheena Nicole D. Tamayo, 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

The Impact Of Perception Of Transformational Leadership On Innovative Work Behavior In Junior High Boarding School

Galih Mediana
Department Of Psychology, Faculty Of Psychology,Gunadarma University,Jakarta, Indonesia

Galih Mediana
GICICPLR1713076

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

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

12

	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
Nazife Nihal Ince **GICICPLR1713079**	**The Extent of Correspondence Between Curriculum and Science Classifications in the Ottoman Empire (16th to 19th Centuries)** **Nazife Nihal Ince** **Department of Arabic Language and Rhetorics, Faculty of Divinity,Akdeniz University,Antalya, Turkey** **Abstract** **In this paper, we are going to give a description about the school curriculum, particularly of language sciences, and the widely accepted classification of sciences among the Ottoman scholars, the language sciences in particular, with a study on the correspondence between the two. The schools, which known as Madrasas, in Ottoman Empire were a continuation of the schools of previous states. Although the tradition has been maintained in general, it is obvious that some innovations have also been introduced during the Ottoman era. As to the Science classification literature, it dates back to the early centuries of Islam. In sixteenth century, after a period of silence, scholars begun to compile on the classification of the sciences. This revival coincides with the same ages of raised complaints about some aspects of educational system. In this study, we will try to include the curriculum of madrasas at the period before the revival of classification literature, but the main concern would be on the periods from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The study expects to achieve an idea about which language sciences were considered to be appropriate to be taught in schools and the distribution of these sciences according to the levels of schools. Also, the examination of the adaptation of sciences classification between what the classifications of sciences suggests and the ongoing application within schools would provide information about the Ottomans' approach to education.** **Key words: classification of sciences, language sciences, curriculum, madrasa, Ottman Empire**
Nighat Gul **GICICPLR1713081**	**Efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy on adults whos suffering by bipolar disorder** **Nighat Gul** **Psychology, Frontier Education Complex, Pakistan** **Abstract** **An exploratory research designed was used to study the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) on adults whose were indulging in obsessive compulsion disorder. There 50 total numbers of participants were taken to population by applying purposive sampling technique. There was equal representation of both sexes male and female in acquire study. There were these institutes from which, to collect data to Hazara division were District Headquarter Hospital Haripur, Well fair Yahiya Hospital Haripur, Sadia Hospital, Ayub Medical Complex and Dr Zafer Psychiatry clinic. Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) was used for measuring the anxiety in bipolar disorder patients after intervention. Duration of study completion was one and half year from 1st Jan 2014 to July 2015. There was hypothesized cognitive behavioral therapy will reduce the anxiety in in bipolar disorder patients. There will be more anxiety in in bipolar disorder**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

13

male patients then female in bipolar disorder patients. CBT will more efficient therapy on in bipolar disorder patients then other therapies. For analysis purpose used t test, Pearson co relation and two way anova. There was found high level of anxiety in female in bipolar disorder patient's rather than male in bipolar disorder patients. Study results obviously were showed those patients were getting the CBT by the psychologist their level of Anxiety was low than those were not getting the CBT intervention by their psychologist. There was observed cognitive behavioral therapy was effective for reducing the anxiety in adults in bipolar disorder patients than any other psycho therapy. There was significant difference in level of anxiety among males and females in bipolar disorder patients p<.05. There was concluded cognitive behavioral therapy was more suitable intervention for reducing the anxiety level in adults' in bipolar disorder patients. The findings of this study were beneficial for clinical psychology, health psychology, counseling psychology and community psychology. Anxiety can be reduce in obsessive compulsion disorder patients by bring positive change in their cognation and by involving them in constructive activities of life.

Key words: Exploratory, cognitive behavioral therapy, obsessive compulsion disorder, purposive sampling, Anxiety, Psycho therapy, intervention, clinical, counseling, community, cognation, constructive.

Psychological needs, Fear of missing out and Phubbing in Smartphone Addict University Students,

Ayesha Khawar Butt
Centre for Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Life Sciences.,University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Ms. Tehreem Arshad
Centre for Clinical Psychology,University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Ayesha Khawar Butt
GICICPLR1713082

Abstract
The present study was aimed to find out the relationship between psychological needs, fear of missing out and phubbing in smartphone addict university students. It was hypothesized that there would be a relationship between psychological need satisfaction and frustration, fear of missing out and phubbing in smartphone addict university students. It was hypothesized that psychological needs and fear of missing out would likely to predict phubbing. Moreover, it was also hypothesized fear of missing out would likely to mediate the relationship between psychological needs and phubbing. Through purposive sampling technique, a sample of 240 participants (Men M=20.93, SD= 1.07; Women M=20.76, SD=.89) were recruited from two private and two government sector universities of Lahore. Initially to assess the presence of smartphone addiction, Smart Phone Addiction Scale ([SAS-SV], Kwon, 2013) was employed to make sure that the participants fulfilled the criteria of inclusion in the study. Then, to measure psychological needs Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration Scale ([BPNSF], Deci & Ryan, 2015), to find out fear of missing out Fear of Missing Out Scale (FoMO), Przybylski et al, 2013) and to assess phubbing Phubbing Scale (Karadag et al., 2015) was administered after taking the permission from the authors. Results were generated by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Multiple Hierarchical Regression, Amos Path Analysis and Independent sample t-test. Significant correlations were found among variables. Psychological needs and fear of missing out emerged as predictors of phubbing. Furthermore, it was supported that fear of missing out acted as mediator between psychological needs and phubbing. Results revealed no differences among gender as well

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

14

	as universities sector students (Private and government). However, significant differences were found in students enrolled in different subject domain (Life science and social sciences). The findings of the study have yielded vital implications. Keywords: Basic Psychological Needs, Fear of Missing Out, Phubbing, Impulsivity
Heba tolla Lotfi **GICICPLR1713083**	**Neologisms and Polysemy in Social Media: A Morpho-Semantic Analysis** **Heba tolla Lotfi** **Department of English, Faculty of Linguistics,Ain Shams University,Cairo, Egypt** **Abstract** **This study aims to investigate the effect of using social networks onto the language of users in terms of word meanings and forms. It looks into the role of social media in improving or worsening the linguistic performance of users. The thesis deals with up-to-date data in order to be examined from a morpho-semantic perspective. The sample of the study consists of random users of social media such as Twitter, Facebook and other applications that people usually use to communicate. Results of the study indicate that social media and communication applications often determine the users' choice of words and vocabulary. Hence, this thesis offers a closer look at the morpho-semantic characteristics of the language of social media through vivid examples from daily posts on social media. Moreover, the spelling of words is also influenced by social networks as they encourage people to communicate with the least possible letters or symbols used.** **Keywords social media, morphological productivity, neologisms, semantic change, orthography**
Ching Ho Cheng **GICICPLR1713084**	**Comparing between task familiarity and task repetition: the effects on L2 students oral performance** **Ching Ho Cheng** **Department of English,Hong Kong Institute of Technology,Hong Kong** **Abstract** **The main purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast L2 university students' oral performance using task repetition and task familiarity. The participants will be divided into several groups. One group will be using task repetition, and the other one will be using task familiarity. As for the other students, they will be assigned in the control group. Both of those teaching methods have many research studies to support their advantages on students' performance, but there are limited studies that compared these two teaching methods. Therefore, this study can compare and contrast the outcomes of different teaching methods. As for the measurements, students' oral performance will be measured by using fluency, accuracy, complexity and lexical density.**
Sana Bukhari **GICICPLR1713085**	**Inter-Parental Conflict and Adolescent Behavioral Problems: Mediating Role of Cognitive Appraisals and Parent-Child Relationship.** **Sana Bukhari** **National Institute of Psychology, QAU,Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Islamabad, Pakistan** **Sobia Masood** **Assistant Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

15

	accessories like the You Tube or WhatsApp can really help in improving the process of teaching English in TESOL settings. This is because we all know that the use of the internet has considerable potential for encouraging learning and teaching with a fun factor away from classical and traditional teaching definitely, we investigate the effect of the You Tube on the speaking and skills-integration. To serve the purpose of this paper, we established two research groups: a control group where traditional teaching was employed and an experimental group where fresh You Tubes clip were employed. The TESOL learners in both groups were then subjected to oral presentations and tests which were compared and contrasted to investigate any significant statistical difference. The tabulation of results revealed that the experimental group where the You Tube clips were used performed better than the control group, developed confidence, used idiomatic English and proper pronunciation, became more fluent and culturally aware. Moreover, the experimental group showed open mindedness of how to use English effectively and how to make skill-integration which in turn created a classroom language centred approach where the teacher's role was minimized, and the TESOL learner's role was maximized. Our study is concluded with a number of research and practical recommendations related to the use of the You Tube in learning English at home without going to any academic institution as the You Tube enters our houses every day. Key words: IT E-Learning You tube Education Pschology WhatsApp Applied Linguistics
H. Ishak Fariz S. Pd **GICICPLR1713090**	**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** **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.**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

17

Neni Oktaviani **GICICPLR1713091**	**Parents' Role Toward Their Bilingual Kindergarten Children's Language Development In Evfia Land School** **Neni Oktaviani** **Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University** **Abstract** Parents involvement play a crucial role in their children's' language development. This paper aims to analyze parent's involvement in their bilingual kindergarten children's English language development. The participants of this study were five mothers and their children. The children were enrolled in EvFiA land school which conducted English language as formal instructional language, and all mothers were multilingual speakers. A semi-structured interview and observations were conducted to collect the data. The mothers and children were interviewed separately, using different sets of questionnaire but aimed for the same purpose. The result of this study indicated that in general all of the mothers were involved in the process of their children's English language development. All mothers played their roles as first teacher, partner, motivator and facilitator but in different frequency and consistency. As a result, the mothers who have high level of involvement in and positive attitude toward their children's' English language development made their children's' language development level higher in the area of motivation, confidence and accuracy. Besides, the further outcomes showed that there are significant differences between the parents' knowledge of English, income, and educational background and their level of involvement toward their children's second language development. Keywords:bilingual, children language development, parent's role, parent's involvement
Asma Kebiri **GICICPLR1713053**	**Cooperative Learning In EFL Classrooms: Unveiling The Reality** **Asma Kebiri** **Department Of Foreign Languages, Faculty Of Letters And Languages,University Center Ahmed Salhi, Naama, Algeria** **Abstract** Research about education has unveiled, through decades, solutions to numerous problems and provided educators with respectful methodologies to take into account, for the sake of achieving better educational results. Likewise, the teaching of languages through putting students in cooperative groups received so much interest by scholars in the field. In spite of the fact that this method of teaching is discussed in so many books, articles, conferences and workshops all over the world; and though an enhancement in the learners' social and academic outcomes has been proved in numerous studies, teachers still neglect this method of teaching and rely on traditional ways. Well, relying on traditional ways means either structuring classrooms that are purely competitive or individualistic, or simply putting students to work in traditional groups; without any consideration of the basic elements and characteristics of true cooperative learning. Through this presentation, then, the researcher aims at demonstrating to teachers and policy makers that cooperative learning is still misunderstood and mistreated; since most teachers still have a hazy knowledge about the differences between cooperative and traditional groups. Being a case study, its purpose is, mainly to provide teachers with the necessary knowledge about the real cooperative method. The data collected through the interview have been analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively, to explore at the end through an interview

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

18

that they prefer traditional classrooms, i.e. competitive and individualistic classrooms, and that they miss the real essence of cooperative learning even if they think of structuring cooperative groups in the class. Accordingly, the researcher provides the basic definitions of the concepts related to cooperative learning including its main elements. She contributes, as well, to propose solutions and recommendations to the current educational situation; highlighting the positive results of working cooperatively.

Key Words: teaching, cooperative groups, method, traditional classrooms.

Assit. Prof.SeekaowChurproong GICICPLR1713066	**The Reliability of the Positive and the Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) in Thai version for a Short-Term Period of Exercise; Testing in the Elderly Patients** **Assit. Prof.SeekaowChurproong** **Affiliation: Family and Community Medicine Department, Institute Of Medicine,Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon, Ratchasima , Thailand** **Abstract** Everything is feeling, and the feeling is important for all individuals around the world. Many studies have used the positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS) to assess individuals' mood in any state. Although modified the PANAS was used to evaluate the reliability in Thai adults, the PANAS is still difficult to understand the word meaning for Thai elderly patients. Therefore, two dimensions of mood; 10-item scales of PA and 10-item scales of NA, need to re-evaluate the reliability in various groups. The objectives of this study report the reliability of the PANAS in Thai version, at pre and post a short term of exercise in the elderly patients. Whether the PANAS in Thai version shows good test-retest reliability correlation for short term period. 87 Thai elders with knee osteoarthritis completed the PANAS in Thai version before and after swinging their arms for 10 minutes for test-retest (a short-term interval) comparison. The outcome measure was analyzed in order to quantify the reliability and test-retest reliability correlation of the PANAS. The results revealed that; the reliability for PA was 0.883, and for NA was 0.735 at pre exercise, and the reliability for PA was 0.838, and NA was 0.595 at post simple exercise. However, test-retest reliability correlation for PA was 0.931, 95% CI [0.895, 0.955], and for NA was 0.893, 95% CI [0.834, 0.930]. To conclude, Intra correlation coefficient for the strength of agreement was excellent in both PA and NA, even a short term period. Finally, some items in NA need some Thai words modifying for the reliability improvement. The PANAS in Thai version of this study should be tested in the different group, and also compare with the time interval for further study. Keyword: The PANAS, Thai elderly patients, a short term of exercise.
Natasa Stojan GICICPLR1713072	**Language Of The American Television Talk Show Hosts- Tag Questions** **Dr.Natasa Stojan** **Department Of English Language And Literature, Faculty Of Humanities And Social Sciences,University Of Split,Split, Croatia** **Sonja Novak Mijic** **Department of English Language and Literature , Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,University of Split, Croatia** **Abstract** The main objective of this paper is to investigate some linguistic aspects of talk in the media. Talk shows are one of the most popular and influential

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

19

	forms of television programming that have effect on society in different ways. The language of the talk show hosts is different than the language of the guests and audience. The main focus of this research is the way hosts use tag questions as one of the linguistic strategies to approach the guest. This paper provides theoretical overview of tag questions and focuses on the frequency of tag questions and their purpose. The study was carried out on a sample of ten episodes. The tag questions that occurred in the shows are classified according to the tag question classification made by Holmes (1984) who distinguishes modal tag questions expressing certainty and affective tags softening or facilitating the conversation. The results suggest that the hosts tend to use tags mainly to facilitate conversation, to express uncertainty and confront their guests. Further research of this area may include more television hosts discussing the similar topics. Key words: talk show, tag questions, talk show host
Orapan Sapabsri **GICICPLR1713080**	**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 as conversational strategies can be used to achieve either dominance or cooperation in a talk. The purpose of this study was to analyze conversational interruptions between Thai genders with different social statuses. Five episodes of the talk show BeMyGuest sponsored by the Thai Government's Department of Public Relations were selected to analyze which type of interruption, intrusive and cooperative, males with different social statuses performed when interacting with the woman show host. A total of 217 utterances were analyzed for interruptions under Zimmerman and West's (1975) guidelines. The results revealed that in the context of the woman host having a higher or equal status as that of the male guests, the males interrupted the conversation with the woman host more often than the conversation with their male partners. However, in the case the host having a lower social status than the male guest, it was found that the woman interrupted more often than the man. The result in the last case does not support the dominance approach, which points out that men dominate women in conversation. Culture is considered an important factor accounting for the genders' behavior of interruptions in the conversation.** **Keywords** **Conversational Interruptions, Gender and Interruptions, Social Status and Interruptions, Dominance in Conversation**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

20

<u>Listeners</u>

Peter Kingdavid Egbe **Public Health Department, School Of Health Technology,Federal University Of Technology, Owerri,Imo State, Nigeria** **GICICPLR1713071**
Nermine A.Fattah **Languages Department, School of Continuing Education,The American University in Cairo (AUC),Cairo, Egypt** **GICICPLR1713077**
Amer Almarabheh **Arabian Gulf University,Manama, Bahrain** **GICICPLR1713080**
Tijani Musa **Establishment Division,University of lbadan,Nigeria** **GICICPLR1713087**
Dr. Akl Atta **Account Manager,Business Development,Cairo, Egypt** **GICICPLR1713088**

26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

21