CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Social Science and Humanities Research Association

7th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research, 04- 05 May 2018, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

04 -05 May, 2018

Conference Venue

Scholar's Inn, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

7th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research, 04- 05 May 2018, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Scholar's Inn, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia   1

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Noor Hanim Rahmat

Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia

She is an associate professor in Universiti Teknologi MARA teaching English for Second Language courses. She started her teaching career in Singapore as a school teacher. She then proceeded to become a lecturer in Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia for the past 22 years. Her expertise is teaching English as a second language, as well as staff training. Her research interest includes language proficiency as well as educational psychology. She has written books, book chapters, journal articles as well as presented in international conferences.

Topic: Educational Psychology: A Tool for Language Research

Andrea Sofia S.D. Catangay GICICPLR1805052	**Age as a Factor That Affects English Language Proficiency of Senior High School Students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines**
	Andrea Sofia S.D. Catangay **Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila** **Shaira Lea Joy S. Beleña** **Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila** **Kiara Mikaela D.C. Dela Cruz** **Polytechnic University of the Philippines, College of Education, Sta. Mesa Manila** **Abstract** **The main objective of the study is to find out if Age is a factor that affects English Language Proficiency of the Senior High School Students. The study was conducted in Polytechnic University of the Philippines. The study utilized the Descriptive Quantitative Research. Using Lenneberg's Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) which states that there is a critical age period when language learning is ideal and that if the learning do not take place before a certain age, it will be hard for the learner to acquire the language. A four-point scale with verbal interpretation is used by the researchers to evaluate the scores of the respondents. There are 4 or 40.00 percent of 17 year olds who got a score of 16-20 which is Very Good. The majority of 17-year-old respondents obtained the highest score in the Pre-Test and ranks First. There are 6 or 60.00 percent of 17 year olds who got a score of 16-20 which is Very Good. This implies that the majority of 17-year-old respondents obtained the highest score in the Post-Test and ranks First. Overall, Age is not a factor of English Language Proficiency of Senior High School Students in the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.** **Keywords: Language Proficiency, Age, Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH), Lenneberg, Verbal Interpretation, Pre-Post Test**
 Uwakwe Calistus C GICICPLR1805053	**Media: A Tool Of Cultural Re-Awakening In Nigeria** **Uwakwe Calistus C** **Department of Mass Communication, School of Communication Arts, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria** **Abstract** **Nigeria is gradually losing her cultural heritage and traditions to foreign cultures. As a result, there is a high level of alienation in our cultural realms. The cultural values and customs of our various cultures have been relegated to the background. As agenda setter, the mass media have many roles to play in re-awakening our cultures that declined as a result of erosion of Western cultures in Nigeria as well as protecting, preserving, and promoting certain cultural values of the people. This study aimed at examining the role of media as a tool of cultural re-awakening in Nigeria. The paper therefore concludes that the media should salvage foreign cultures by guiding Nigerians to love their cultures against Western culture and embrace the rich culture values and customs

	of Nigeria. Keyword: Media, re-awakening, cultural, values.
Andrew Namo **GICICPLR1805054**	**Difficulties in Learning a New Foreign (Non-Lingual franca) Language: A case of Learning French Language in Nigeria** **Andrew Namo** **French Language, College of Education, Akwanga, Nigeria** **Abstract** **Having studied French language in a Nigerian environment over the years, the researcher who was confronted with a lot of difficulties at the course of his various levels of studies feels obliged to share some of his experiences and those of others in Nigeria. The research brought out what constitutes difficulties in the learning of a foreign language (non lingua franca) in a country like Nigeria whose official foreign language (lingua franca) is English. The research bears in mind the fact that the Nigerian government in 1996 issue a decree declaring French as the second official language (Lingua franca) for the country but it has never been put to practice for even a second. The paper looked at the reasons why the language is still backward and very difficult to learn after many years of such declaration. To gather his facts, 100 questionnaires were distributed across the different geopolitical zones of the country to those who studied French language up to the level of at least, the Nigeria Certificate of Education (NCE).** **Key words: Foreign, Difficulties, Lingua franca**
Binta Usaini Umar **GICICPLR1805055**	**Language And Gender In Applied Linguistics** **Binta Usaini Umar** **Hausa Departent, School Of Secondary Education (Languages) Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel** **Musa Isah Abubakar** **Hausa Department, School Of Secondary Education (Languages)Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel** **Abstract** **Applied linguistics refers to a jack of all trades master of all, considering this fact it looks at language and gender from broader perspective rather than a narrow approach. Thus, the paper aims at identifying the role of applied linguistics in language gender related concepts based on ethnographical perspective in some bilingual and multilingual. The paper starts with introduction while in the subsequent pages it discussed on conceptual definitions of the term language and gender, gender language and in bilingual and multilingual setting: an ethnographical perspective language, gender and applied linguistics, lastly, conclusions were made.**
Ghazirah Mustapha **GICICPLR1805056**	**Latihan Tangan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia : Optimzation Of Brain Hemisferic Function** **Ghazirah Mustapha** **Fakulti Kejuruteraan Mekanikal, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia** **Wan Ruzaini Bin Wan Sulaimanb,** **Persatuan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia**

Abstract

Latihan Tangan Seni Silat Cekak Malaysia (SSCM) is one of the training exercises practiced by its practitioners before starting the subject system training in Silat Cekak class. However, until now the influence of hand training movements is not clear to SSCM practitioners to be practiced and utilized more creatively and effectively in the pursuit of Silat Cekak's knowledge. Hence, the ability and advantage of the Latihan Tangan SSCM should be supported by scientific arguments and findings to make it a scientific statement and proven its validity. Hence, this paper aims to gather scientific facts about Latihan Tangan SSCM to brain hemispheric function, discuss it and then publish hypotheses about its effect on the ability of SSCM practitioners to better understand Silat Cekak's knowledge holistically. This study was conducted using a qualitative approach involving four phases of the study: i) case study phase, ii) document research phase, iii) interconnection phase and iv) phase published hypothesis. Based on the study, Latihan Tangan SSCM enable coordination between left hemispherical hemispheres and right brain hemispheres to optimally aimed at improving memory and concentration of practitioners. Improving memory and concentration is one of the important factors to understand Silat Cekak's knowledge more creatively and effectively, thereby applying it in everyday life.

Shariffah Dawood **GICICPLR1805057**	**Bullying in the Voluntary Sector: An HRM Perspective** **Shariffah Dawood** **Penn State Behrend, USA** **Abstract** **This study investigates the HRM practices in the voluntary sector that are related to workplace bullying. Twenty-two interviews and 178 questionnaires, from 29 British voluntary organizations were thematically analyzed. Overall, the study identifies some pertinent situational factors, which need to be addressed in order to curb bullying in this sector: management commitment towards a zero-tolerance bullying policy; management training in areas such as conflict resolution, implementing organizational changes, and maintenance of the commitment of a conscientious workforce; meticulous selection of voluntary management committee is recommended; and strained relationship with funding bodies need improvement.** **Keywords: HRM, management, voluntary sector, harassment, bullies.**
Ali Garba Kolo **GICICPLR1805058**	**Relationship between Students Attitudes towards lecturers and Academic performance in Potiskum College of Education, Yobe State, Nigeria.** **Ali Garba Kolo** **Mai Idris Alooma Polytechnic, Geidam, Yobe State, Nigeria** **Abstract** **The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between students' attitudes towards lecturers and academic performance in one of the Colleges of education in Nigeria. 339 respondents whose ages ranged between 19 to 34 years old participated in the research. The respondents were selected through stratified and simple random sampling methods from their respective faculties. Self-administered questionnaire was employed as a tool for data collection. The findings revealed a positive and significant relationship between students' attitudes towards lecturers**

with academic performance (r=.464, p<0.01). The result of this study emphasized the importance of welfare to lecturers so as to boost their performance and continue demonstrating positive attitudes towards their students in order for students' to have good academic performance or results.

Key words- Students Attitude, Lecturers Attitude, Relationship, Academic Performance, College.

The Ways Teenagers To Express Frustation

Maulidina,S. Hermanto, B.I.P
University of Sumatera Utara

Maulidina,S. Hermanto
GICICPLR1805060

Abstract

Emotion is a psychological distress of feeling experienced by every human being that comes from a stimulus that happens to happen in life & can be known by the behavior and conditions surrounding it. Each person must have different emotional levels in each of them & also has a way of expressing different reactions, among others: a positive reaction or a negative reaction. Positive emotions will make life better and more meaningful, while negative emotions can be a hive of failure in life that will certainly be bad for those who experience it. Negative emotions consist of 10 types; envy, fear, hurt, resentment, frustration, disappointment, miserliness, laziness, cheating and arrogance. Frustration is one of the toughest negative emotions that often come to every human life. Every individual expressed a frustased expression by actualizing it differently, because everyone has different traits, characteristics, and personalities. The form of frustrated expression can be actualized by with anger, shouting, silence, violence, writing, sleeping, eating, etc. In adolescents, emotion becomes an important thing in self-development.

Gilbert Magtibay
GICICPLR1805062

Where Art Thou: A Study on the Romantic Preference of Female Adolescents

Roella Florentino
Department of Psychology,College of Arts and Sciences
Our Lady of Fatima University- Antipolo Campus

Arshylla Marie Leyco,
Department of Psychology,College of Arts and Sciences
Our Lady of Fatima University- Antipolo Campus

Kaila Therese Taguinod
Department of Psychology,College of Arts and Sciences
Our Lady of Fatima University- Antipolo Campus

Kate Virtus and Gilbert Magtibay
Department of Psychology,College of Arts and Sciences
Our Lady of Fatima University- Antipolo Campus

Abstract

The study aimed to understand how paternal absence shapes the romantic preference of female adolescents. Using purposive sampling under qualitative design the study was made possible by interviewing participants from Antipolo City and some towns in Marikina City who met the criteria for the study. Series of semi-structured interviews were conducted, recorded and analyzed using thematic analysis. From the data

	collected, eight themes were discovered and these are: Father-daughter attachment style, Negative influence of paternal absence on daughter's development, Ideal romantic partner, Preferred romantic partner, Attachment style in past relationship, Fatherlessness: relationship expectation, Present feeling about the father, Importance of a father. Three principal findings were uncovered from the data. First, the attachment style of fatherless daughters in a romantic relationship is dependent to the relationship built between the father and daughter during childhood years. Secondly, despite of the pain that the absence of the biological father left, females without father still choose to be in an opposite- sex relationship. Lastly, female adolescents without father look for a romantic partner who has similar characteristics with their father. Based on the result of the study, parents should consider the possible outcome of their decisions for their children. From the study the researchers concluded that paternal absence is detrimental to a female adolescent's romantic relationship. Future researcher may expand the scope of this study by enlarging the population to enable a clearer picture of how paternal absence shapes female adolescent's romantic partner preference. Keywords: Paternal absence, fatherless daughter/s, romantic preference, attachment pattern, abandonment.
Rudy Danganan Jr GICICPLR1805063	**Bata Bata, Paano mo Nagawa: A Discursive Approach on Human Agency and Actions of Delinquency Among Juveniles** **Rudy Danganan Jr** **Department Of PsychologyCollege Of Arts And Sciences,Our Lady Of Fatima University Antipolo Campus, Philippines.** **Abstract** The theorizing of juvenile delinquency as a product of various socio-environmental factors seems implicit in the literature. Albeit conclusions on the causes of juvenile delinquency are acknowledged, the researchers argue the role of the individual to be critical in this phenomenon—this is referred to this paper as human agency. We have taken a discursive stance in this study, in which language is asserted to be action-oriented and can be utilized to accomplish certain goals. Using Discursive Psychology proposed by Willig (2013) as an orienting lens, we investigated how juveniles utilized inner and personal psychological resources in negotiating agency in relation to their delinquent behaviors. To flesh out the discursive framework on individual agency, in-depth interviews were conducted to 4 juvenile delinquents currently under the custody of a government institution. Results indicated 5 overarching themes that explicate how human agency is systematically carried out throughout thier course of delinquent actions; (1) Designing self-deterministic schemes of delinquency, (2) Visualizing path to self-determined goals, (3) Application of schemes to actions, (4) Evaluation of schemes based on outcomes, and (5) Realignment of agentive stance. The study mainly suggests the evident role of self-reflexive actions as the premise of juveniles' life circumstances. Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Human Agency, Discursive Psychology
Mudassir Abdullahi Gero GICICPLR1805064	**Impact Of Blended Learning On English Writing Performance Of Student-Teachers Among The Colleges Of Education In Northern Nigeria** **Mudassir Abdullahi Gero**

Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel

Abstract
Information technology is believed to be one of the most crucial developments in Nigerian educational system. This technological breakthrough has led to the emergence of blended learning which has become popular among Nigeria higher institutions. This study takes a cross sectional analysis to examine the impact of such blended learning on English writing performance of student-teachers in colleges of educations in Northern Nigeria and also, to determine the level of computer attitude of English language instructors /lecturer in the colleges towards using blended learning approach to teach English writing. The research design of the study was quasi-experimental research. The experimental groups were taught using blended learning instruction while the control groups were taught using traditional lecture method. A sample of 150 students (80 male, 60 female) and 30 English language instructors (20 male, 10 female) was selected. The pre-test and posttest were used as instruments for data collection for students whereas questionnaire was used for data collection for instructors. Students-teachers test scores were analyzed using a simple t-test procedure. The instructors' questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The finding shows that students of experimental group performed better in writing skills course than students of control group. Instructors' attitudes towards computers were positive but their actual use of computers was moderate. Therefore, it is recommended that teachers training college instructors should be motivated to restructure their programs, courses and assessment procedures to host blended learning.
Key Words: Blended Learning, ICT Instructors, Northern-Nigeria, Student-Teachers

Ade Meilasari **GICICPLR1805068**	**The Relationship Between Self Esteem and Life Satisfaction Among College Students: A Cross-culture Study in Indonesia and China**

Nadhila Safitri
Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Ade Meilasari
Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Endah Puspita Sari
Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract
This research examined the relationship between self-esteem and life satisfaction among college students in Indonesia and China. This study tested the hypothesis that self-esteem has positive correlation with life satisfaction. This study used quantitative method. One hundred and twelve college students from Indonesia and one hundred and ninety four college students from China, ranging in age from 18 to 23, completed measures on self esteem and satisfaction with life. The measurement for variables in this research used the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. Data analysis technique applies a product moment technique from Pearson. It is known that self-esteem and life

	satisfaction in Chinese are correlated (P <0.05) with P value 0.000. The correlation of each at 0.501. The correlation coefficient is strong enough. Also with Indonesian, correlated with value P 0.000 (<0.05). The correlation also strong enough with score 0,493. The result indicates that students' ability to have a positive judgment of oneself as well as an attitude toward the self aasociated with life satisfaction. The research findings, limitations and recommendations are discussed. Keywords: Self-esteem, Life Satisfaction, and College Students
Nadhila Safitri GICICPLR1805069	**The Relationship Between Self Esteem and Life Satisfaction Among College Students: A Cross-culture Study in Indonesia and China** **Nadhila Safitri** **Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia** **Ade Meilasari** **Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia** **Endah Puspita Sari** **Faculty of Psychology and Social Culture Science, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia** **Abstract** **This research examined the relationship between self-esteem and life satisfaction among college students in Indonesia and China. This study tested the hypothesis that self-esteem has positive correlation with life satisfaction. This study used quantitative method. One hundred and twelve college students from Indonesia and one hundred and ninety four college students from China, ranging in age from 18 to 23, completed measures on self esteem and satisfaction with life. The measurement for variables in this research used the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. Data analysis technique applies a product moment technique from Pearson. It is known that self-esteem and life satisfaction in Chinese are correlated (P <0.05) with P value 0.000. The correlation of each at 0.501. The correlation coefficient is strong enough. Also with Indonesian, correlated with value P 0.000 (<0.05). The correlation also strong enough with score 0,493. The result indicates that students' ability to have a positive judgment of oneself as well as an attitude toward the self aasociated with life satisfaction. The research findings, limitations and recommendations are discussed. Keywords: Self-esteem, Life Satisfaction, and College Students**
Kapur, A. GICICPLR1805070	**Accuracy and Depiction of Mental Illness-Popular Cinema** **Kapur, A.** **Department of Psychology, M.Sc Clinical Psychology, Christ University, Bengaluru, Bengaluru, India** **Moosath, H.** **Department of Psychology, M.Sc Clinical Psychology, Christ University, Bengaluru, Bengaluru, India** **Abstract** **This movie review looks at the depiction of mental illness in popular cinema, using the movie A Beautiful Mind as a case study. It tries to**

	understand cinema and media from a clinical psychology perspective in terms of the portrayal of symptoms and caregiver support. The review aims to analyze the portrayal of schizophrenia in the book and the movie 'A Beautiful Mind' on Professor John Nash. It will analyze the differences in portrayal of schizophrenia, under different media and the creative applications of the author, directors and actors in depicting the disorder as closely as it is understood in Clinical Psychology. The differences would be studied for romanticisation of symptoms in the book and the movie. Even within a medium (only the movie), verbal and non-verbal cues of the disorder will be compared for the depiction of schizophrenia. The study will dwell on the comparative description of how the caregivers coped with the patient and his illness. For this, the study will understand it through the lens of Bowen's Family Systems Theory. Keywords— Caregiver, Communication, Media, Systems Theory
Samuel Musa **GICICPLR1805071**	**Language Arts and Education in a changing world: the role of Language in the 21st century Nigeria.** **Samuel Musa** **Department of French Federal college of education, Pankshin, Plateau state** **Abstract** **This research intends to prove that, Education is a set of processes that can inform, motivate and empower people to support biodiversity conservation, not only by making lifestyle changes, but also through promoting change in the way that institutions, business, and govern¬ments operate. Literacy, in its most basic sense, refers to communication which involves the use of written language. The role that communications might play could be influenced by education levels. Thus, by using certain forms of media, certain population groups are more likely to be marginalized from getting information and being involved in decision-making. The technological and social/cultural demands of the 21st century are reshaping communication requirements. Students not only need to be able to communicate effectively in oral and written language, but they also need to communicate effectively in multimodal ways. Language Teaching has been greatly considered in Nigeria as the basic tool of national integration towards productivity and development. The reason is that language teaching is seen as a great investment to produce quality of human resources needed for productivity and development. English is but one of our official languages; the other being French and much is said about the importance. Language is very important in the development of a nation since it is a way for communicating people and a way of conveying thoughts and emotions. It is a key aspect of various cultures. Our world is changing, and in order to prepare our children for this new world we need to change the way we educate them. In the 21st century educators must create a curriculum that will help students connect with the world and understand the issues that our world faces and that could be achieved through appropriate use of language.** **Key words: Language arts, changing world, communication,**
Yusuf Muhammad Jika **GICICPLR1805072**	**A Morphophonological Analysis Of Nouns Borrowed By Kiswahili And Hausa From Arabic** **Yusuf Muhammad Jika**

	Department Of English, Faculty Of Arts And Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau Nigeria **Abstract** **This study is a morphophonological analysis of some nouns borrowed by Hausa and Kiswahili from Arabic. Despite the fact that Hausa and Kiswahili belong to different linguistic families and are spoken in such distant areas of Africa they share a special historical background. The research respondents were selected in Kenyatta University students from both West and East Africa. The source of data for this research used was written literature. Informants who are native speakers of Hausa and Kiswahili speakers had also been used to supplement the data generated; the study narrowed itself on nouns only, fifteen (15) loanwords were collected and analyzed within the framework of the Optimality Theory (OT). The presentation of the data analysis of this research was based on loanword adaptation in the two languages that depends on three repairs that is vowel epenthesis, consonant deletion, and feature change respectively. The analyses revealed that in dealing with disallowed codas and consonant clusters, three main strategies: insertion, deletion and feature change were applied in order to satisfy highly-ranked markedness constraint in Hausa and Kiswahili. However, faithfulness prevails over markedness, leading to change in the phonology of Hausa and Kiswahili. The findings of research have implications on the expansion and growth of the two languages as the research discusses phonological and morphological modification of which loanword makes languages develop their vocabulary.**
Mohammed Asabe Sadiya **GICICPLR1805073**	**A Practical Approach To The Teaching Of Language Through Literature To English As Second Language Students** **Mohammed Asabe Sadiya** **English, Faculty of Arts and Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria** **Abstract** **The paper is an attempt to encourage the teaching of Language through Literature for adequate communicative competence in both the spoken and written varieties of English to second language speakers. It followed a methodological approach of Test – Teach and Retest, through a course Teaching English through Literature (ENG 406) taught to Undergraduate students of Bachelor Education/English (B.ED English) degree. This was carried out through the use of various class presentations first by the teacher and then by the students as groups then as individuals. The students at the beginning of the course expressed fears on the subject, and when assigned a diagnostic test, the average score was 31.6%. In subsequent tests there was a tremendous improvement on the general performances where the results grew steadily to 37.8 and to 51.5, where 40% was regarded as the pass mark. The findings also revealed that 71% of the students had more positive view on literature in language teaching, 58% felt confident to use the approach. The general conclusion was that at the end of the programme, the students have been motivated in the study of Literature not just as a tool but also as an interesting area of analysis which has improved on their proficiency and have also developed confidence in them to approach the teaching of Language through Literature as teachers.** **Key words: Language, Literature, Pedagogy**

The Effectiveness Of Solution-Focused Group Therapy On The Anxiety Level Of Primary Caretakers Of Save Our Solves (Sos) Villages

Dr. Eid Galal Abo Hamza
Assistant Professor Of Psychology Department Of Social Sciences,
Faculty Of Arts And Sciences, C04
Qatar University. Box 2713 Doha, Qatar

Dr. Eid Galal Abo Hamza
GICICPLR1805074

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to explore whether the effectiveness of group solution-focused therapy (GSFT) of primary Caretakers of Save Our Solves (SOS) villages. The problem of this study sought to address was the lack of current research on how GSFT may or may not show effectiveness to reduce anxiety Level of Primary caretakers of (SOS) villages or in any Arabic context. The need for this study was based on a gap in research on the effectiveness of group solution-focused therapy (GSFT) for anxiety symptoms. GSFT may be an effective yet underutilized intervention for treating anxiety symptoms. Although few researchers have examined GSFT for its effectiveness with other disorders, nothing was found in the current literature for anxiety symptoms. Therefore, the problem of this study sought to address was the lack of current research on how GSFT may or may not show effectiveness to reduce anxiety level of primary caretakers of SOS villages in Tanta, Egypt. The research examined this research question: Is GSFT effective in decreasing the anxiety level among caretaker of SOS in Egypt? And so there are two hypotheses:
H 0: There will be no significant reduction of anxiety level after the GSFT intervention as evidenced by scores on the assessment.
H 0: There is a significant reduction of anxiety level after the GSFT intervention as evidenced by scores on the assessment.
A total of nine mothers were offered solution focused therapy as part of their treatment plans. Pre- and post-measures were taken using the GAD-7 (Pitzer, Williams, Kurt Kroenke, & Lowe, 2006). All participants were found to show some improvement on completion of the post assessment. Results suggest that GSFT really does have a positive effect on decreasing generalized anxiety level with mothers' care takers who are working for SOS, Tanta, Egypt.
Keywords: Solution focused therapy, Group counseling, Mothers care takers, SOS, Anxiety.

Dr. Shilpagauri Prasad Ganpule
GICICPLR1805079

Nora's Empowerment: Emancipation From The Clutches Of Male Domination

Dr. Shilpagauri Prasad Ganpule
Associate Professor And Coordinator, Research Center For M.Phil. And Ph.D. In English, P.D.E.A.'S Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce And Science College, Akurdi, Pune 411044, India. Former Member Of The Academic Council And Faculty Of Arts And Fine Arts, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India

Abstract
The question of women's rights has been pondered in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House (2007). The problem of women's spiritual sovereignty and dignity is an important concern for Ibsen. The present paper makes an attempt to explore the role of marriage and motherhood in the socialization and marginalization of women, and the diverse attitudes to

	life of women and men with special reference to Nora's character in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House (2007). The play sets forth the feminine rebellion against male domination. At the end of the play, Nora, shows herself to be a liberated woman, a woman who has emancipated herself from the connections of a domestic life in order to discover herself. There is nothing difficult or unbelievable about her decision at the end when she abandons her orthodox notions of marriage and pronounces her liberation from her husband's control. The paper presents how Nora starts her expedition as a conservative type of wife to her husband for nine years and then frees herself by leaving her husband. The paper sets forth Nora's evolution from a typical homemaker to an emancipated woman of self-identity. It points out that the question of women's empowerment is an important issue even in the 21st century. No. of Words: 205 Keywords: women's empowerment, feminine rebellion, male domination, marginalization of women, liberation
Judit Vegh **GICICPLR1805080**	**Transnational Families In Kuala Lumpur** **Education And Use Of Languages** **Judit Vegh, Lan Anh Nguyen Luu** **Doctoral School Of Psychology, Institute Of Intercultural Psychology And Education, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary** **Abstract** Modern forms of communication and foreign learning opportunities are becoming widely available, multinational and transnational corporations are spreading and the migration is growing. These phenomena generate a large increase in the number of transnational families crossing boundaries of cultures and countries. At the same time, relatively few studies examine the intercultural adaptation of transnational spouses and their children, even though, on a daily basis the spouses are more directly connected to the local environment. There is a need for additional researches examining their living conditions, the characteristics of their integration, the peculiarities of their lifestyle and their everyday patterns. This study explores transnational families in Kuala Lumpur especially focusing on the education and on the use of languages as important strategic steps in both local integration and subsequent family plans. Keywords:Transnational families, education, use of languages, acculturation
Magaji Bala Maijambo **GICICPLR1805081**	**The Role Of Nigerian Academics In Domesticating An International English Language Literacy Teaching Model** **Magaji Bala Maijambo** **English And Literary Studies Department,School of Secondary Education, Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Pmb1002.,Gumel, Northern Nigeria.** **Abstract** The subscription of Nigeria to MDGs with the purpose of providing qualitative education at basic education level by government made international interventions in all parts of Nigeria visible. Such intervention is usually technical that tends to provide teachers with internationally tested models that will enhance their service delivery and bring about improvement in teaching and learning. The paper therefore

	dwel on the critical role of home academics in adapting an international model of teaching to suit local linguistic and cultural settings of the host country. The main objective of the paper is to find out the effectiveness or other wise of an international model of teaching taking Jigawa state as a case study.
Sani Sule **GICICPLR1805082**	**A Linguistic Analysis Of Hausa Proverbs: A Case Study Of Conflict Resolutions.** **Sani Sule** **Hausa Studies Department, School Of Secondary Education.,Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel,Pmb 1002.,Nigeria** **Abstract.** **Proverbs are wise saying that deals with human social interaction, reconstruction of experiences, explaining different aspects of critical thinking as well as explaining the past giving instruction and warning for the future. This aim of the study is to analyze the Hausa proverbs from one of the two major second language in West Africa after Swahili (Aminu, 2003; Newman, 2000). Proverbs served as an ideal guides to thought and action of every individual which served as mediation for cultural conflicts, ethnic violence in a multi-lingual countries across the world. Furthermore this paper will use a qualitative content analysis through a purpose sampling technique in selecting the related proverbs on conflict resolutions. Findings revealed that Hausa proverbs is highly proficient way of enlighten people in every aspects of human endeavours. The significance of the results is discussed followed by implications of the findings and suggestions for future research.** **Keywords. Hausa, Hausa proverbs, conflicts resolutions, Nigeria**
Rizki Widyahastuti **GICICPLR1805083**	**Positive Reinforcement For Increasing Self-Care (Teeth Brushing) On Schizotypal Personality Disorder Patient** **Rizki Widyahastuti** **Department of Psychology, Master of Psychology Profession, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Schizotypal Personality Disorder has distorted belief, thought, and perception below the threshold for the diagnosis of psychotic disorders. In the case of psychotic disorder, many sufferers experience the lack of daily life skill activities. The subject of this case study is a male aged 55 years. Based on the results of the observation assessment, interviews and psychological tests of subjects in the diagnosis of schizotypal personality disorder. The cause of the subject's disorder is the presence of conflicting pressures in marriage, work conflicts and the subject's siblings diagnosed with schizophrenia. Factors of this cause can be explained by the diathesis-stress approach. Interventions performed on the subject are positive reinforcement. The purpose of this intervention is to improve the behavior of self-care that is brushing teeth, this is because the subject never brushed his teeth, so the subject's teeth become damaged. The results of the intervention showed a positive change, the subject was willing to brush his teeth even though irregularly 2 times a day.** **Key Words: positive reinforcement, schizotypal personality disorder, brushing teeth**
Elaine Angeli Mecos **GICICPLR1805084**	**Depression, Identity Theft And Narcissism In The Online World**

Chynna Manzano
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

David Deslippe
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Elaine Angeli Mecos
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jashen Joshua Tatunay
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jercy Flores
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Henry Lazo
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Rempy Singh
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Yuri Lubiano
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Bongie Velasco
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Fernando P. Oringo
Student Researchers, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Abstract
This paper aims to aid people's identity information and prevent it from getting used in a bad way by people who are interested in identity theft. Almost everyone who is connected in the internet can become a victim of identity theft, ranging from kids with phones or grandparents with accounts. The causes of Depression in the social media community are determined by looking for clues hidden in their posts such as sadness or suicidal quotes. Narcissistic people tend to rise without being concerned about other feelings which can also lead to depression. The researchers conducted online interview with Filipino teen celebrities and asked about their subjective experiences on narcissism, identity theft and online depression. Research showed that their various perception of the participants when it comes to dealing with depression and how social media plays a significant role towards the emotional development of teenagers nowadays. Teen celebrities are also victims of identity theft, but

	they tend to manage on how to deal with it and the moment they enter in the world of entertainment industry, they are already given proper orientation. Depression on the other hand, is the result of improper management of social media accounts due to its wide scope in terms of audience as well as it accessibility. Keywords: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial
Nur Aziela bt Aidit **GICICPLR1805094**	**Why I Dislike Academic Writing: Exploring Language Anxiety in ESL classroom** **Nur Aziela bt Aidit** **Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak** **Abstract** **Academic writing is usually considered as a difficult skill where most second language (L2) learners would not deny the fact that they have experienced anxiety when they write. When the L2 learners enter the tertiary education, most of them found academic writing to be problematic because they are not familiar with different writing styles and the important linguistic knowledge of L2 that they may never have learned in high school. This would eventually shake their self-confidence which leads to writing apprehension. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate how language anxiety affects academic writing and how it would affect the second language writing performance. The sample involved ten second-semester Foundation students in Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak Campus. It also encompassed the underlying causes of anxiety from the learners' perspectives, which should provide better understanding of possible obstacles that L2 learners may face in writing. Using the Second Language Writing Anxiety Inventory (SLWAI) (Cheng, 2004), the level, types and causes of writing anxiety were obtained and triangulated by a semi-structured interview. Although there has been some research on the correlation between anxiety and language acquisition, most of it focuses on general writing among Degree students. Thus, by focusing on the role of anxiety in academic writing performance among L2 learners, it is hoped that it will provide genuine understanding of anxiety and how it can be addressed in order to support successful second language acquisition among Foundation students before proceeding to the higher level of education.** **Key words: Academic writing, language anxiety, writing apprehension**
Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel **GICICPLR1805097**	**Darkeness before the Dawn: Experiences of selected Parent/s with a family member who is HIV+** **Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel** **Ariane Anne Coleen C. Morales Kelly Anne H. Obispo** **April Marie C. Ramos 2017** **Abstract** **This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteceo's (1999) Pagdadala Model as a guide. Participants were gathered through the use of snowball sampling and are members of different organizations and groups who supports people with HIV/AIDS. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through direct-content and cross-case analysis. With the use the of the Pagdadala Model and its**

7th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research, 04- 05 May 2018, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Scholar's Inn, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia   16

	six aspects: (1) The Burden, (2) The Burden Bearer, (3) The manner by which the Burden Bearer carries the burden, (4) The destination of the Burden Bearer, (5) The path of the Burden Bearer, and (6) The experiences of the Burden Bearer on the way to the destination. The experiences of the participants were categorized in five themes in dealing with the burden together with their family member who's positive with HIV/AIDS: (1) The relationship of the Parent and the family member before and after the disclosure of the disease, (2) Facing the consequences as a Parent of the HIV+ family member, (3) Dealing the stress or problems due to HIV/AIDS, (4) Experiences of the Parents: The disclosure of the Parents whose HIV+ to their family member whose also HIV+; The disclosure of the family member who's HIV+ to their Parents who are HIV+, and (5) Acceptance on the family member for being HIV+. Despite their encumbrances, the parents still remained to have a positive look in life and continues to fight for their family member. This study can be used as a guide to know and understand the state of the PLHIV and even the family that is also affected by the disease. Keywords: gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)
Mojdeh Zarbakhsh **GICICPLR1805098**	**The Correlation Between Iranian Students' Farsi Writing Skills And Their Overall English Language Proficiency With Their English Language Writing Performance** **Mojdeh Zarbakhsh** **School of Humanities, Faculty of Linguistics and English Language Studies, USM (Universiti Sains Malaysia),Penang, Malaysia** **Abstract** **This study focuses on the impact of cross-linguistic influences on second language acquisition. It highlights the importance of the learner's first language (L1) in the production of written texts of second language (L2), especially the use of L1 grammar by Persian speakers when they are writing in English (L2). The study aims to find out the correlation between students' Farsi (L1) writing abilities and their overall English language (L2) proficiency with their L2 level of writing proficiency. In order to do so, a regression design was employed where students' L2 writing is considered a dependent variable. Students' L1 writing ability, their overall L2 examination results and their knowledge of grammar, reading and vocabulary are considered independent variables. The results of the study shows the correlation between students' L1 and L2 writing production. It also indicates that this correlation is an important determinant in the process of second language acquisition and one of the main reasons for errors made by students in the process of L2 writing. In order to prevent the errors that arise from this and to improve the students' L2 writing skills, EFL teachers should identify this phenomenon, find and employ new strategies of teaching in order .**
Marie Andersen Badua **GICICPLR1805099**	**Comedians As Story Tellers Of Societal Issues** **Anthony James Bacagan** **Lorma Colleges Special Science High School** **Lois Angelo Catbagan** **Lorma Colleges Special Science High School** **Seanlester Go Jr.**

Lorma Colleges Special Science High School

Marie Andersen Badua
Lorma Colleges Special Science High School

Gracelle Tungbaban
Lorma Colleges Special Science High School

Myreen Janelle Valmores
Lorma Colleges Special Science High School

Fernando Oringo
Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School

Abstract
Emotions, a complex and intricate human response to changing situations. Responses like Sadness, Anger and an important factor in defining good well-being, Happiness. And when there is happiness, there is laughter. A reaction portraying a person's joy. Laughter that is, in a sense, Music orchestrated by its conductor: Entertainment. Entertainment is defined as the action of providing or being provided with amusement. It is something essential, brought to you by none other than media. The researchers aimed to answer these questions: a.)How are societal issues addressed in the social media platform, Youtube? b.) How is comedy interpreted by the audience in terms of: theme, setting, intensity? c.) How do comedians influence its audience across: socioeconomic, political, and religious/philosophical views? The researchers used document analysis as a research methodology. It is a type of qualitative research in a way that the researcher expounds documents to give significant meaning on certain topics. Five viral videos were analyzed and researchers found out that the contents consisted of sexist, self-deprecating and mainstream ideology, projecting opinions on issues to its audience. As a conclusion, societal issues are addressed among the contents itself, releasing a video and discussion comes afterward. Comedy is interpreted by the audience in terms of how acceptable and funny the jokes are, considering majority opinion as a basis. It influences its audience by showcasing representations that either directly or indirectly reflect issues relating to such views, pushing an idea and leaving them to further analyze among themselves.
Key Words: comedy; online media; societal issues; psychology; philosophy

Guan Tiantian GICICPLR1805100	**Crowding For Characters Is Modulated By Structural Properties Not Semantic Processing**

Guan Tiantian
Department Of Psychology And Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

Fu Dejiang
Department Of Psychology And Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

Abstract
Object are more difficult to be recognized surrounded by some objects than isolated in peripheral vision, which is called crowding. It is thought

to be a limitation on object recognition and is widely believed to be resulted from the disruption of feature processing. Some arguments hold holistic information could survive and modulate crowding – targets are crowded more strongly for same-category flankers than different-category flankers. We propose that the structural properties modulate crowding for characters rather than semantic processing while the featural differences are controlled. First, a 4-alternative forced-choice task was used to test the identification accuracy for targets flanked by four characters of the same category or different category. Flankers were numbers, letters, rotated-number symbols and rotated-letter symbols with the Digiface font. Participants identified the middle character displayed at 10° right or left fixation. The effect of flanker category on the performance of target identification and the accuracy of four targets were analyzed. Furthermore, we manipulated the scrambled characters to explore the effect of structural properties on identification performance. There was no significant difference between numbers, letters, rotated-number symbols and rotated-letter symbols, whereas four targets made different performances. Next, we found the identification performance was dependent of flanker structures. Even for complex stimulus with semantic information, such as numbers and letters, the crowding can be attributed to obstacles in feature processing. Our results show that crowding is affected by the structural properties of feature-level not the high-level object processing.

Keywords: visual crowding, object recognition, character recognition, faulty integration model

Touching The Finish Line: Predictors Of Motivation

Alicia Tablizo
Department Of Psychology, College Of Arts And Sciences, Our Lady Of Fatima University, Antipolo City, Philippines

Alicia Tablizo
GICICPLR1805059

Abstract
This study sought to determine what factors cause the motivation of long distance elite runners in marathons, whether intrinsic motivation or extrinsic motivation. The study utilized a descriptive method in determining if age, gender, and years of running are predictors of motivation among the respondents. The researchers measured the motivation of the selected respondents through a standard questionnaire called the Sports Motivation Scale developed by Pelletier, et. al. The participants were asked to fill out the questionnaire after the marathon event. The data gathered was analyzed and interpreted using IBM SPSS version 20. As shown in the results, the age, gender, and years of running have no significance with intrinsic motivation. Similar with extrinsic motivation, the age and gender have no significance. However, there is significance between the years of running and extrinsic motivation. Therefore, the researchers concluded that long distance elite runners who have been running for a number of years are more extrinsically motivated.

Keywords: motivation, self-determination theory, long distance runners, marathons

Roy Paul Jesuitas Avila **GICICPLR1805061**	**Onomatopoeia: Life experiences of poets on expressing aggression** **Roy Paul Jesuitas Avila** **Faculty, Department of Psychology** **College of Arts and Sciences** **Our Lady of Fatima University Antipolo Campus** **Jezel Mae N. Fuentes** **Faculty, Department of Psychology** **College of Arts and Sciences** **Our Lady of Fatima University Antipolo Campus** **Georgette S.P Garcia** **Faculty, Department of Psychology** **College of Arts and Sciences** **Our Lady of Fatima University Antipolo Campus** **Cake Aerolyn L. Ramos** **Faculty, Department of Psychology** **College of Arts and Sciences** **Our Lady of Fatima University Antipolo Campus** **Abstract** **People engaged in writing and performing poetry as a way of expressing their emotions is a rising phenomena.. The study aimed to know the life experiences of poets in coping with aggression through poetry writing. As well as to know if there is a significant data that will prove the existence of the aggression that motivates poets to write. The study utilized the qualitative design it's an inquiry process of understanding based on particular distinct methodological traditions on request that investigate a social or human problem, under the Qualitative design the researchers used the Case Study method The respondents of the study were two female and two male poetry writers, 18 years old and above and who writes poetry for at least 3 years, and has an average deviation / average score from the Buss-Perry Aggression test. The researchers conducted the study on different cities in the National Capital Region. The researchers were able to come up with the following themes; (1) Personal experiences (2) Social experiences (3) Coping mechanisms. These themes shows the lived experiences of the poets in dealing with aggression by using poetry as a mechanism in coping up with the different aspects of life that significantly contributes to their aggression. We recommend for future researchers to utilize different approaches and expand the scope of this research.** **Key words: Aggression, Frustrations, Phenomena, Poetry, Pressure**
Arkadiusz Letkiewicz **GICICPLR1805065**	**Poldrive System a Support in The Implementation of Tasks By The Polish Police** **Arkadiusz Letkiewicz** **Faculty of Internal Security, Police Academy in Szczytno ,Poland,** **Szczytno, Poland** **Izabela Nowicka** **Faculty of Internal Security, Police Academy in Szczytno ,Poland,** **Szczytno, Poland**

Ewa Kuczyńska
Faculty of Internal Security, Police Academy in Szczytno ,Poland,
Szczytno, Poland

Angelika Grześkowiak
Faculty of Internal Security, Police Academy in Szczytno ,Poland,
Szczytno, Poland

Abstract
The government of each country ensures that the police are professionally prepared to carry out their tasks. This applies both to equipping the officers themselves with appropriate knowledge and skills, and to support their activities with the highest level of technology. One of the most important areas of security where the police must be professionally prepared is road traffic. As this issue is of crucial importance in safety, in many countries traffic police is a separate formation. In Poland, it is part of the preventive service, yet its tasks do not differ from tasks of other similar formations in the world. In 2015 the National Police Commander-in-Chief recognized that support for road safety education is necessary. An expression of this was the acceptance of implementation of the development project entitled "Development of a system for psychological research for drivers of the Police – PolDrive". This article presents the assumptions, research methodology, goals and effects of this scientific project carried out for the Polish Police drivers. In addition, the article will analyse possible applications of developed solutions, also taking into account other services responsible for internal security in Poland.
Keywords:Police, safety, driver, research, psychology, system.

Correlates of Academic Procrastination in High School Students

Abdul-Kareem M. Jaradat
Department of Counseling & Educational Psychology, Yarmouk University, Jordan,

Abdul-Kareem M. Jaradat
GICICPLR1805066

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships between academic procrastination, test anxiety, academic performance and satisfaction with study among 480 high school male students in grades 10-12 (mean age was 17.02 years). The participants were randomly selected from four public schools in Jordan. The study variables were measured using an academic procrastination inventory, a test-anxiety scale, GPA, and a single-item scale for satisfaction with study. Pearson product moment correlation coefficients were calculated to assess the relationships between the variables. The results showed a significant positive correlation between procrastination and test anxiety (r= .35). Procrastination correlated significantly and negatively with GPA (r= -.20), and with satisfaction with study (r= -.32). Likewise, test anxiety correlated significantly and negatively with GPA (r= -.27), and with satisfaction with study (r= -.26). A significant positive correlation was found between GPA and satisfaction with study (r=.22).
Keywords: Procrastination, test anxiety, academic achievement, satisfaction with student

Sew-Kim Low
GICICPLR1805075

Living In The Shadow Of Others: Psychological Distress Of Myanmar Adolescent Refugees In Malaysia
Sew-Kim Low

Department Of Psychology And Counselling, Faculty Of Arts And Social Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Soon-Aun Tan
Department Of Psychology And Counselling, Faculty Of Arts And Social Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Jin-Kuan Kok
Department Of Psychology And Counselling, Faculty Of Arts And Social Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Sarvarubini Nainee
Department Of Psychology And Counselling, Faculty Of Arts And Social Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Glory Nancy Viapude
Department Of Social And Development Sciences, Faculty Of Human Ecology, University Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract
As of June 2017, 24.8 % of the 149, 200 reported refugees in Malaysia aged 18 years and below and of that figure, 33% were females. There has been little research into the mental well-being of the Myanmar refugee adolescents. This cross-sectional survey study examined the differences in stress, anxiety, and depression faced according to gender and whether there is any association between them. 118 refugee adolescents from four non-governmental organization educational centers participated in the study. The Depression, Anxiety, Stress scale 21 was used to measure the severity of the core symptoms of depression. The results showed that females have significantly higher stress compared to that of males at p<.001. A further analysis found that severe stress positively associated with anxiety and depression. Insights into the stress, anxiety and depression experienced by refugee adolescents are crucial towards understanding the mental health of young refugees. The current study may benefit mental health workers and humanitarian agencies to address and improve the mental health of refugees, regardless of any labels attached to them.
Keywords: adolescent refugees, gender, mental health, Myanmar, anxiety

Piotr Francuz **GICICPLR1805077**	**Eye Movement Correlates of Expertise in Visual Arts** **Piotr Francuz** **Faculty of Social Sciences, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland** **Abstract** **The aim of this study was to search for oculomotor correlates of expertise in visual arts, in particular regarding paintings. Achieving this goal was possible by gathering data on eye movements of two groups of participants: experts and non-experts in visual arts who viewed and appreciated the aesthetics of paintings. In particular, we were interested in whether visual arts experts more accurately recognize a balanced composition in one of the two paintings being compared simultaneously, and whether people who correctly recognize harmonious paintings are characterized by a different visual scanning strategy than those who do not recognize them.**

	For the purposes of this study, 25 paintings with an almost ideal balanced composition have been chosen. Using Photoshop, the artist developed three additional versions of each of these paintings, differing from the original in the degree of destruction of its harmonious composition: slight, moderate, or significant. The task of the participants was to look at all versions of the same painting in pairs (including the original) and decide which of them looked more pleasing. The study involved 23 experts in art and 19 non-experts, students in the social sciences and the humanities. The experimental manipulation of comparing pairs of paintings, whose composition is at different levels of harmony, has proved to be an effective tool for differentiating people because of their ability to distinguish paintings with balanced composition from an unbalanced one. We also found that the eye movements of people who more accurately appreciated paintings with balanced composition differ from those who more liked their altered versions due to dwell time, first and average fixation duration and number of fixations. The familiarity of paintings turned out to be the factor significantly affects both the aesthetic evaluation of paintings and eye movement. Key words :expertise in visual arts, painting, balanced composition, aesthetic judgment, eye movement, familiarity of painting
Yuko Yato **GICICPLR1805096**	**The effectiveness of embrace interventions on the mother–child relationship and maternal feelings toward children.** **Yuko Yato, Ph.D.** **Professor/College of Comprehensive Psychology, Ritsumeikan University** **Abstract** Physical contact is one of the most important elements in the establishment of an affectionate bond between child and parent. This study aimed to examine the effect of maternal embrace on both the mother–child relationship and maternal feelings toward children. Fourteen mothers and their children participated in this study. Mothers were asked to answer the Japanese version of the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) questionnaire and record a teaching interaction with their children (30-40 months old) before and after 10-day intervention period. The Interaction Rating Scale (IRS; Anme, Yato, Shinohara, & Sugisawa, 2007) was used to evaluate the quality of child-rearing, caregiver–child interaction, and a child's social behavior. During the intervention, mothers were asked to embrace their children—i.e., to hold the child for an interval of more than 10 seconds in praise, before bed, or any other time—more than once a day. Mothers were also asked to keep a reflection diary about their childrearing. The results revealed that maternal stress toward children decreased and the maternal IRS score improved after the intervention. Diary comments also suggested the possible effectiveness of mothers embracing their children. Our study proposed that a mother's embrace of her child could be an effective and efficient intervention to obviate maternal stress and child maltreatment. Key words: Embrace interventions, The Interaction Rating Scale, Mother–child relationship
Noor Hanim Rahmat **GICICPLR1805101**	**The Psychology of Audience Awareness in the Composing Process: The Case for Novice and Expert Writers** **Nadiah Hj Thantawi Jauhari** **Akademi Pengajian BahasaB Universiti Teknologi MARA,**

Shah Alam, Selangor, Malayasia

Noor Hanim Rahmat
Akademi Pengajian BahasaB Universiti Teknologi MARA,
Shah Alam, Selangor, Malayasia

Noor Ahnis Othman
Akademi Pengajian BahasaB Universiti Teknologi MARA,
Shah Alam, Selangor, Malayasia

Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli
Akademi Pengajian BahasaB Universiti Teknologi MARA,
Shah Alam, Selangor, Malayasia

Abstract
Writing is seen as a social cognitive process by the writer and teaching it will have to focus on the social context. Writers write so that their ideas can be conveyed and understood by their readers. This means writers write with the audience in mind-all the time. Different writers address their audience in different ways. The objective of this research is to explore the strategies used by different types of ESL writers to address their audience. Specifically, this case study focuses on the audience awareness strategies through the use of interactive and interactional discourse. Two writers were used as subjects in this qualitative study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were analysed. Findings reveal different writers use different metadiscourse to communicate with their audience. Results of this study bear interesting implications in the teaching and learning od academic writing in the ESL classroom.
Keywords: social cognitive process, ESL writers, academic writing, audience awareness, metadiscourse

LISTENERS

Nazneen Ariff **Department Of Education And Language, Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** **GICICPLR1805051**
Sadi Mehjabin **Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh** **GICICPLR1805076**
Sadia Mehjabin **Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh** **GICICPLR1805078**
Siti Rahajeng NH **Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia** **GICICPLR1805085**
Dwika Muzakky Anan Taturia **Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia** **GICICPLR1805086**
Ladan Isah Dalhatu **Chairman, Medical and Health ,Workers Union, Bauchi State Council, Bauchi, Nigeria** **GICICPLR1805088**

Usman G.Danturaki **State Secretary, Bauchi, Nigeria** **GICICPLR1805089**
Bello Yakubu **Branch Chairman(MHWUN),Ministry of Social Welfare,Bauchi, Nigeria** **GICICPLR1805090**
Aliko Hamma **Branch Secretary, Bauchi, Nigeria** **GICICPLR1805091**
Jo Gill **Counselling Level 2,Counselling Course Level 2,Horsham, Uk** **GICICPLR1805092**
Suhaila Etae **Department of Western Languages, Thaksin University, Songkhla, Thailand** **GICICPLR1805093**