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Bukit Bintang Event Spaces (BBES), The Federal Kuala Lumpur, 35 Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

<u>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</u>

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Prof. Rajani Sriram
GICICPLR1715051

Internationalisation Versus Internalisation- Changing Paradigms of Language Teaching

Prof. Rajani Sriram
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Multicultural education within the frame work of nation refers to the onus of educating the minority. It guarantees opportunities to the concerned minority as also protects the native culture. Nation building, national integration and the like play a significantly major role in preserving the 'national culture'. However with the internationalization of education the conflict between minority and majority education has a become a topic of concern. Language becomes a key point of debate as the government often forms its policy of integration designating a national language. The education system of today is struggling to bridge the gap between the common medium of instruction and the mother tongue in which people repose faith to preserve their history, traditional culture and ethnic identity. In the context of internationalization minority groups have emerged from beyond the borders of their nations and emphasized on the need for language education. The paradigm shift may be seen in people's political economic and social positions. They have realized that without disturbing the native culture it is possible to acquire better opportunities for study or work. In addition to mother tongue they have shown openness to learn the national language coupled with English. The paper discusses the changing roles of language as a factor of multicultural education without losing focus on minority education. People's need and demand for language education is encompassed in research frame work of essentialism and socio- cultural constructionism. In doing so the paper looks at the possibility of integrating conventional research and multicultural education, giving importance to the people roots. Multiple paths are also taken into to consideration. Sources and references are drawn from edited books, unpublished works, journal papers, scholarly articles and opinions of experts to objectively analyse the argument between "Internationalization and Internalization" of language teaching. Cursory references would also be made to the various references on designing the multicultural education modules. The topic would be discussed with a visionary approach to future responses.
Keywords: Multiculturaleducation, Internationalization and Internalization language policy, social constructionism, essentialism.

Prof Mawande Dlali
GICICPLR1715052

Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in deceptive communication in isiXhosa

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Abstract
This paper investigates the nature and properties of violations of conversational maxims in isiXhosa. In a conversation, a speaker and a hearer are supposed to respond to each other in turn and exchange with the information that benefits both of them. By giving the required information, they can understand each other's utterances for their conversations to be effective. The speaker and the hearer are said to have fulfilled the Cooperative Principle when they manage to achieve a successful conversation. By applying Cooperative Principle, the speaker allows the hearer to draw assumptions about the speaker's intentions and the implied meaning. However, people sometimes cannot fulfil those maxims and they seem to violate them. Violation is the condition where the speakers do not purposefully fulfil certain maxim. Speakers who violate a maxim cause the hearer not to know the truth and only understand the surface meaning of the speaker's words. In doing so the speaker can violate more than one maxim at the

same time and the writers later name it as the multiple violations. This paper shows that in violating the maxims, each person has his own reason specifically in lying. Using Grice's Cooperative Principle and Christofferson's criteria for lying, the findings revealed that violating all maxims was meant to eliminate the interlocutor's chance to respond.

Diana Yankova GICICPLR1715053	**Translated plagiarism: A case study** **Diana Yankova** **Department of English, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria** **Abstract** A topic that has fairly recently began to be accorded academic interest is that of translated plagiarism, also known as plagiarism in translation (Turell 2008), trans lingual plagiarism (Sousa-Silva 2014), cross-language plagiarism, a phenomenon of special importance in non-English speaking academic contexts. Rather than displaying linguistic similarity or identity of lexemes, phrases or grammatical structures within one language, translated plagiarism is considered plagiarism of ideas involving two languages. We intend to investigate translated plagiarism using Selinker's interlanguage theory or that the same meaning is not expressed identically by native and non-native speakers of a language leading to language transfer and how this influences the translation process. It is presumed, therefore, that such a text will display non-standard structures and inappropriate linguistic choices violating source language norms, lending a feeling of foreignness to a text. Norm deviations will be discussed under the five categories (proposed by Sousa-Silva (2014)) of borrowing transfer, convergence, shift, restructuring transfer, attrition. Two instances of translated plagiarism will be discussed - lifting a text from language A, translating it in language B in order to reuse it as one's own text, and back-translation: lifting a text verbatim from language A, translating into language B and then re-translating back into language A. It is expected that the results could go some way towards assisting in the detection of translated plagiarism, a task heretofore not resolved either by linguists or by computer specialists. Keywords: academic plagiarism, back-translation, detection of illegal text lifting.
Michael Tsavbeeh Kpagh GICICPLR1715054	**Integrating ICT in Teaching of Tiv Language in Colleges of Education in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects** **Michael Tsavbeeh Kpagh** **Department of French, College of Education, Katsina-Ala, Benue State, Nigeria** **Abstract** The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching and learning of a language has been extensively researched and highly appreciated. Many researchers have discussed the benefits of ICT for teachers and learners. This paper therefore examines the essential barriers of integrating ICT in teaching Tiv language in North Central Nigeria. The study also investigates the extent to which ICT is available and accessible to Tiv language teachers, their competence in ICT and the challenges they face that limit the use of ICT in the teaching of Tiv language. Twenty respondents from two Colleges of Education were used for the study. The instrument for data collection is made of ten questions divided to generate answers to five research questions. The findings show that ICT is available but not accessible to Tiv language teachers and most of them are incompetent in its usage. Furthermore, they are not positively disposed to the use of computers in teaching and do not sufficiently use them for exercises because systems and application software are not available by default for Tiv. This creates the need to advocate some interventions to enhance the utility of Tiv language as a vehicle for ICT in language teaching. Comparisons of responses from the two colleges of education also reveal some significant differences in the extent of accessing and expertise in ICT as well as perception of the need for and challenges to the ICT. The paper recommends the immediate integration of in teaching Tiv language

	in colleges of education in Benue state.. Keywords: Access, Challenges, Computers, ICT, Tiv Language.
Irena Vassileva **GICICPLR1715055**	**Scholars' Attitude to Plagiarism in Academia – A Cross-Cultural Perspective** **Irena Vassileva** **New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria** **Abstract** **The problem of plagiarism in science is as old as science itself but at present it is further exacerbated by the ever-increasing development and spread of new technologies and the vast amount of information they provide, thus posing an extremely serious challenge to society as a whole and research institutions in particular. Despite the growing interest in the questions surrounding plagiarism, very little research has been done on academic plagiarism. Therefore, the study will focus on the evaluation of current definitions of plagiarism in terms of their variation, relevance in the digital age, ethical and legal aspects through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews including questions related both to the existing regulatory mechanisms and practices for combatting plagiarism, with scholars in Germany and Bulgaria, as well as considering English-speaking academic cultures for comparison. The working hypothesis is that differences will emerge in the motivation for text plagiarism and the attitudes towards academic integrity in the two countries as compared to the Anglo-American conception of intellectual and textual ownership.** **The questionnaires and interviews will be directed towards unravelling scholars' perception of what constitutes plagiarism in view of the fuzzy and, of late, even controversial standpoints described in the literature, as well as in the various official documents dealing with the matter. Another crucial issue to be addressed by the questionnaires and interviews will be the influence of the overall context on plagiarism, namely eliciting the reasons / context variables and their relative weight that make scholars resort to plagiarism. The study will contribute to the more general issues of definition and academic practices ensuing from the variety of understandings of the problem. It will also offer cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary perspectives and propose some recommendations in terms of legal and ethical tools for combating plagiarism in general and in Germany and Bulgaria in particular.** **Key words: academic plagiarism, scholars' attitude, combating plagiarism**
Irma Dasi **GICICPLR1715056**	**Psychological Bystanders Factors In Cyber Bullying Cases** **Irma Dasi** **Faculty of Psychology, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia** **Amalia Rizkyarini** **Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Cyberbullying is a form of bullying that is done with annoying, makes a person a laughing stock, rude and aggressive comments, slander and threaten through internet technology. Indonesia is the second highest country in the world as a case of cyberbullying after Japan. Ease of access to information makes everyone aware of all information including the occurrence of cyberbullying. But in fact the bystanders (viewers) who know the occurrence of bullying on the internet choose to be silent readers. Bullying perpetrators' perception of bullying behavior is 11.8%, so the bystanders behavior that does not help the bully victim increases bullying. In article 27 paragraph (3) of Law number 11 of 2008 on ITE, through the decision of the Constitutional Court NUMBER 50 / puu-VI / 2008 has provided legal certainty on the phenomenon of cyberbullying. The method used is literature research method by using literature review or literature in accordance with the topic of discussion to review the problem. This paper explains that the behavior of passive bystanders in cyberspace in**

	the case of bullying occurs because it is influenced by perception as the main factor. The results of this study suggest that the perception of bystanders against cyberbullying incidents depends on the victim's response and other bystanders. The writing also explores the role, responsibilities of bystanders and explains helpful behavior in cyberspace. Keyword : Psychological Factors, Cyberbullying, Bystanders
Mohd Firhani Bin Mozainie Marusit GICICPLR1715057	**Against The Current: A Phenomenological Study Of The Experiences Of Individuals In Or After Mixed-Orientation Marriage In Malaysia.** **Mohd. Firhani Bin Mozainie Marusit** **Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia** **Abstract** **The purpose of this research paper is to investigate and unravel the issue of mixed-orientation marriage which consists of heterosexually married identified gay/bisexual men or women. Mixed-orientation marriage is an invisible phenomenon, and is springing up like mushrooms after the rain. In Malaysia, this issue has been reported on the tabloids all around Malaysia such as Utusan Malaysia and Sinar Harian. The researcher of the current study is looking into three constructs of negotiation processes which include 1) sexual identity, 2) gender identity and 3) marital commitment. The study focuses on several individuals in the 21st century living in Malaysia, who fulfill the requirements as individuals who are in or have been in a mixed-orientation marriage. By investigating this hushed issue, the researcher hopes to delve into the individuals' coming-out experiences and coming-into-terms processes as well. The researcher's intention is to acknowledge the existence of such phenomenon and to open a door in the field of Psychology in understanding and pinpoint the predicaments faced by individuals involved in the nature of this silent phenomenon.** **Keywords: mixed-orientation marriage, LGBT, coming out.**
Wachidatul Zulfiyah GICICPLR1715059	**The Peace Cognitive Schema At An Activist In Gusdurian Malang** **Wachidatul Zulfiyah** **Psychology Learner Community (PLC) Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia** **Elma Prastika Maharani** **Psychology Learner Community (PLC) Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia** **Zakiyatul Muti"ah** **Psychology Learner Community (PLC) Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia** **Dr. Mohammad Mahpur, M.Si** **Psychology Learner Community (PLC) Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **A schema is a set of structures of knowledge or understanding of some concept or stimulus. The scheme contains knowledge of concepts or stimuli, the relation between the various understandings of the concept and its specific examples. The Gusdurian community appears to bring the message that peaceful thought should be fertilized from ourselves. In the unfortunate city itself there is a Gusdurian community consisting of various social, ethnic and religious backgrounds. This research tries to study about cognitive scheme of peace to activist in Gusdurian Malang community and to identify factors influencing cognitive scheme, subject is 6 member of Gusdurian Malang and use qualitative method with data collecting technique through interview, document and**

	data analysis. The results of this study found a change of cognitive scheme on activist Gusdurian Malang before and after joining in Gusdurian Malang community. Keywords: Gusdurian, Cognitive Scheme, Peace
Bianca Joyce R. Amigo **GICICPLR1715060**	**The Indigenous Traditions, Cultural Identity, And Coping Mechanisms Of The Badjaos In Barangay 704 Zone 77, Malate, Manila, Philippines** **Bianca Joyce R. Amigo** **Department of Psychology,Miriam College,Quezon City, Philippines** **Justine Joyze A. Delos Reyes** **Dr. Grace P. Evangelista, RP, CSCLP, Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Jaira Joy M. Paghubasan** **Dr. Victoria Apuan, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Zchos Star D. Villa** **Dr. Victoria Apuan, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Abstract** **A qualitative study was undertaken to examine the life experiences of selected 14 Badjao individuals ages 18-70 years old; (4 men, 10 women; working and non-working). The study aims to (1) document and analyze how a Badjao individual define and perceive himself as a unique people and as part of the Filipino society; (2) determine how they maintain their identity in the city; (3) know the coping mechanisms of the Badjao with the changes from rural to urban; and (4) identify the motivations of the Badjao individuals as to why they occasionally go back and forth in Zamboanga, Philippines. A qualitative exploratory design was used in gathering necessary datas. Transcripts of the interviews yielded to different themes and a conceptual analysis was applied in order to understand the behavior and cognitive approach of each Badjao individuals. Findings revealed that the identity of the Badjaos remained intact despite the changes and experiences they encountered while living in Malate, Manila. The Badjaos still practice their traditions as this define them ethnically and construe their uniqueness as an individual and as part of a larger community. Casual interaction with the locals of Malate, Manila is enforced to help in adjusting in a new environment. However, cultural practices and traditions are preserved by means of applying it in their daily lives Future research may use a Phenomenological Data Analysis and look further on the four aspects discussed in the study for an in-depth analysis and understanding on the Badjaos' perspective in life.** **Keywords: Badjao, Cross-culture, Traditions, Coping Mechanism, Adaptation**
Mariyati Mohd Nor **GICICPLR1715061**	**Error Of Usage Of Spanish Verbs In Writing Treatises Malay Students When Structuring Sentences** **Mariyati Mohd Nor** **Unit Bahasa Asia Dan Eropah, Pusat Bahasa Dan Pengajian Umum,Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris,Tanjung Malim, Perak** **Abstract** **In studying foreign languages such as Spanish, students often make mistakes either in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Errors that occur are influenced by many aspects such as the influence of the mother tongue, the second language, the difference on the linguistic features of the target language and the mother tongue of students and so on. Aspects of errors be the focus was the use of the Spanish verbs includes the formation and helps in verse. Students are often confused with other forms of verb conjugation varied by subject and tense, adding a verb that is not necessary, reducing the verb to be, choosing the wrong verb and inaccurate translation.**

	Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the type of error in the use of the verb by the Malay students and determine the cause of errors and mistakes made. To achieve the objectives of this study, the researchers used the theory of error analysis by Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982) and the samples were made up of 50 students of the university who studied Spanish at the level of one of the most basic level. The study found the majority of respondents make errors due to the structure of the verses of Spanish with Malay sentence structure; the influence of the native language of the students can not be avoided, and is also the effect of a second language, namely English. With it, the researchers suggest several approaches and proposals for the improvement of teaching and learning Spanish as a foreign language in Malaysia. Keywords: errors, verb, essay writing, Malays, Spanish
Roy Paul Jesuitas Avila **GICICPLR1715062**	**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, Antipolo, Philippines** **Jezel Mae N. Fuentes** **Faculty, Department of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences, Our Lady of Fatima University, Antipolo Campus, Antipolo, Philippines** **Georgette S.P Garcia** **Faculty, Department of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences, Our Lady of Fatima University, Antipolo Campus, Antipolo, Philippines** **Cake Aerolyn L. Ramos** **Faculty, Department of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences, Our Lady of Fatima University, Antipolo Campus, Antipolo, Philippines** **Abstract** **People engaged in writing and performing poetry as a way of expressing their emotions is a rising phenomenon. 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**
	A Gender-Based Discourse Study Of Nigerian Undergraduate Descriptive Writing **Anas Saidu Muhammad** **Department Of Nigerian Languages, Faculty Of Arts & Islamic Studies,Bayero University,Kano, Nigeria** **Abstract**

Anas Saidu Muhammad **GICICPLR1715065**	
Dhan Webster, Yutoc **GICICPLR1715067**	**Perception on Report Cards As Motivators Among Selected Students Of The Polytechnic University Of The Philippines Laboratory High School A.Y. 2017-2018** **Dhan Webster, Yutoc** **College of Education, DESED,Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila,Manila City, Philippines** **Daabay, Jean Claire** **College of Education, DESED,Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila,Manila City, Philippines** **Lagasca, Justin Jonathan** **College of Education, DESED,Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila,Manila City, Philippines** **Abstract** **This study entitled "Perception on Report Cards as Motivators among Students from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines – Laboratory High School A.Y. 2017-2019" focuses on the level of agreement that the respondents had towards the effects of report cards as motivators. Report cards have been introduced since the late 1800s and it has been adapted here in the Philippines as per the directive of the Department of Education Memorandum No. 160 Series of 2016. Students have said to have different perception on report cards as motivators so the proponents quantified the level perception of the majority of the academe. As results shows, generally students see that report cards are motivators when it comes to students' academic performance.**
Kristine Joy Servando **GICICPLR17150068**	**Reading Speed as a Factor of Reading Comprehension of Selected Students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines Senior High School A.Y 2017-2018** **Kristine Joy Servando** **College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines** **Reynalyn A. Diaz** **College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines** **Atheena Nicole D. Tamayo** **College of Education, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines** **Abstract** **The main objective of this study is to know if reading speed is a factor of reading comprehension of selected Senior High students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines. After gathering all the data, the findings revealed that some of the students who read slowly got a high score in a ten items question to know their comprehension level. Most of the student who read fast got a low score, meaning, while they are reading; they did not really understand the text that they have read. There are also students who read in a moderate speed and at the same time, got a high score. It means that while reading the text, they retain the important detail on their mind to fully understand the selection. Majority of the students used their prior knowledge to relate on what they are reading. They relate the story in the book not just in their own experience but also in the movies that they have watched and to what they have seen in some magazines and articles etc. The researchers found out that students have different**

	strategies on how they will understand a story. Keywords: Reading Speed, Senior High School, Comprehension, Prior Knowledge
Prof Davie E. Mutasa **GICICPLR1715069**	**Linguistic challenges of children of local and transnational migrants in South African Schools** **Prof Davie E. Mutasa** **Dept. of African Languages, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa** **Abstract** **Owing to economic exigencies, individuals and families are forced to migrate to places perceived as greener pastures which normally attract people from regions that cannot provide jobs and essential human needs. When families migrate this movement trigger linguistic challenges faced by children when they are admitted in schools in their destination. For most of the children, migration poses language challenges because the languages and dialects used in the region or country of origin are not used in the host region or country, which is a normal phenomenon. The aim of the paper is therefore to explore and highlight the linguistic challenges experienced by children of migrants. Some of the challenges are multilingualism in schools where each language exists as a separate entity, different writing systems, orthographies and the question of identity. The way forward would be to include migrant languages where possible and immersion as a solution.** **Key words: migration, linguistic challenges, language, dialect, communication, integration, linguistic human rights, migrants, multiplicity of languages**
Judit Vegh **GICICPLR1715071**	**Intercultural Competence Developmental Model Theory and Practice through a Comparative Analysis** **Judit Vegh** **PhD Student, ELTE Doctoral School of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Institute of Intercultural Psychology and Education, Budapest, Hungary** **Abstract** **Intercultural competence is currently an area of research in which new approaches and perspectives appear in large numbers every year. Given the importance of intercultural competence there is a need for a conceptual consensus within a multi-disciplinary approach.** **This contribution presents recent developments of Reflective Intercultural Competence Assessment model, whose main goal is the development of intercultural skills in a second language and culture. The presentation focuses on first data analyses of applied RICA model, with the aim to discover guidelines and directions for current and potential extended use of the model.** **This comparative analysis within the current developed RICA model and a model with long years of experience, the DMIS (Developmental Model of Intercultural sensitivity), gives particular attention on stages of development in order to find a guidance on practice and functioning.** **Keywords: Intercultural competence, RICA (Reflective Intercultural Competence Assessment), DMIS (Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity)**
	The Understanding of Friday Prayer Attendees (Mustamik) Towards Friday Sermon Discourse **Fahruroji Cholil** **Education of Arabic Language, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Islam Nusantara, Indonesia** **Moh. Rakhmat** **Education of Arabic Language, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University**

Fahruroji Cholil **GICICPLR1715072**	of Islam Nusnatara, Indonesia **M. Shodiq** **Education of Arabic Language, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,University of Islam Nusnatara, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Discourse discussions have not received much attention from linguists, even though discourse is a cluster of sentences that has a communicative information unit. Discourse analysis reached a new stage of development in the 1970s. Language studies include grammar and meaning that need to be supported by context in a communication process. The process of communication will succeed if it meets the universal pragmatic requirements, specifically cognitive understanding, statement validity, honesty of speaker and listener, and conformity with the normative bases of the speakers.The method used in this research is descriptive. The source data arekhotib or preachers who preach in the cities of Bandung and their surrounding areas and mustamik or Friday prayer attendees who at that time listen to the sermon. This research is expected to give an overview of how the mustamik or comprehend the sermons delivered by the khotib. Results show that most of the mustamik (69.57%) said that they actually understand the khutbah discourse delivered by the khotib. The mustamik comprehension to the khutbah will be used as a representative model in making the text of the Friday khutbah in accordance with the results found in the study.** **Keywords: discourse understanding, Friday sermon, Friday prayerattendees**
Ekaterina Lapteva **GICICPLR1715073**	**Attentional bias and Rumination in Patients with Lymphoma on Chemotherapy Treatment: Relationships with Symptoms of Depression.** **Ekaterina Lapteva** **St. Petersburg State University (Russia), Medical College** **Abstract** **Current data of cognitive psychology suggest that emotional disorders may be amplified and maintained by ineffective emotional regulating behaviors such as attentional bias and rumination in response to stressful information. This study evaluated associations of rumination, attentional bias towards stimuli with different emotional loads and symptoms of depression in patient with lymphoma.** **Method: 42 patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma (17 male, 25 female) participated in the study (mean age was 40.8 years). Patients were diagnosed with cancer within a one year prior this study and had been hospitalized and receiving chemotherapy during this study. Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory and The cognitive emotion-regulation questionnaire (CERQ) (rumination subscales). Modified Stroop task (including three forms: (1) with cancer-threatening stimuli such as 'suffering', 'pain', 'death'; (2) with cancer-neutral stimuli such as 'chemotherapy', 'nurse', 'leukocyte'; (3) with neutral stimuli such as 'economy',' nation', 'journal') was used to assess attentional bias.** **Results: Severity of rumination was positively correlated with symptoms of depression. Variables "rumination" and "depression" had a statistically significant impact on the variable "time of performance of the Stroop task". Average response latencies during the Stroop task forms with cancer-neutral and neutral stimuli did not differ, whereas patients performed the Stroop task form with cancer-threatening stimuli much longer. The higher was level of patient's depression and rumination the more difficult it was to participant to perform the task with cancer-threatening stimuli.** **Conclusion: The data showed the specificity of the attentional bias in patients with lymphoma. Future research should focus on the issue of mutual influence and cause-effect relationships of emotional disorders and rumination and cognitive distortions in cancer-patients.**

Keywords: Attentional bias, Rumination, Lymphoma, Depression, Stroop task

The Interrelationship of Language and The Brain And Language Disorders In Augmentative And Alternative Communication (AAC): Findings From A Systematic Review Of The Literature

Xenia Garnace
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Xenia Garnace
GICICPLR1715064

Abstract
Psycholinguistics is a cross-disciplinary field which links psychology and linguistics. It is the study of language and the brain; the mental processes and skills underlying the production and comprehension of language, and of the acquisition of these skills: production, comprehension, and acquisition. Hence, psycholinguistics is where researchers try to develop models to describe and predict specific linguistic behavior.
This paper presents a systematic review of the literature focusing on the Interrelationship of Language and the Brain, Language Disorders in Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) based on a number of published researches in several refereed international journals available in various online databases. A repertory grid was utilized to plot the responses to the research questions posted. The data on the grid were analyzed to be able to identify the various gaps in the researches conducted. Consequently, this study yields the following concepts: the Role of Assistive Technology and Mediation, Interventions in AAC, and Focus on AAC Outcomes. It is concluded that these concepts should form part of the compendia to be used by language teachers, especially those specializing in psycholinguistics and AAC. Finally, the paper presents suggestions for further research into AAC and psycholinguistics per se.
Keywords— Assistive Technology (AT), Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC), language, learning outcomes, psycholinguistics

Akifa Mariam Siddique
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Exploring Effects of Incubation on Creativity, Problem Solving and Meta-Cognition

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Abstract
The world today is characterized by stiff competition and people develop an urge for being in the top notch of the society. Universally across all age groups - the bosses, teachers and parents are pushing their staff or children to reach the pinnacle point. At these junctures, the caliber of the outcome suffers a quantum decrease because quantity and quick work overpowers quality. The importance of "breather time" also referred as the time period where one lets go of focus on the present task and focuses on subliminal activity is called as Incubation. This can immensely contribute to the quality, quantity as well as efficiency in time.

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To draw an analogy between the Mad rush and Creative production, it is important to note the ideals of the Psychologist Wallas, 1926 who proposed the term "Incubation". This downtime has a positive effect on creativity and problem solving (Dodds et al., 2003; Sio and Ormerod, 2009). Meta-cognition is another key cognitive function which enhances planning and learning outcomes, and proves to be a guide for self-monitoring. This research aims to find out the importance of incubation in creativity, problem solving and meta-cognition. The design of the research was experimental with pre and posttest. The groups were randomly synthesized.

The results of the research should prove on how an experiment with a brief time with no activity would fetch good results as compared to continuous work with no assimilation time. This is congruence with a classic proverb "All work with no play makes jack a dull boy".

Keywords: Incubation, Creativity, Problem solving, Meta-cognition.
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