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Universiti Malaya), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



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<p>Melasurej C. Francisco GICICPBS1704051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Self-Efficacy and Self-Worth of Elderly in Geriatric Institutions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Melasurej C. Francisco Psychology Department, De La Salle University – Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines Sophia D. Rusit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Old age is a record of one’s own life, this is the crucial phase for most. However, there are individuals who believe that old people retain self-efficacy and self-worth throughout their existence. Geriatric institutions focus on health of elderly, in which they have been supported with medicines and therapies by clinician thus, indicating that these may suffice physical, emotional, and mental health of the elderly. This study focuses on (1) Describing the level or degree of self-efficacy; (2) Recognizing the extent of self-worth; (3) Determining the significant relationship between self-efficacy and self-worth. It is a mixed method design. A combination of correlational research and in depth interview. Purposive sampling technique was used to select participants, considering that this assay focused on elderly in geriatric institutions, it follows that respondents and participants are at least sixty years of age and must be living inside the institution. 121 senior citizens took part in this study. Scores from both General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) showed varying levels of self-efficacy and self-worth. SE had $\mu=28.099$, $\sigma=6.6262$, $\sigma^2=43.9067$ while, SW had $\mu=14.9669$, $\sigma=5.3789$, $\sigma^2=28.9322$ which denotes that $\text{robt}(121)=0.3164$ is higher than rcrit which is 0.150. Although this exhibits positive moderate correlation between SE and SW, relationship between variables is weak. Likewise, the pvalue ($\text{pvalue}=0.000406$) is lower than the significance level $\alpha=0.01$, thus, rejecting the null hypothesis, and accepting the alternative hypothesis.</p> <p>Keywords Elderly, Geriatric, Self-Efficacy, Self-Worth</p>
<p>Ofozoba Chinonso Anthony GICICPBS1704052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The North-South Dialogue</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ofozoba Chinonso Anthony Faculty Of Law, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>According to Dictionary of sociology (1998), the centre-periphery model is a spatial metaphor which describes and attempts to explain the structural relationship between the advanced or metropolitan ‘centre’ and a less developed ‘periphery’, either within a particular country or (more commonly) as applied to the relationship between capitalist and developing societies. This analysis of Centre- periphery purely showcases the theme of the topic. The economic, political and social disparity between the developed and the underdeveloped nations has remained a sore point in International politics. This paper tends to explore the evolution and current literature about North-south dialogue, pointing out key players in the dialogue and inherited benefits to the south (if there is).</p> <p>Keywords North, South, Capitalist, Imperialism, Development.</p>
<p>Krittanai Kaewyot GICICPBS1704054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Associated Factors of Quality of Life in Caregiver of Schizophrenia Patients</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thatsani Kunchanaphongphan Psychiatrist, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Krittanai Kaewyot Education Officer, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dussadee Udomittipong Registered Nurse, Songkhla Rajanagarindra Psychiatric Hospital</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Keyunmart Yootin General Administration officer, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objective : To describe the factors related to quality of life among caregivers caring for patients with Schizophrenia.</p> <p>Material and Method: This is A cross-sectional survey research. 394 caregivers attending the outpatient department of Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry of all schizophrenia patients diagnosed according to the ICD-10 were chosen. The research instruments were general basic information and EQ-5D-5L (EuroQoL group – 5 Dimensions – 5 Levels) Thai version developed by Juntana Pattanaphesaj et al. Percentage and multiple linear regression were employed in statistical analyzing the data.</p> <p>Results : Most of the caregivers were female (66.0%), the mean age of them was 51.4 + 13.3years. Having chronic diseases and insufficient income with expenditure were 62.4% and 51.8% respectively. Caregiver’s relationship was being a patient’s mother or father (38.1%). 44.2 % of caregivers cared for the patients 4 hours per day and total time for caring was 71.3%. The mean EQ-5D-5L Visual Analog Scale (EQ-5D-5L VAS) score was 78.09 + 16.76 while mean utility score was 0.56 + 0.19. Age, Insufficient income, having chronic disease were negative factors related to utility score and also found that the positive factors affecting EQ-5D-5L VAS were male caregivers and education level (vocational, high school and higher bachelor degree) and negative factor were insufficient income and having chronic diseases.</p> <p>Conclusion : Factors associated with caregivers quality of life using EQ-5D-5L were age, education, income and chronic disease. However, this finding could be benefit for clinical designs, especially the utilities, including economic assessment and policy determination in the future.</p> <p>Keywords caregiver, quality of life, schizophrenia patient</p>
<p>Zulaikha Khairuddin GICICPBS1704055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on Students’ Anxiety Level in English among ESL Learners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zulaikha Khairuddin Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Speaking skill is one of the most challenging skills among the four English skills. The objectives of this study are to identify level of speaking anxiety among Law students and to determine if there is any significant difference in the level of speaking anxiety among Law students. The research design for this study is correlational design by using questionnaire. 380 respondents participated in this study from four public universities in Malaysia. The result from this study indicated that Law students’ level of speaking anxiety in English was moderate and there was a significant difference based on the universities that Law students come from and their first language. Thus, from the results of the study, it is</p>

	<p>recommended that the stakeholders, namely, lecturers, university and policy makers should discuss and suggest solutions to overcome speaking anxiety issue, specifically Law students. Hence, mastering to speak English for ESL learners is important especially among Law students.</p> <p>Keywords language anxiety, speaking anxiety, law students, speaking skills</p>
 <p>Arooj Najmussaqaib GICICPBS1704056</p>	<p>Development of Study Anxiety Scale for School Children.</p> <p>Arooj Najmussaqaib Lecturer, Riphah International University, Islamabad</p> <p>Tazvin Ijaz Assistant Professor, Government College University, Lahore.</p> <p>Abstract Academic achievements of school children are being affected by both emotional and cognitive factors. The present study was aimed at exploring the mediating factors of study anxiety among school children and its impact on their academic achievement. For this purpose the phenomenology of study anxiety was explored using semi structured interviews. The resultant scale of 28 items was then administered on the sample of 419 school children; 201 boys; and 218 girls from 6 Government Schools of Lahore. Factor analysis revealed 3 components of study anxiety i.e. fear of evaluation, behavioral manifestations and memory interference. The Cronbach Alpha was found to be .906, whereas the concurrent validity was found to be .68 and one week test-retest reliability was found to be .896. The factor structure of the scale is discussed in a cultural context proposing a model showing possible links between different ecological factors and study anxiety.</p> <p>Key words Study Anxiety, School Children, Academic Achievement.</p>
<p>Zeenat Fatima GICICPBS1704057</p>	<p>A STUDY OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND SPIRITUALITY AMONG PATIENTS WITH HIV AIDS</p> <p>ZEENAT FATIMA Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh</p> <p>DR. SHAHINA MAQBOOL Prof, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh</p> <p>ABSTRACT BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: HIV puts an adverse affect on an individual physically, socially, and psychologically. It may also intimidate one's sense of meaning, purpose, and significance in life. The occurrence of depression and anxiety in people having HIV/AIDS ranges from 7.2% to 71.9% and 4.5% to 82.3%, respectively. Patients with HIV/AIDS incorporate spirituality as a way to cope, to help reframe their lives, and to bring a sense of meaning and purpose to their lives in the countenance of an often overwhelming situation. AIM OF THE STUDY: The purpose of the present study is to find out the level of depression, anxiety and spirituality among the patients living with HIV/AIDS. MATERIAL AND METHOD: 150 patients living with AIDS were taken as sample for the study chosen from Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh by using purposive sampling method. RESULT AND DISCUSSION: To be discussed at the time of full paper submission.</p>

 <p>Hadi Seidgar GICICPBS1704058</p>	<p>Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Depression, Anxiety, Spirituality.</p> <p>The Relationship between serum cortisol level and Recent History of Suicide Attempt in Patients with Major Depression</p> <p>Hadi Seidgar Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran</p> <p>Abstract Today's evaluation of the relationship between serum cortisol level and some psychiatric diseases have been identified. However, studies on the relationship between serum cortisol level and suicide attempt are limited. The present study was carried out with the aim of evaluating serum cortisol level in patients attempting suicide</p>
<p>Meer, Ma. Jan Chrys Z. GICICPBS1704059</p>	<p>Existing as One's Future Patient: An Introspection of a BS Psychology Student Under Depression</p> <p>Bautista, Jan Recca Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines Padre Faura Street Corner, Taft Avenue, Ermita, Manila</p> <p>Meer, Ma. Jan Chrys Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines Padre Faura Street Corner, Taft Avenue, Ermita, Manila</p> <p>Quiñones, Christine Ann Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines Padre Faura Street Corner, Taft Avenue, Ermita, Manila</p> <p>Ga, Sean Ashley Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines Padre Faura Street Corner, Taft Avenue, Ermita, Manila</p> <p>ABSTRACT This phenomenological qualitative study explores the lived experiences of three BS Psychology Students who have been diagnosed or is currently undergoing depression. These students were chosen using the snowball sampling method. The primary method used for gathering significant data is through conducting in-depth interviews with the said respondents. Through the data analysis, six major themes emerged and were compared to the various lobes in the mind of a person. The experiences associated with the BS psychology students served as a basis for creating a methodological framework regarding the relationship of their course to their personal affiliations. A conclusion regarding the terrible experiences endured by the respondents such as death of a loved one, and financial losses and the optimistic ways that they were able to cope with the mental illness was drawn from the research study. Given the several factors that may affect the results of this research endeavor, recommendations were made for future researchers to conduct a more sensitive and thorough analysis of the respondents involved in the study.</p>



Dr. Swati Singh
GICICPBS1704061

Prevalence of stress and psychiatric morbidity among post graduate resident doctors working in Medical College In Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Introduction: Residency training is a stressful course. Interns and resident doctors in developing countries encounter additional challenges including shortage of health sector budget, low income and disparities in health care distribution. The need to study and work simultaneously make them more susceptible to psychological problems.

Aim of the study: To study the prevalence of stress and the associated factor & other psychiatric morbidity among postgraduate doctors at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad (U.P) in India.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at the University Teerthanker Mahaveer Medical College & Research Center (TMMC& RC) Moradabad in U.P, 50 postgraduate students were included in this study after obtaining written informed consent.

RESULT: The mean depression score was 6.26 ± 6.00 , the anxiety score was 10.34 ± 3.91 and the mean stress score was 15.30 ± 3.93 . The present study showed mild anxiety level and moderate level of stress in postgraduate students. The study showed a difference in stress level when compared for age and gender, but it was not statistically significant. When the stress level was compared for clinical and non-clinical departments; the difference was statistically significant.

Keywords: Stress, Anxiety, Depression Scale, Postgraduate



Dr. Shweta Chauhan
GICICPBS1704062

Prevalence of depression amongst nursing students

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	<p>College & Research Centre, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aims & Objectives: To find the rates of depressive symptoms amongst various nursing courses at a nursing teaching and training college in India.</p> <p>Methodology: 500 students studying in various nursing courses at a nursing college in North India were enrolled in the study. A two-part questionnaire was distributed amongst the students, the first part of which included basic socio-demographic details and the second part consisted of Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI) translated to Hindi for ease of understanding of the students. A total BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory) score of ≤ 13 was taken as the cut-off value. Results were tabulated using SPSS v20 and independent sample t tests were applied.</p> <p>Results: 48% (n=240) students showed signs of Depression as per the total BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory) score, with mean score of $14.29 \pm .377$. The highest Scores were seen amongst GNM (General Nursing and Midwifery) III year students. Significant p-value of 0.001 was obtained (Confidence Interval 95%). 122 students showed mild depression, 83 showed moderate and 35 showed signs of severe depression.</p> <p>Conclusion: This study shows similar results as demonstrated by comparable studies done in other countries. This calls for the need of more intervention based follow up studies and education of primary medical care givers in any hospital, in recognizing the signs and symptoms and seeking prompt treatment. Treatment facilities should be made easily accessible to students in view of the stigmatizing nature of mental disorders.</p> <p>Keywords: Depression, Nursing Students, Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), India</p>
<p>Saeed farahbakhsh GICICPBS1704063</p>	<p>The effect of organizational justice on the relationship between administrators' spiritual leadership and quality of work life of teachers in Iranian schools</p> <p>Saeed Farahbakhsh Associate Professor of Education Dept. Lorestan University, Khorramabad, Iran. Department of Education, Lorestan University, Kamalvand Road, Khorramabad, Iran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of organizational justice in relation to quality of work life of teachers led by spiritual leaders in schools. This research is descriptive and co relational method. The sample consisted of 294 teachers of secondary schools in Khorramabad city, (Iran) that was selected through the krejcie and Morgan table and using relative stratified sampling. In order to collect the data, three forms of Standard questionnaires of spiritual leadership, (Fry, Vitucci and Cedillo, 2005), organizational justice, (Nihoff and Moorman, 1993) and the quality of work life (Walton, 1973) were used. Data was analyzed by using Pearson correlation coefficient and structural equation analysis. The results showed that there was a significant positive relationship between the spiritual leadership of administrators and the quality of work life of school teachers. Also, there was a positive and significant effect of organizational justice on relationship between administrators' spiritual leadership and quality of work life of their teachers.</p> <p>Keyword: Spiritual leadership, quality of work life, organizational justice, school, Iran.</p>

<p>Ahmed Usman Egeye GICICPBS1704065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Contributory Pension Scheme and Pensioners Welfare in Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmed Usman Egeye Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hamza Mohammed Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Many countries today are faced with the problem of pension administration and management. In Nigeria, the administration of pension and gratuities to pensioners has for several years been a nagging problem, especially in the civil service. The payment of pensions and gratuities to retired civil servants has been very erratic and irregular. Thus, pension liabilities have grown so much that government has not been able to meet them. This unfortunate situation has subjected many pensioners of the civil service into untold hardship, abject poverty and squalor. Many pensioners have resorted to begging for survival, while some have died waiting for the payment of their pensions and gratuities. In 2004, the Federal government of Nigeria introduced a contributory pension scheme as a reform measure to address the problems associated with pension administration. This paper seeks to examine the impacts of the new pension scheme on pensioners' welfare in Nigeria. The data for the study was generated through secondary method. Our major findings in this study revealed that the contributory pension scheme has a significant impact on pensioners' welfare. Based on the above, it is recommended that government should ensure the sustainability of the scheme by enlightening workers on the benefits of the scheme and the regulatory agencies should impose sanctions on employers that violate the provisions of the Pension Reform Act.</p> <p>Keywords: Pension Reform, Contributory Pension Scheme, Gratuities, Pension</p>
 <p>Vinska Talita Johan GICICPBS1704066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Entrepreneurial Biases in Decision Making Processes: A Reference for Economic Leaders</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vinska Talita Johan Biology Department, Surya University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dessy Aliandrina Academy Leadership and General Management, Bank Indonesia Institute</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Farid Aulia Academy Leadership and General Management, Bank Indonesia Institute</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As a consequence of rapid technological advancements, the world is undergoing a global shift towards fourth industrial revolution. This development spurs novel demands and challenges that should be addressed by every leader in society, including economic leaders. In order to adapt to current environment, the definition of economic leaders is veering from governmental entities into individual agents of change. There are a list of traits and skill sets that are necessary for these economic leaders to keep pace with the ever-changing world, all of which are present in entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs always have high-risk decisions to make. During these decision making processes (DMP), they are highly susceptible to cognitive biases. For the past few decades, this phenomenon has</p>

	<p>been quite extensively studied in entrepreneurship and management field, resulting in the term “entrepreneurial biases” to define biases observed in entrepreneurial decision making. However, there is only a handful of research that focuses on nascent entrepreneurs’ decision-making, particularly in Indonesia. At their nascent phase, entrepreneurs bear higher risk of failing, alluding to worse DMP. By applying qualitative method, this study examines Indonesian nascent entrepreneurs’ DMP and identifies the entrepreneurial biases that occur within them. Additionally, this study also examines new entrepreneurs—entrepreneurs whose ventures have past its nascent phase but not quite established yet—as benchmark for DMP quality and competence. Findings are meant to be a reference for leaders in DMP and future research on entrepreneurial biases and bias mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Keywords: entrepreneurial bias, nascent entrepreneur, bias mitigation, Indonesia, entrepreneurial entry</p>
<p>Montee Pruekparichart GICICPBS1704067</p>	<p>Model Specification Development Process of Behavior in Management Used Batteries from Household</p> <p>Montee Pruekparichart Faculty of Environmental Management, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand</p> <p>Kuaanan Techato Faculty of Environmental Management, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand</p> <p>Tachaya Sangkakool Faculty of Environmental Management, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the present, Dry Batteries were used in almost all of households. Although at the end of lifetime, it becomes a small household hazardous waste that cannot be used anymore. The used dry batteries must be managed especially, starting at household. They must be separated, collected and disposed, but this basic household hazardous waste management has not been successful in Thai households. Therefore, this research objective was to develop a predicting model of the behavior in using dry batteries from household. The structural equation model was chosen for this behavior by quantitative social research methodology (measurement scale). The methodology was divided to 3 steps. The first step is to define the concept and the operational definition of specific variables. The second step includes the preliminary steps and was examined for content validity by specialist. The third step shows the statistical analysis of the instrument quality. The research result is the model specification of the behavior in management of the used dry batteries from household. It indicated 3 major components. The first component is Household factor (perception, social influence, optional vision, and knowledge). The second component is Environmental factors (received knowledge, experience, and reinforcement), and the third is Intention. This modeling will be used to collect and process into structural equation model including interpret for the policy maker and planner to be able to manage the used batteries from household in accordance with the conditions of each local municipality to be more effective.</p> <p>Keywords: Used dry batteries, Household hazardous waste management, Model</p>

Asima Mehboob Khan GICICPBS1704068	<p>specification</p> <p>The Effect of Cognitive Behavior Therapy on Patients of Type 2 Diabetes Miletus Co Morbid With Depression</p> <p>Asima Mehboob Khan Department of Psychiatry, Pakistan Institute of Medical sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>S. Farhana Kazmi Department of Psychiatry, Pakistan Institute of Medical sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Rizwan Taj Department of Psychiatry, Pakistan Institute of Medical sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Maryam Bibi Department of Psychiatry, Pakistan Institute of Medical sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Objective: Present study aimed to measure the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) on patients OF TYPE 2 Diabetes Miletus co morbid with Depression.</p> <p>Method: In a randomized controlled trial a total of 32 patients with diabetes and depression were allocated to CBT therapy (n=16) and controls without CBT therapy (n=16). The study was conducted at the Department of Psychiatry, and diabetic's clinic of Department of General Medicine, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, in a period of 6 months. Known cases of Type 2 Diabetes fulfilling the diagnostic criteria of Depression and anxiety using DSM –V research criteria, and who lived within the catchment area were approached. A written informed consent was taken. Those persons, who agreed to enter the study, were assessed 2 weeks after the first screening, to fill in the baseline measures when they attended their first appointment. These persons were asked to attend further appointments and were assessed every two weeks till end of the study final assessment were made.</p> <p>Results: The mean age of patients was 50.9 + 7.5 years in group A (CBT) and 45.4 + 10.1 years in group B (without CBT). Male and female cases were equally selected in both groups respectively. The mean HADS was found similar at baseline in both study groups while post intervention phases in group A, greater improvement was observed (8.8 + 2.6) compared to (10.3 + 2.9) in group B. In post intervention period a greater decrease in PHQ was observed in group A (5.5 + 2.1) than group B (6.5 + 2.0). The WHO wellbeing index was significantly better in group B compared to group A at baseline (p-value = <0.001). Though in post intervention phase, group A and group B had a comparable improvement (18.1 + 2.9 and 18.5 + 2.8). The WHO quality of life scale was almost similar in both groups at baseline, however, greater improvement in quality of life was observed in group A (90.7 + 9.0) compared to group B (82.1 + 13.9) and the difference in mean WHOQOL was found statistically significant (p-value = 0.04).</p> <p>Conclusion: The CBT intervention has a clear role in the management of depression in diabetic patients. In this study it has shown significant improvement in the health and depression scales and also in the overall quality of life according</p>
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 <p>Amalia Rizkyarini GICICPBS1704069</p>	<p>to WHO scale.</p> <p>Psychological Well Being On Husbands Having The Wife As Women Working Abroad</p> <p>Amalia Rizkyarini Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the psychological well-being and psychological well-being factors of husbands who have wives as female workers abroad. The type of research used is qualitative by using phenomenology approach. This research also uses two people as a research subject and two significant person as a source of data triangulation.</p> <p>The findings of the study show psychological well being both dominant subjects on the dimensions of self-acceptance, positive relationships with others, life goals, and personal growth. Both subjects accepting the role of single parent as well as the head of the family, although both subjects also have difficulty in caring for children so need help from others, especially families. Both subjects have the desire and purpose of life in order to be able to meet the needs of the family economy, in this dimension in line with the personal growth dimension shown by the participation of both subjects to the skills improvement program.</p> <p>The dominant factors of this study are economics as the main reason the subject allows the wife to work abroad. Gender stereotypes are the role of men and heads of families who should be working, as well as the environmental cultures of the community that influence the way the subject thinks and acts. In addition, there are three new finding factors, namely religiosity on both subjects that use religious point of view in assessing life. Next is the factor of the relationship of communication with the wife and the factor of feelings of loneliness experienced during the wife working abroad?</p> <p>Keywords: Female Labor Husband, Psychological Well Being</p>
 <p>Muhammad Din GICICLLR1704071</p>	<p>Problems in Sentence Construction at HSSC Level in Pakistan</p> <p>Muhammad Din Department Of English/ Govt. Postgraduate College ,University Of Bahawalpur, Burewala, Pakistan</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study entitled “Problems in the Construction of Sentence at HSSC Level in Pakistan” strives to unearth the problems faced by the students in learning sentence structure through literature and the facts regarding the role of literature as a teaching tool in teaching English as a second/foreign language with reference to the construction of sentence at HSSC level in Pakistan. This study also investigates how much the students learn English sentence structure through literature and what is the level of the EFL learners’ syntactic proficiency. To achieve the set objectives of this study, the researcher went for the quantitative research methodology. So, a questionnaire comprising of 30 items encompassing the different aspects of sentence structure was designed to collect data from 600 subjects (male/female) of HSSC (Higher Secondary School Certificate) level. The researcher has also conducted an achievement test so that a correlation might be drawn between their attitude towards “teaching English sentence structure through literature” and the score of their achievement test. The collected data were analyzed through software package (SPSS XX) which is commonly used in</p>

	<p>applied linguistics. The findings of this study explicitly reveal that the EFL learners remain unable to learn and develop both the contraction of sentence and syntactic skills when they are taught English through literature. This study recommends that the teaching of English should be application oriented and task-based strategies and activities should be resorted to by the FL educators.</p>
 <p>Haris Danial Bin Azhar GICICPBS1704073</p>	<p>Smartphone Usage Amongst University Student for Educational Purpose</p> <p>Haris Danial Bin Azhar HELP University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research aims to study smartphone usages amongst university students for academic purpose. A mixed method sequential-exploratory design was used to analyse the study this phenomenon. Five participants were interviewed for the qualitative study regarding smartphone usage for academic purposes. A master theme emerged from the qualitative study which is “Students motivation to perform in academics due to smartphones”, which was derived from sub-themes ‘Convenience’, ‘Cost-saving’, and ‘Communication’. A correlational study was used to determine the relationship between smartphone usage and student’s motivation to perform in academics. 55 participants were recruited to complete a questionnaire, regarding their motivation for academic pursuits. It is hypothesized that a positive correlation exists between smartphone usage and student’s motivation to perform better in academics. Results showed that there is no relationship between smartphone usage and students motivation to perform in academics. The usage of smartphones may not necessarily facilitate student motivation towards the academics.</p> <hr/> <p>Facebook Usage and Students Academic Performances of HELP University Students</p> <p>Haris Danial Bin Azhar HELP University</p> <p>Haris Danial Bin Azhar HELP university</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main purpose of conducting this study is to investigate whether there is an existence of a relationship between Facebook usage in terms of hours per day and academic performances in terms of students GPA. Participants of this research consist 50 undergraduate students. The study was a correlational study. It is hypothesized that more hours spent on Facebook, the lower the academic performances in terms of GPA. The results suggest that students who spend more time on Facebook reported to have lower GPA scores of their previous semester. In conclusion, using social media such as Facebook could lead to a negative impact on students’ grades. Limitations as well as future improvements will also be discussed.</p> <hr/> <p>Rainbow: The effects of Different Colours on Visual Attention</p> <p>Brian Ong HELP University</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Haris Danial Bin Azhar HELP University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jung Hao HELP University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tan Kah How HELP University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ooi Chiew Pei HELP University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this experiment is to determine the effects of how colours can influence individuals on a visual search task. A one-way within subject’s design was used with 24 participants. It was hypothesized that colours perceived to be ‘warm’ specifically red/yellow would facilitate longer reaction time in a visual search task, compared to colours perceived as ‘cool’ specifically blue/green. Participants were shown set of images containing different strokes of line on each trial. Participants were instructed to search for a specific target line informed by the researcher. Non-targeted lines were coloured on each trial randomly either in red, yellow, blue or green. Response time was recorded after identifying the target line. Findings suggest no significant difference in reaction time in visual task regardless of types of colour. It appears colours may not necessarily have an impact on attention during search task. However, future directions will be discussed on improving the research study.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Effects of hand gestures and semantic congruency of audio-visual stimuli in recognition memory</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Haris Danial Bin Azhar HELP University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of the study was to understand the effects of semantically congruent audio-visual stimuli and presence of hand gesture on memory recognition of written words. A 2x2 mixed experimental design was used with 99 participants. In the study phase, participants were shown visual words presented with either semantically congruent spoken word (eg. Word monkey presented with spoken word ‘banana’) or semantically incongruent (eg. word monkey presented with spoken word ‘window’). In gesture condition, participants performed hand gestures of presented visual words, while participants in the non-gesture condition did not perform any gestures to the audio-visual stimuli presented. In test phase, results suggest participants in gesture condition showed significantly better recognition compared to participants in non-gesture condition. Participants also had better recognition to semantically congruent audio-visual stimuli, compared to incongruent audio-visual stimuli. Semantically congruent audio-visual stimuli and performing gestures appears to facilitate better recognition compared to passive/non-gesture presentation or incongruent audio-visual stimuli.</p>
Youngju Jeong	A Corpus-based Activity of Contrast Signal Words

<p>GICICPBS1704074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Youngju Jeong Pusan National University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to suggest a corpus-based activity which is designed for use in a high-intermediate to an advanced-level second language writing course focusing more on contrast signal words. Following the framework for creating corpus-designed activities can help students understand the differences between contrast signal words: concession (although, even though, though, despite, in spite of, and notwithstanding) and direct opposition (while, and whereas) and know the use of the signal words appropriately to connect one thought to another according to a wide variety of genres. To gather data for the activity, I use the COCA (Davis, 2008). After engaging in quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify the sentence structure of contrast signal words used in corpus, students then complete form/meaning (gap-fill activity), followed by a whole language activity of the contrast signal words in their own writing. Keywords: corpus-designed activity, contrast signal words, register, second language writing</p>
<p>Noor Hanim Rahmat GICICPBS1704053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analyzing Perceived Writing Difficulties Through The Social Cognitive Theory</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Noor Hanim Rahmat Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40200 Shah Alam, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mazlen Arepin Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi Mara, 42300 Punchak Alam, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D Rohayu Mohd Yunos Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor Bahru, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sharifah Amani Syed Abdul Rahman Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor Bahru, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Writing can both be considered as social and cognitive activity. Nevertheless, among the four language skills, writing skill is among the least liked by many ESL students. Students find writing a tedious process. Teachers find writing a difficult skill to teach. Writing skill involves planning, writing, editing, and perhaps re-writing and these skills are not easily taught nor learnt. Psychologists believe that expectations play a very important role in students' success in learning. Writing teachers would agree that among some of the reasons why students cannot write well is because they find ESL academic writing difficult. This research looks into students' perceived difficulties towards ESL academic writing. 373 students from seven faculties participated in this study. The participants responded to 25 items on 5 Likert-scale (always, very often, sometimes, rarely and never). The questionnaires were analyzed to determine the students' perceived difficulties on ESL academic writing. Mean score, t-test and one way ANOVA were used to report on the findings. Findings revealed students found writing to be difficult for</p>

	<p>several reasons. Keywords: ESL academic writing, writing skill, perceived difficulties</p>
 <p>Dr. Franklin Thambi Jose, S GICICLLR1704051</p>	<p>Orthographic Errors Committed By The Students At University Level</p> <p>Dr. Franklin Thambi Jose, S Sr. Lecturer, Faculty of Languages and Communication, Sultan Idris Education University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Committing errors in language learning is a common phenomenon. Students when they study language, they commit various types of errors. One such error is orthographic error. This error is committed by students when they write. Generally, error analysis studies the types and causes of language errors which are classified according to the modality and linguistic levels. The linguistics analysis is used to fit the errors within the types of phonological errors for this study. The errors committed are classified as: errors committed through mispronunciation, errors committed through uncommon words, errors committed through borrowed words and positions of phoneme in orthographic errors. These errors are discussed in the article in detail with the collected data. This paper tries to identify the errors committed by the students when they Tamil language. The students are from Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia. All types of errors committed by the students will be discussed in this article. It also tries to identify the reasons for the errors and give appropriate remedies. Keywords: Language, Tamil, orthographic, errors, identify and remedy.</p>
 <p>Sittie Jannah A. Macaurog GICICLLR1704054</p>	<p>Common Errors Encountered In Grammar Among The Fourth Year High School Students In Msu IIs: As It Relates To Their Academic Performance In English</p> <p>Sittie Jannah A. Macaurog, Department of Education, ARMM, Mindanao State University, Marawi City, Philippines</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study sought to answer the respondents' profile in terms of age, gender, parents' educational attainment, family monthly income, reading materials available at home, and the common errors they have encountered in terms of subject- verb agreement, pronoun, adjectives and adverbs, preposition, tenses, and modals. The study also revealed the Grade Point Average of the students and its significant relationship with their performance in the English grammar usage. In line with this, implications are drawn from the findings of the study. This study involved 99 selected fourth year high school students in MSU-Integrated Laboratory School. In gathering the data, the main instrument used was a self-constructed structured questionnaire stating the respondents' profile, GPA in English, and their performance in English Grammar test using the descriptive correlation method of investigation. The gathered data was collected, tabulated, analysed and interpreted using the statistical tools namely: frequency and percentage distribution, mean and standard deviation, Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation, and t- test of significance. Findings showed that the common errors encountered by the respondents in grammar test is described qualitatively as in the average level. However, subject-verb agreement has the highest error and adjective and adverbs have the lowest error when correlated with pronouns, preposition, tenses and modals. Moreover the respondents' GPA and their performance in the English Grammar test have a</p>

	<p>significant relationship. With this, it is recommended that teachers should use variety of teaching strategies to enhance students' grammatical abilities. The students need to do their part also by being responsible enough, while their parents need to guide their children. Lastly, it is recommended that future researchers would be conducting further studies on how to develop students' grammatical competencies.</p>
<p>Loi Chek Kim GICICLLR1704055</p>	<p>Malay Esl (English As A Second Language) Students' Difficulties In Using English Prepositions Loi Chek Kim PPIB, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Labuan, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study attempts to undertake an error analysis of prepositions employed in the written work of Form 4 Malay ESL (English as a Second Language) students in Malaysia. The error analysis is undertaken using Richards's (1974) framework of intralingual and interlingual errors and Bennett's (1975) framework in identifying prepositional concepts found in the sample. The study first identifies common prepositional errors in the written texts of 150 student participants. It then measures the relative intensities of these errors and finds out the possible causes for the occurrences of these errors. In this study, one significant finding is that among the nine concepts of prepositions examined, the participant students tended to make errors in the use of prepositions of time and place. The present study has pedagogical implications in teaching English prepositions to Malay ESL students.</p> <p>Keywords Error, interlingual, intralingual, preposition. pedagogical implications</p>
<p>Abdulahkim Sa'idu GICICLLR1704058</p>	<p>Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Inscriptions On Tricycles In Katsina Metropolis</p> <p>Abdulahkim sa'idu Department of english and French, Umaru musa yaradua university katsina, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper studies inscriptions on tricycles in Katsina metropolis from sociolinguistic perspective with the aim of finding out the sociolinguistic meaning of the inscriptions, the dominant language use in coining the inscriptions, the dominant themes and the attitude of people towards them. Using a camera and a tablet, three hundred and six inscriptions (306) were directly collected from the bodies of the tricycles across Katsina Metropolis. All the drivers and fifty other stake holders were interviewed. Through Systematic Random Sampling Technique, one hundred inscriptions were selected, roughly, one out of every three. Twenty interviews with drivers were also selected, one out of every ten. In the similar way, ten interviews with the other stake holders were also selected. Adopting Hymes' Ethnography of Communication and Grice's Conventional Implicature, all the hundred inscriptions were analysed. The tricycle drivers were motivated by their life experiences, marital issues, religious proclamations and future ambitions. Each driver owns one inscription which cannot be shared with any other driver. Spelling errors, wrong diction, wrong concord and improper code-mixing characterized some of the writings. The most dominant theme of the inscriptions was praise. Hausa was the most dominant language. Assertive act was the most dominant speech act. It was found that members of public differentiate one driver from another through the inscriptions. Moreso, the inscriptions guide</p>

	<p>the public to decide which tricycle they should patronise. Similarly, the inscriptions help passengers to recover their missing properties. Keywords: Sociolinguistics, inscriptions, tricycles</p>
 <p>Youssif Zaghwani Omar GICICLLR1704059</p>	<p>Challenges of Learning English as a Foreign Language in Some Expanding Circle Countries</p> <p>Youssif Zaghwani Omar (PhDs) University of Benghazi, Libya</p> <p>Studies and research show that though English is taught from primary schools in Expanding Circle Countries, students have not reached the satisfied level to use English in communicative situations. So, this study investigates how English is learned and taught as a foreign language (FL) in some expanding circle countries. The main objective of this study is to shed lights on some of the challenges learners of English in such countries might encounter while learning English as a foreign language (EFL) in their countries. The study provides some potential remedies and recommendations for helping English language learners (ELLs) use English functionally in communicative situations. In addition, the study presents some experiences of teaching and learning EFL in some Expanding and Outer Circle countries. Therefore, the following questions were posed: What do international English language learners report about their experiences in learning EFL in their countries? What are the challenges ELLs encounter while learning EFL in their countries? In this study, I used Qualitative Research. To get the primary data of this study, I interviewed 20 ELLs from some Expanding Circle countries. The participants had been more than three years in the United States. Later, I interpreted the data according to my perceptions based on theories and literature reviews from secondary resources. The data analysis shows that all participants of the study find challenges in learning English in their countries. The participants spend several years learning English in school and university in their countries, yet they fail to interact with native English speakers in reality. The participants of the study attribute the challenges of using English functionally to the methods of teaching English in their countries, lack of opportunities to use English authentically in these countries, lack of self-motivation in learning English communicatively, education system policies of learning and teaching EFL.</p>
 <p>Sudha Thomas YRSICPBS1704051</p>	<p>Psychosocial Group Intervention for Siblings of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders(ASD)</p> <p>Sudha Thomas National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Researchers have focused on families of children with developmental disabilities have often looked up on parents and siblings of children (diagnosed with disabilities) as a group who might be at an increased risk of psychological problems. In particular, there are a variety of challenges that may be faced by other children in the family as a direct or indirect consequence of having a brother or sister with ASD. These challenges include feeling isolated due lack of attention from parents, lack of understanding of ASD and related problems leading to difficulty in coping with the situation and distress or embarrassment at the behaviours of the affected siblings.</p>

	<p>Objective To conduct psycho-social intervention module for siblings of ASD to: a) Improve their knowledge, coping and adjustment, sibling relationship and; b) Reduce their behavioural problems</p> <p>Methods A self-selected sample of 24 siblings with typical development (ages 8-12 years) of children with ASD participated in sibling groups. Autism Knowledge Measure for Young Children, What It's like to have a brother or sister with a Developmental Disorder (Coping/Adjustment Scale), Sibling relationship questionnaire and Strength and difficult questionnaire were administered pre- and post-intervention.</p> <p>Findings Sibling knowledge scores increased ($p < 0.001$) from pre- to post-intervention. Comparisons of Coping/adjustment scales and some subscales of SRQ @ SDQ pre- and post-intervention stores across sibling groups showed significantly different ($p < 0.001$).</p> <p>Conclusions The results were encouraging and contribute to further development of interventions meeting the needs of siblings of children with ASD.</p>
 <p>Richard Lamban Oandasan YRSICLLR1704051</p>	<p>Form-focused Grammar Instruction: Effects on Grammar Accuracy and Oral and Writing Proficiency in English</p> <p>Lamban Oandasan Assistant Academic Director-OIC, Midway Maritime Foundation, Incorporated, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija, Philippines</p> <p>Lourdes R. Baetiong Full Professor of Language Education, Division of Curriculum and Instruction, College of Education, University of the Philippines Diliman</p> <p>Abstract This study aimed to explore the effects of form-focused grammar instruction (FFGI) on grammar accuracy, oral and writing proficiency. It also aimed to establish the correlation between oral and writing proficiency after the participants' exposure to FFGI. The study adopted a one-group pretest-posttest design. An oral exam by Cromwell and an online writing test for writing proficiency were administered to the participants of the study. Afterwards, the participants were exposed to the intervention (FFGI). The same tests in the pre-test were administered during post-test. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in the participants' pre- and post-test scores in the grammar accuracy test. Conversely, there was no significant relationship between grammar accuracy and oral and writing proficiency. It was concluded that FFGI can contribute to the improvement of grammar accuracy of students. However, knowledge of grammar rules does not automatically result in oral and writing proficiency.</p> <p>Keywords: form-focused grammar instruction, grammar accuracy, writing proficiency , oral proficiency</p>



Abdulhakim Saidu
GICICLLR1704060

Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Inscriptions On Tricycles In Katsina Metropolis

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Nigeria**

Abstract

This paper studies inscriptions on tricycles in Katsina metropolis from sociolinguistic perspective with the aim of finding out the sociolinguistic meaning of the inscriptions, the dominant language use in coining the them, the dominant themes and the attitude of people towards them. Using a camera and a tablet, three hundred and six inscriptions (306) were directly collected from the bodies of the tricycles across Katsina Metropolis. All the drivers and fifty other stake holders were interviewed. Through Systematic Random Sampling Technique, one hundred inscriptions were selected, roughly, one out of every three. Twenty interviews with drivers were also selected, one out of every ten. In the similar way, ten interviews with the other stake holders were also selected. Adopting Hymes' Ethnography of Communication and Grice's Conventional Implicature, all the hundred inscriptions were analysed. The tricycle drivers were motivated by their life experiences, marital issues, religious proclamations and future ambitions. Each driver owns one inscription which cannot be shared with any other driver. Spelling errors, wrong diction, wrong concord and improper code-mixing characterized some of the writings. The most dominant theme of the inscriptions was praise. Hausa was the most dominant language. Assertive act was the most dominant speech act. It was found that members of public differentiate one driver from another through the inscriptions. More so, the inscriptions guide some of the members of public to decide which tricycle they should patronise. Similarly, the inscriptions help passengers to recover their missing properties.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, inscriptions, tricycles



Budasi I Gede
GICICLLR1704061

**The Reflexes Of Etymons Of Proto Austronesia To Etymons Of Proto
Mamboro-Sabu At Ntt-Indonesia: A Diachronic Study**

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ABSTRACT

This article aimed at investigating the reflexes of etymons of Proto Austronesia (PAN) to the Proto Mamboro-Sabu (PM-S) at NTT-Indonesia. This study was designed in the form of descriptive qualitative research. The cognate data between the etymons of the two protoes were collected using a comparative method. The reconstruction of the etymons of PM-S applied two approaches, namely: bottom-up and top-down reconstruction (Jeffers R. J. and Leister, 1979). The study found that there were 281 etymons of the PM-S which descended 41 cognate etymons of the same forms in Mamboro and Sabu language, 240 etymons of the PM-S which generated similar forms. Further, the reflexes of the etymons in the forms of phonological changes as the linguistic evidences which related PAN and PM-S were also determined by comparing the reflexes of the etymons of PAN to the etymons of PM-S. This study concluded that the forms of phnological changes were found in the forms of: lenition (aphaeresis, apocope, syncope, cluster

	<p>reduction), sound addition (excrecence, epenthesis, prothesis) methathesis, fusion, vowel breaking, assimilation, dissimilation). This finding strongly supports the previous studies conducted by other researchers, such as: Fernandez (1988), Mbete (1990), Budasi (2007, 2010, 2015, 2016), La Ino (2013), Ida Ayu (2015) who mentioned that most local languages in NTT-Indonesia belong to Austronesian language family. This finding suggests that in the future other languages of NTT that have not been able to be subgrouped yet may completely be determined using the above mentioned method and the two approaches.</p> <p>Keywords: Proto Mamboro-Sabu, phonological change, buttom-u reconstruction and top-down reconstruction.</p>
 <p>Jose Karlo Principe GICICLLR1704062</p>	<p>Extent of Language Interference of Grade Six Pupils' Native Tongue on Their Writing Ability in English: Input for Enhanced Written English Instruction</p> <p>Jose Karlo Q. Principe Centro Escolar University-Manila Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study was to determine the extent of language interference of the Pio del Pilar Elementary School grade six pupils' mother tongue on their writing ability in English as reflected in their compositions. The respondents were asked to write three compositions and the researcher identified their errors with respect to vocabulary, spelling and grammar. These written compositions were then further analyzed by the researcher according to errors in language interference. The results of this study showed that the respondents committed most frequently errors in grammar followed by spelling and vocabulary. As to language interference errors, they committed the most numbers of errors in overextension of analogy, followed by transfer of structure, and interlingual/intralingual transfer. In general, the findings showed that language interference errors do not significantly affect the pupils' writing ability. Notwithstanding this finding, there is still a need to enhance the teaching of writing in English in basic education considering the number of errors yielded by the study in this area.</p> <p>Keywords: interference, overextension of analogy, transfer of structure, interlingual/intralingual transfer, substitution</p>
<p>Armand James Vallejo GICICLLR1704063</p>	<p>Beyond Comprehension: Basis for Developing a Reading Program</p> <p>Armand James Vallejo Department of Arts and Sciences Education, University of Mindanao -Tagum College, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This descriptive sequential study explored the difficulties encountered by the students towards reading particularly the comprehension, problems encountered, implication of reading program and insights gained by the Criminology students in the process of enhancing the reading skill. The purpose is to lessen the phenomenon and provide reading program to the students. Results revealed that the level of reading comprehension of students is low. Apparently, there are factors affecting the academic performances of the students who have the difficulty in the process of comprehension such as the problem at vocabulary level, limited background of the knowledge, lack of interest and inhibition to express understanding. Evidently, the reading program implication to the students are should be brief and concise reading material, interesting reading activities, relating to Criminology, support from other stakeholders, correlation of</p>

	<p>reading to other media and good introduction to reading. Furthermore, the insights on reading comprehension are motivating oneself to read and benefits of wide reading for future profession. Directly, the reading program that we can offer to solve this problem is named as Comprehension Readiness In Maintaining Excellence (CRIME). The realization of this program is to teach and prepare students in their next academic endeavour in facing the real world of achievements. Proper implementation and monitoring should be observed by the administration, faculty and students.</p> <p>Keywords: comprehension, reading, criminology students, beyond, understanding</p>
 <p>Madilyn Ondoy GICICLLR1704064</p>	<p>The language of beauty in television advertisements: A phenomenology</p> <p>Madilyn C. Ondoy Ph.D. Secondary School Teacher, DepEd Division, Tagum City</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This phenomenological study was designed to generate, describe, and understand the consumers' concept of beauty in television advertisements and the linguistics strategies used to influence them. Data were being extracted through linguistic analysis of sample videos of television advertisements of hair and skin care products and through in-depth interview and focus group discussion to purposively selected participants. It was found out that the consumers' concept of beauty was naturally endowed, enhance, hygienic, health-conscious, pleasing to the eyes, socio-cultural, and tangible. Further, the linguistic strategies of television advertisements utilized lexical, morphological, phonological, syntactic, and semantic strategies to influence consumers' concept of beauty. The linguistic strategies influenced consumers' concept of beauty by securing interest, building desire, obtaining action, establishing trust, promoting novelty, and invoking humor. Finally, the insights gained from the findings were beauty must be natural, advertisements must communicate to the consumers, exaggeration must be obviated, consumers must be judicious, and consequently, language had an influence on their buying behavior. The findings of this study would contribute to the body of knowledge by providing linguistic awareness to the readers; thus, educators, other governing bodies, and future researchers interested in studying language and consumers' behavior may utilize this study as a reference or guide for an in-depth inquiry and for further studies.</p> <p>Keywords: applied linguistics, concept of beauty in television advertisements, linguistic strategies, phenomenology, Philippines</p>
 <p>Ezzaldin Abdalla GICICLLR1704068</p>	<p>Modifiers in the Fur Language of the Sudan (Nilo-Saharan)</p> <p>Ezzaldin Abdalla Ahmed University of Juba, South Sudan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Fur languages is a Nilo-Saharan language spoken in Darfur region in the Sudan. There are some Furspeakers across the border in Chad.</p> <p>The objective of this paper is to introduce the general idea about modifiers and discuss the main classes of the modifiers and comparisons of the modifiers in the Fur language. The paper includes nominalization of modifiers.</p> <p>The modifiers play a significant role in the Fur language. An interesting thing about the Fur modifiers is, they sometimes act like adjectives and adverbs in English. The same modifier that is used as an adjective describing a noun could be used as an adverb to modify a verb, sometimes with a slight tone change on the vowels. The modifiers could be categorized according to their various degrees.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Here are a few examples to support the claim.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Somayeh Aghajani Kalkhoran GICICLLR1704069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"Ambiguity" as a Tool In creating "Hidden Crescent" story</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Somayeh Aghajnai Assistant Professor at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The conflict is one of the important elements in a plot. Ali Asghar Shirzadi has benefited from the measures in “Hidden Crescent” novel to show Younis Bashiran’s internal conflict. Bashiran has been in doubt within himself after fleeing the battlefield. He doubts the correctness of staying in war front or leave it. Bashiran himself writes the story of his escape from the battle and the external appearance of his doubt is an ambiguity that is seen in the story. The uncertainty that penetrated in various layers of the story is finally resolved at the end of the story when Bashiran’s questioned goes away and finds that he must not leave the battle field. Shirzadi this created this space which is filled with ambiguity by using different arrangements. In this study it was found that tools such as the presence of the author and flooding fictional character, rhetorical techniques, Anthroponymy and multiplicity of narrators and viewing angles have influenced in creating this uncertainty.</p> <p>Keywords: Ambiguity, conflict, hidden Crescent, Ali Asghar Shirzadi, novel</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Saleh Alqahtani GICICLLR1704070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of language Anxiety on EFL Learners’ proficiency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saleh Mohammad Alqahtani University of Jeddah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Foreign language Anxiety has been found to be a key issue in learning English as foreign language in the classroom. This study investigated the impact of foreign language anxiety on Saudi EFL learners' proficiency in the classroom. A total of 197 respondents had participated in the study, comprising of 96 male and 101 female, who enrolled in preparatory year , first year, second year, and forth year of English language department at the University of Jeddah. Two instruments were used to answer the study questions. The Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) was used to identify the levels of foreign language (FL) anxiety for Saudi learners. Moreover, an International English Language Testing System (IELTS) test was used as an objective measure of the learners' English language proficiency. The data were analyzed using descriptive analyses, t-test, one-way Anova, correlation, and regression analysis. The findings revealed that Saudi EFL learners' experience a level of anxiety in the classroom, and there is a significant differences between the course levels in their level of language anxiety. Moreover, it is also found that female students are less anxious in learning English as a foreign language than male students. The results show that foreign language anxiety and English proficiency are negatively related to each other. According to Alrabai model of FLA (2014), which is adapted by the study, there are significant differences between Saudi learners in language use anxiety, while there are no significant differences in language class anxiety. The study suggested that teachers should employ a diversity of designed techniques to encourage the environment of the classroom in order to control learners’ FLA, which in turns will improve their EFL proficiency.</p> <p>Keywords: Foreign Language anxiety (FLA), Language use anxiety, Language class anxiety, gender, L2 proficiency</p>



Richard Lamban
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GICICLLR1704052

Form-focused Grammar Instruction: Effects on Grammar Accuracy and Oral and Writing Proficiency in English

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Abstract

This study aimed to explore the effects of form-focused grammar instruction (FFGI) on grammar accuracy, oral and writing proficiency. It also aimed to establish the correlation between oral and writing proficiency after the participants' exposure to FFGI. The study adopted a one-group pretest-posttest design. An oral exam by Cromwell and an online writing test for writing proficiency were administered to the participants of the study. Afterwards, the participants were exposed to the intervention (FFGI). The same tests in the pre-test were administered during post-test. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in the participants' pre- and post-test scores in the grammar accuracy test. Conversely, there was no significant relationship between grammar accuracy and oral and writing proficiency. It was concluded that FFGI can contribute to the improvement of grammar accuracy of students. However, knowledge of grammar rules does not automatically result in oral and writing proficiency.

Keywords: Form-focused grammar instruction, grammar accuracy, writing proficiency, oral proficiency



Alisha Ibkar
GICICLLR170466

Abhinaya as Pedagogy: Re-conceptualising the TiLL (Theatre in Language Learning) Model of Second Language Learning

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Aligarh, India

Abstract

Martin Esslin writes, "All dramatic performance is basically iconic, a direct visual and aural sign of a fictional or otherwise reproduced reality." (Esslin, 43) Using theatrical techniques in language teaching then holds this very vision at its center where the key focus is taken beyond the spoken word towards a gestural form of practice that can help frame pathways for L2 comprehension. In the era where a multidimensional classroom demands a multidimensional approach to teaching, theatrical teaching practice with a multiplicity of communication tools helps the learner cope with limitations (or lack thereof) of verbal language.

In the post-method world, where teachers are not looking for alternative methods but alternative to methods, theatre as pedagogy can open up a world of possibilities. The paper will attempt to argue in favour of the use of theatrical method in general, and in particular-Abhinaya, the theatrical method derived from the seminal treatise on Indian Classical Theatre, i.e Bharata's Natysastra in the teaching of a new language.

Performing for an audience within the L2 learning environment where levels of language comprehension vary will undoubtedly require actors to transcend the medium of language and hence there is a need for a medium that deploys strategies stretching beyond linguistic/ verbal domain. Abhinaya, or the mode of expression in the Indian Performative tradition involves communicating not only through speech but a myriad other agencies. Speaking of performance, Bharata

	<p>delves further into four kinds of Abhinaya: Vachik abhinaya, Angika abhinaya, aharya abhinay and sattyika abhinaya that establishe a complete method of communication through actions, gestures, expressions, costumes and even props. This is especially valuable for language learners as it allows them to inject their own cultural understanding into the story, using other modes of communication to take part in a meaningful dialogue despite a limited English vocabulary. By using their bodies and voices to dramatize the characters' words and actions, learners gain a sense of actual interaction and communication. In this way they can not only hear but touch, see, and experience the meaning of the words in the text.</p> <p>Apart from being a complete procedure that targets language teaching in a simulated and culturally diverse environment, Indian classical drama method takes into serious consideration one of the most important objectives - that is motivation of students to learn, and maintain interest in a second language.</p> <p>Key words: Second Language Learning, L2, Pedagogy, Drama, TILL Model</p>
 <p>Dr. Cheng Shung Huang GICICPBS170476</p>	<p>Integrating the roles of leader-member relationship and person-job fit in the process of coaching</p> <p>Dr. Cheng Shung Huang Department of Industrial & Business Management, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan City, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examined how coaching, leader-member exchange (LMX) and person-job (PJ) fit are related to employee outcomes. Two different mechanisms were proposed: a mediating mechanism eliciting two different tracks that LMX or PJ fit would mediate the relationship between coaching and the related outcomes, and a moderating mechanism holding that PJ fit would strengthen the effect of coaching behavior on learning motivation. The results of multi-level analyses in a sample of 147 dyadic data show that PJ fit mediates the coaching-job performance relationship as well as LMX does. The result also unveiled that it was LMX mediating the effect of coaching on work engagement, but for PJ fit. More importantly, LMX and PJ fit have a different role in the influences of coaching on learning motivation. The result indicates that employees with a high level of PJ fit are more likely to report that coaching contributes positively to their learning motivation, as is not the case for those with low-level PJ fit.</p>

Listeners

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