CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Social Science and Humanities Research Association

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09 -10 June, 2018

Conference Venue
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione
95, 00186 Roma, Italy

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Marco Angelini

Senior Researcher in Engineering in Computer Science Department of Computer, Control, and Management Sciences & Engineering at University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy

Dr. Marco Angelini is a Senior Researcher in Engineering in Computer Science at University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy, Department of Computer, Control and Management Sciences & Engineering, where he achieved his Ph.D. He is the co-founder of the A.W.A.RE group (Advanced Visualization and Visual Analytics Research group). He is a researcher in the Centre for Cyber-Intelligence and Security of "La Sapienza" The University of Rome and member of CINI Cyber Security National Lab, where he participated in several projects, including the EU FP-7 project "PANOPTESEC", about automatic detection, management and reaction to cyber-threats for Critical Infrastructures protection. His main research interests include Visual analytics, the process of combining visualization of information, interaction by the user and analytical computation for solving heavy computational problems and Cyber-Security, focused on designing solutions for cyber-defense of critical Infrastructures, open-source intelligence, and malware analysis. As a result of his activities, Dr. Marco Angelini has published more than 30 papers in international conferences and journals.

Title: "Visual Analytics: bridging automatic computation and human reasoning"

PLENARY SPEAKER

Dr. Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska
Faculty of Psychology, Private University in Bialystok, Poland
Topic: **What are the main factors supporting students' self-regulation?**

Ernest G. Bacani **GICICPLR1806051**	**Who Did You Fool?: The Mediating Effect of** **Commitment to Relationship Satisfaction and Susceptibility to Infidelity** **Ernest G. Bacani** **De La Salle University – Manila** **Abstract** **The aim of this research is to determine if commitment would mediate the relationship between relationship satisfaction and susceptibility of infidelity of married individuals. There is a total of 104 participants in this study composed of 70 female and 34 male respondents that were married at least once. Purposive sampling was used to identify qualified participants to answer the survey. Mediation analysis in SPSS was the main statistical tool used to process the data and produce the results. The proposed model was found to be not significant; however, important implications of the results were discussed further.**
Patrol, Farrah B **GICICPLR1806052**	**Vocabulary Competence And** **Comprehension Level Of The Grade 10 Students At Mamplasan National High School** **Patrol, Farrah B** **Bachelor Of Science In Secondary Education** **Major In English University Of Perpetual Help System Laguna-Jonelta** **Bacurin, Mariel** **Bachelor Of Science In Secondary Education** **Major In English University Of Perpetual Help System Laguna-Jonelta** **Villanueva, Genesis D.** **Bachelor Of Science In Secondary Education** **Major In English University Of Perpetual Help System Laguna-Jonelta** **Abstract** **The study is a descriptive-correlation research aimed to scrutinize the vocabulary competence and comprehension level of the grade 10 students at Mamplasan National High School. The definitive intention of the study was to determine the relationship between the respondents' vocabulary competence and comprehension level where fifty five (55) students from the 10th grade answered the survey questionnaire covering three (3) parts; their profile, vocabulary test, and comprehension test focused on the literal, inferential, appreciative, and evaluative level, upon the approval on the permission of the school principal.** **Subsequent to the positive response of the said respondents, the information were tallied, tabulated, and statistically treated that guides the study to the finding that the vocabulary competence and comprehension in which the literal level got the Pearson r of 0.118 and p-value of 0.394, the appreciative level with the Pearson r of 0.139 and p-value of 0.317, and lastly, evaluative level with the Pearson r of 0.013 and p-value of 0.925 were all not significant. While the vocabulary competence and the comprehension of the respondents in inferential level gained the Pearson r of 0.315 and p-value of 0.020 and was found out to be significant.** **Behind the interpretation and findings of the study, the research has lead to the conclusion that vocabulary competence has no relationship with the literal, appreciative, and evaluative level of comprehension and conversely accepting the fact that vocabulary competence has a significant relationship with inferential level of comprehension.**
Dr. Chaya Ostrower **GICICPLR1806055**	**It kept us alive: Humor as a Defense Mechanism in the Holocaust**

Dr. Chaya Ostrower
Beit Berl College
Israel

Abstract
This lecture based on my doctoral thesis entitled "Humor as a Defense Mechanism in the Holocaust," which was written at Tel Aviv University under the guidance of Professor Avner Ziv (Late).
The doctoral thesis was published as a book under the title: "It kept us alive, humor in the Holocaust" in Hebrew edition (2009) and in English edition (2014), both by Yad Vashem Jerusalem.The purpose of this study was to investigate and comprehend the types of humor and laughter and the functions they fulfilled in the Holocaust. What types of humor were used by Jews in the Holocaust? What functions did humor fulfill for Jews in the Holocaust?

Dr. Fatima Al Rashidi GICICPLR1806056	**Control Center and Psychological Happiness with the Faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Qassim Staff**

Dr. Fatima Al Rashidi
Qassim University - Psychology Department Saudi Arabia

Abstract
This study aimed to recognize the relationship between control center and psychological happiness. The study sample consisted of faculty members at Buraydah governorate, Al-Qaseem university, who numbered (99) professors, (50) of the scientific faculties' members, and (49) of humanity faculties' members. So, for the purposes of this study; control center scale and psychological happiness scale were used. The results showed that the internal control center came at the first place, among faculty members in Buraydah governorate, Al Qaseem University, and the level of psychological happiness among faculty members was moderate, also; there were statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) due to the impact of educational specialization in the external control center, and the differences were in favor of faculty members of humanity specializations. But according to the internal control center, the differences were in favor of scientific specializations. The results also showed that there were not any statistically significant differences due to the impact of educational specialization in the psychological happiness level. Furthermore, statistically significant correlative relationship between the internal control center and psychological happiness level was revealed. However, there was no statistically significant correlative relationship between the external control center and the feeling level of psychological happiness.

Blossom Shimayam Ottoh-Agede GICICPLR1806057	**Marketing Terror and the Semiotics of Terrorism on the Social Media: Insecurity Implications on Practitioners in Lafia Metropolis**

Blossom Shimayam Ottoh-Agede
Department of English, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Jesse Iorfaga Agede
Department of English, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Mabatho Sedibe
Department of English, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Abstract
Today`s social media is perpetrated by horror and terror. Social media practice has gone wild on terror pictures dissemination. This act does not only seem appalling but abysmally portrayed. While some media practitioners seemed

aggravated, others see it as appealing, and this is worrisome. Therefore, this paper entitled Marketing terror and terrorism on the social media: Insecurity implications on practitioners in Lafia Metropolis is intended to show how the proliferation of terror codes and pictures on the Internet, Facebook to be precise can negatively influence and affect social media practitioners in Lafia, the capital city of Nasarawa State in North-central region of Nigeria. The study investigates the raison d'être or the rationale behind such parades of terror pictures on Facebook and other social media networks and its implications on security. While the data are derived from Facebook, other social media networks are also useful for our analysis in this paper. Insights are drawn from two theoretical frameworks Social Psychology and Social Network Theory. The paper argues that if the world has to curb terrorism and win the war against terror, efforts should be made towards censoring terror pictures that permeate the cyberspace. Keywords: Social media, Media practitioners, Marketing terror, Terrorism, and War against Terror

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The Study of Polyphony in the Egyptian Contemporary Arabic Novel (A Case Study of Guantanamo)

Dr. Abdollah Hosseini
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Seyed Adnan Eshkevari
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Hamid Alizadeh Lisar
Ma of arabic literature and language in Tarbiat Modarres, Tehran, IRAN.

Dr. Abdollah Hosseini
GICICPLR1806058

Abstract
Novel is one of the important written forms of the narrative fiction and due to being relatively long, creates a suitable atmosphere to bring different ideas and worldviews to the text and helps the writer mention different ideas and introduce different characters in the text. This paper aims at studying Guantanamo Novel by Youssef Ziedan, the famous Egyptian writer. The paper tries to apply Mikhail Bakhtin's concept of polyphony to Guantanamo novel and depicts the existing features of polyphony in it. The findings show that in Guantanamo, no voice is dominant over other voices and each of these voices takes it in turns to be heard. If a voice expresses its ideas, other voices agree or criticize it. However, with further consideration, it is understood that the voices of the American characters are dominant over the Muslim characters and even the protagonist of the play.

Reflection of Protagonist's Worldview in a Contemporary Arabic Novel (A Case Study of Latin Life)

Dr.Houman Nazemian
Arabic Language & Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature.,Kharazmi University, Iran, Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Dr. Abdollah Hosseini
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Dr. Houman Nazemian
GICICPLR1806059

Abstract
Latin Life is one of the famous novels of the well-known Lebanese novelist, Soheil Edris. In the present paper, we have made an effort to elucidate the

	writer's worldview in this novel. As such, his perspective on the Western and Eastern worlds, especially the conflicts between these two worlds, his idea of Paris, the alteration of his view about the world after making contact with the West, the cultural differences between the west and the east, and finally, the eastern protagonist's excessive admiration for the west is explored in Latin Life. The results indicate the protagonist's return to his native culture and city after all his adulations for the west. Keywords—Soheil Edris, Latin Life, Conflict.
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin Oruc Ertürk GICICPLR1806061	**Education and Empowerment: You're Nobody Until Somebody Trains You** **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin Oruc Ertürk** **İzmir University of Economics School of Foreign Languages** **Abstract** Growing up in the families where domestic violence exists, young girls after a while conceive violence as normal and accept it when they become the victims. If there is not much to save the mothers from abuse then there should be something to be done to save young girls from violence. Being aware of what domestic violence is and how they can protect themselves and even how can they react when they experience violence, can save the lives of many young girls. These girls' empowerment against violence can be a sign for empowerment for their abused mothers and sisters as well. The main goal of this study is to train high school girls aged between 15-18 about domestic violence and to equip them with knowledge about their rights in the fields of law, health and social life. In this is a quasi-experimental study, the participants were given a pre-test before the 10 sessions of training and the same test was given as a post-test after the trainings. Apart from that, the study employs focus group interviews with a selected group of participants where the idea was to collect more insights from some of the participants about violence. Results show that these girls have significantly changed their attitudes or beliefs towards violence. According to the results of the focus group interviews, it is evident that there is a growing awareness of and decreasing tolerance towards domestic violence by the participants. Keywords: Domestic violence; Educating girls; Empowerment against violence; Effect of training on violence
Ashraf Sheibaniaghdam GICICPLR1806064	**The aspects of Chubak's Naturalistic School based on the politeness strategies** **Ashraf Sheibaniaghdam** **Department of Persian Literature, Faculty of Literature & Humanity, Central Tehran branch of Azad University, Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** This research focuses on linguistic politeness and applying politeness strategies in verbal conversions that is one of the approaches of pragmatic stylistics. Communication situations in existing works in the style of expression of Naturalistic school can reveal a certain linguistic style. In the present research, we are trying to examine the politeness strategies in the Naturalist works by Sadegh Chubak. For this purpose, first, we collect and separate the communication situations and the structure of the conversation of the characters, then they are analyzed semantically and pragmatically, considering the context of the work studied. The result of the study indicates that Iranian contemporary writer, Sadegh Chubak highlights the formation bed for Natural context by violating the politeness strategies through choosing the characters from the lowest social classes. Although the amount of violation of politeness strategies is more visible in his works, violating the strategies in the conversation between characters often emphasizes on the motives and attitudes of the writer. The conversation forms in contrast to the moral contracts and social patterns

	and since it occurs in the bed of the lower class of society, it dwells on the bare social facts with the exacerbation of unusual language and emphasizes on their ugly talks. The extent to which the strategies to violate politeness is used has a relationship with the power and social status of the characters.
Mohammadali Gozashti **GICICPLR1806065**	**Characterization of Iranian women writers on Amirshahi & Alizade works** **Mohammadali Gozashti** **Department of Persian Literature, Faculty of Literature at Humanities,** **University of Azad University, Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** **In addition to linking with literary arenas, women's story writing is a very significant indication of very deep social, cultural and human transformations which has occurred in Iran over the past hundred years. Since personality traits together with story action are one of the most important components of storytelling, this paper investigate characterizations based on personal characteristics and the role of social class in the works of two female and contemporary Iranian authors (Mahshid Amirshahi and QazalAlizade) and tries to reveal the effects of political and social conditions on the Iranian women's society, over time. It also provides answer to this question: "What emerging characters are created through pleadingly and revealing writing of a female contemporary author about the issues such as poverty, especially women's poverty, their lower position toward the patriarchal society, and women's abandonment and helplessness after divorce?". The results revealed that more explicitly of the reality of the life of women authors is reflected in the fictional material with the entry of women into the world of story writing. Women writers are familiar with the sorrow of realities that confronts rooted and traditional beliefs about girls and women in society with the challenges of life in the contemporary world. This issue itself is not void of the influence of the political and social context governing these works and how to create the characters from them.**
Deborah Oluwaseun Okusanya **GICICPLR1806066**	**Students' Perceptions Regarding Homosexuality At Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University.** Deborah Oluwaseun Okusanya **Department Of Psychology, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa.** **Chris Vanrooyen, Stefan De Jager** **Department Of Psychology, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa.** **Abstract** **Introduction: Homosexuality has been and continues to be a controversial subject across many disciplines; it has generated many debates around religious, academic institutions, political, socio-cultural as well as medical domains. The current study investigated students from a previously disadvantaged African university's perceptions regarding homosexuality.** **Method: This qualitative study utilized two focus groups to collect data, which then was analyzed using thematic content analysis.** **Result: The study revealed that students' level of awareness with regard to homosexuality is very high and their perceptions largely negative. Students predominantly found the practice unethical, and un-African.** **Discussion: Students tend to show a lot of stereotypical prejudicial responses and there seems to be a general lack of willingness to discuss this in a public discourse. In conclusion, there seems to be a tension between cultural values and**

the open environment such as academic institutions. Students' perceptions go a long way in shaping public discourse and the larger population's general attitude toward homosexuality.

Keywords: Homosexuality, Students, Stereotypical, Discourse, Un-African.

Kian Pishkar **GICICPLR1806073**	**Learners And Collaborative Method** **Kian Pishkar** **Assistant professor of ELT& Faculty member of Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch, I.R. Iran** **Abstract** Nowadays most researchers argue that incorporating vocabulary in classroom tasks can facilitate vocabulary teaching. The goal of the study was to investigate the impact of collaboration on vocabulary development of teenage EFL learners in a language institute in Kahnouj. To this purpose and as an experimental method of research, two intact groups of learners were chosen to participate in the experiment. The population of the study was made up of 85 EFL learners in a language institute in Kahnouj. To homogenize the study subjects, an Oxford Placement Test was administered and only those subjects whose scores fell one standard deviation above and below the mean were selected for the study. The other instrument was using two sets of vocabulary tests which were used to tap the initial vocabulary knowledge of the learners in both groups: pre and post vocabulary tests. The same type of material was used for both experimental group (EG) and control group (CG). In other words, the learners in both groups were instructed through the same sources, the same teacher, and the same teaching hours. Based on the achieved data, the participants in the CG did not benefit from the individual teaching processes as much as the learners in EG. Key words: collaboration, learner-based, vocabulary, language learning,
Shehu Muhammad Korau **GICICPLR1806074**	**Linguistic Vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian Students in Universiti Putra Malaysia** **Shehu Muhammad Korau** **Faculty of Arts and Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria** **Abstract** The phenomenon of linguistic vitality is a very essential subject in sociolinguistics particularly in the context of bilingual and multilingual environments. Researchers have explored language use and language vitality by examining the functions, spread across generations, motivation for use, and governmental policies regarding language use (Maliwa, T., 2010, Fishman, 1972; 1968). However, there are limited studies that examined linguistic vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian students in diaspora. This study aims to examine the language use and linguistic vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian students in Universiti Putra Malaysia, particularly in formal and informal domains. Forty Nigerian students of UPM participated in the study. Survey questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Comparing the two languages based on the percentage of each, it was clearly revealed that English was the most important and more dominant in both formal and informal domains. Keywords: Ethnolinguistic, vitality, demography, Institutional support and status
Meryem Ayan **GICICPLR1806077**	**The Uncanny leading to ambivalence in E.A. Poe's "The Black Cat"** **Meryem Ayan** **Faculty of Science And Letters, Department of American Culture And**

	Literature, Pamukkale University,20070, Denizli Turkey
	Abstract Poe's short story "The Black Cat" tells the story of a man who feels aggravated by his cat Pluto for some reason. First, he pulls out one of the eyes of the cat without any valid reason and later kills this cat brutally. He feels relieved for a while and meets another cat which is, interestingly enough, exactly the same as the first. The same vicious cycle starts again but this time he ends up killing his wife while trying to kill the cat. The murder disturbs his psyche less than the fact that the cat is still alive. The story makes more sense if we look at the narrative against the background of Frued's article "The Uncanny" because what the cat represents for the narrator is crucial to fill in the narrative gaps. The uncanny means for Freud the return of the once familiar but repressed psychic material and the implications of the cat(s) become more coherent if we take it as a symptom of the castration anxiety acted out during the Oedipal phase. This paper argues that by pulling out the eye and later killing the cat, the narrator fulfils an infantile wish, which problematized his relationship with his wife and the wider social world. The paper also argues that the story embodies different forms of reality like the material, the empirical, the psychic and the social; and the narrator cannot translate them into each other in a culturally accepted mode. This inability results in ambivalence in the narrator as the cat signifies different and clashing things on conscious and unconscious levels. Key words: Frued, Uncanny, Edgar Alan Poe, The Black Cat
Novia Dwi Rahmaningsih **GICICPLR1806079**	**The Vulnerability of Intimate Partner Violence to Women with History of Violence in Childhood** **Novia Dwi Rahmaningsih** **Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogjakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is seen as a critical problem in society because of its prevalence and recurrent trend. The most determinant risk factor for IPV is the trauma history related to violence in childhood which is commonly happened in the family context. Women who experienced or witnessed violence in childhood construct their point of view about self and relationship based on this experience. Certain view is prone to put women in a more vulnerable position to suffer from IPV in their adult lives. The purpose of this study is to gain a thorough understanding of how women perceive their experiences of violence throughout the life. A qualitative study will be conducted based on the phenomenological approach. Data are collected through in-depth interview with three women who suffer from IPV and have history of violence in childhood. Data are analyzed to identify how women's view of violence in childhood serve as protective or risk factor for the possibility of revictimization in the context of IPV. Findings of this study are expected to enrich the analysis of IPV. Recommendations are made for designing intervention of IPV that meet the need of the victims. Keyword: intimate partner violence (IPV), violence in childhood, revictimization, women's point of view.
Elda Nabiela Muthia **GICICPLR1806080**	**Providing Social Support for People with Depression: A Qualitative Study** **Elda Nabiela Muthia** **Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogjakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract**

Over the years, plenty of studies had proven that social support is one of the protective factors against depression. Studies had identified that the important sources of social support as a protective factor came from spouse, family, friends, and children. Emotional support was also found to be a great help to the people diagnosed with depression. Despite all of the studies, none of them mentioned the qualities a person has to provide helpful social support from the patients' point of view. This study aims to describe perceived qualities of social support sources that are able to help someone to cope with depression. Qualitative phenomenology with a semi-structured interview technique were used. Five participants who were clinically diagnosed to have major depression and had been recovered from the depressive episode were included in this study. Results found are important to give a better understanding in providing helpful social support toward people with depression. Findings are also expected to give a deeper analysis in these topics and also a reference to other future studies regarding social support and depression.

Keywords: clinical depression, perceived social support, qualitative study, phenomenology.

Munazilah GICICPLR1806081	**Help Seeking Behavior In Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Patients**

Munazilah
Gadjah Mada University

Abstract

Cardiovascular disease is one of the non-communicable diseases which has been the biggest cause of death in recent decades. Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the highest prevalence among cardiovascular disease. CHD cannot be cured so it must undergo lifelong treatment. In addition, patients with CHD experience symptoms easily feel physically exhausted so that the activity is disrupted because they have to often rest. The long treatment which is not regularly done will worsen the condition of the patients with CHD either physically or psychologically. The study aims to see how CHD patients do help-seeking behavior that is routine maintenance and treatment throughout life with a very tired physically and psychologically condition. The research used the qualitative phenomenological method. Research subjects are determined by using purposive techniques that fit the objectives. Data collection was done by in-depth interview method.

Keywords: help-seeking behavior, coronary heart disease patients, long treatment, qualitative phenomenological method

Arya Albana GICICPLR1806082	**Father Involvement On Parenting In Sleman Regency: An Exploratory Study**

Arya Albana
Gadjah Mada University

Abstract

Father has an important role in parenting. Some studies show that low father involvement can have negative consequences on the mental health of the child development, and high father involvement have positive consequences on child development. Unfortunately, research on the fathers involvement has not been explore yet in Indonesia, so that the role of father cannot be mapped properly. This study aims to explore the role of father in parenting. Quantitative approach used survey method conducted in this study, data collection using questionnaires, and data analysis using descriptive analysis. Research respondents included in this study were fathers with children under 18 years of age. The results of this study are expected to be the basis for design program to increase the involvement of father in parenting.

Keywords: fathers involvement, parenting, family

Mahdis Zarghami **GICICPLR1806083**	**An Ode to Murakami's "After Dark":** **Where Psychology Meets Surrealism in Literature** **Mahdis Zarghami** **Shahid Chamran University, Iran** **Mehran Memari** **Farhangian Teacher Training University, Iran.** **Abstract** Using techniques borrowed from the surreal cinema, Haruki Murakami has once again juxtaposed the uncanny with exquisite ordinariness in his 11th masterpiece, After Dark. In his psychological, surreal novel, Murakami makes an eerie metaphysical wager and progress the storyline through hallucinating edits. "Twice, light itself seems to slow down, becoming sluggish and viscous, as people leave their likenesses in mirrors, except that the second time, the mirror does something that the person hadn't done." To compel readers to think deeper and also to reveal subconscious meaning, as is common in the school of surrealism, the author for the most part relies on dialogue and description of sights and sounds to convey information; only occasionally does the narrator, the unnamed, unknown "we", who is most probably not of this world and human, dip into the minds of characters. As the hands of the clock slice deeper into the shadows of Tokyo, physics weaken, yielding to metaphysics, and we learn that Erie has been asleep for the last two months. This is where a psychological disorder, depression, confluences with the surreal night Mari is having. Although there are few explanatory connections and reasons for acts, there is a psychological technique which makes it possible to understand After Dark. With the application of this technique the elements we find strange will reveal themselves as psychological sequels. This paper shall strive to enucleate the progress which underlies the strangeness and obscurity of After Dark and to deduce from the progress the nature of the psychic forces whose conflicts have shaped a surreal night for Erie and Mari. Keywords: Haruki Murakami, Psychology, Literature, Surrealism, After Dark.
Ghisolfi **GICICPLR1806084**	**A Review of the Literature on PCIT Interventions for Children with Autism** **Ghisolfi** **Isabel, Psychology, Columbia University, New York, NY, United States** **Abstract** This literature review examines the implementation and effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for children with autism. PCIT is a research-supported parent coaching and child-focused intervention that has been found to be highly effective for behavior disorders such as oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and conduct disorder (CD). Young children with autism often present with a range of behavioral problems similar to ODD and CD including aggression, tantrums and difficulty transitioning between activities. More specifically, eighty percent of patients with autism are estimated to also experience comorbid disruptive disorders (de Bruin et al., 2007). Therefore, PCIT holds considerable promise as a potentially effective treatment for children with autism. This paper investigates the research which has been conducted regarding the use of PCIT with families of individuals with autism. The reviewed studies reveal that PCIT interventions for children with autism lead to a decrease in the intensity and frequency of child disruptive behaviors as measured by the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory™; as well as a decrease in the intensity of parental distress related to such behaviors. However, the decrease in parental distress exceeds the decrease in the intensity and frequency

	of child disruptive behaviors. These findings suggest that even if some disruptive behaviors of children undergoing PCIT interventions do not significantly decrease in intensity or frequency, parents are less likely to rate such behaviors as problematic and stressful. A possible explanation might be that once parents have acquired PCIT intervention skills, they might feel more confident in their abilities to effectively address and handle problem behaviors. Disruptive behaviors represent some of the most concerning and trying features of autism. These behaviors can often cause harm or damage, family and staff tension, isolation, and caregiver burnout. Furthermore, disruptive behaviors contribute to the decreased health and well-being of individuals with autism. Although autism encompasses many symptoms, externalizing ones such as disruptive behaviors often have the most serious consequences, such as school suspension and hospitalization. PCIT offers a solution to manage and decrease problem behaviors at an early age so that children with autism will not be impaired by such limitations throughout their lives.
Dr Agnieszka Szewczyk-Zakrzewska **GICICPLR1806087**	**Stereotype of the engineer from the perspective of students from technical and humanistic departments** **Dr Agnieszka Szewczyk-Zakrzewska** **Cracow University of Technology Pedagogy and Psychology Centre** **Poland** **Abstract** **Results of presented examinations are aimed at showing, what features of the stereotype of the engineer are amongst CUT students and amongst not technical students of other colleges. A method was used for examinations; Adjectival ACL List (Adjective Check of Lists) authorships Harrison G. Gough, A.B. Heilbrun. It is used among others to inspect stereotypes.** **Students participated in examinations Andrzej Frycz Krakow University Modrzewski (N = 60) and CUT students of the department of architecture (N = 80) and of Department of the civil engineering** **(N = 80) examined CUT students began engineering studies or were on senior years. Analysis of adjectives chosen by examined persons to the description of the person of the engineer allowed for an overall description of this social-professional group.**
Inigo Yanguas **GICICPLR1806088**	**Focus on form in task-based L2 oral computer-mediated communication** **Inigo Yanguas** **Department of Languages, Cultures, and Literatures,University of San Diego,San Diego, USA** **Abstract** **This study has a twofold goal: to investigate whether task type has an effect on the number, focus, and outcome of language-related episodes and to determine whether that effect is the same for video synchronous computer-mediated communication (VidSCMC) and audio SCMC (AudSCMC) groups. Intermediate Spanish learners participated in this study involving two jigsaw tasks based on two different picture stories. Participants were randomly placed in dyads and assigned to VidSCMC and AudSCMC groups. The dyads then performed a jigsaw task and a dictogloss task consecutively in a counterbalanced design. Repeated measures ANOVA analyses were carried out to measure any possible significant differences in the number and nature of LREs by task and by group. The results revealed no difference in the number of LREs per task or CMC mode. However, significant differences were found in LRE foci per task. Finally, significant differences were also found in the number of unresolved LREs per mode. Results are discussed in relation to the pertinent literature.**

Identification of Social Looking behaviours in Infancy.

Silvia Panella Peral
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Dr. Luke Beardon
Senior Lecturer in Autism, Sheffield Hallam University

Dr. Tim Jay
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Silvia Panella Peral
GICICPLR1806089

Abstract
Social looking is an integral part of any infant's affective and social development. Looking at faces forms the first elements of social interaction and reciprocity that evolves into more complex developmental dimensions (Clyman et al., 1986). One of the most well-known social looks is Social Referencing, which allows infants to gain an understanding of the world by a means of seeking and gathering emotional information (Feinman, 1990). This paradigm, which has been studied extensively through laboratory and semi-naturalistic experiments, constitutes only one type of social looking behaviour. Little is known about what other types of social looks infants display during natural interactions with adults. Additionally, there is no research that have explored how the different types of social looking behaviours may have a different presentation in neurological conditions such as autism. This paper tries to answer these questions by identifying and conceptualising the different types of social looking behaviour infants display during natural occurring interactions with adults. Using observational data, I will present and discuss a nomenclature of the types of social looks as well as data showing how patterns of social looking behaviour may be different in infants at risk of having autism. This research provides new insights in understanding the different types of social looks as well as how social looking patterns help infants make sense of the world around them.
Keywords: Social looks, Categorising, constructivism, autism

Marie Andersen Badua
GICICPLR1806093

Comedians As Story Tellers Of Societal Issues

Anthony James Bacagan
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Lois Angelo Catbagan
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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

Leily Nekuruhmotlagh **GICICPLR1806096**	**The Inconsistencies between Teachers' Belief about Corrective Feedback and Their Classroom Practices** **Leily Nekuruhmotlagh** **Shiraz Azad University, Shiraz, Iran** **Abstract** **The gap between teachers' belief and classroom practices is an issue of concern in teacher education. Although researching this gap is not new, few studies have been conducted with a focus on oral corrective feedback, and few have been conducted in Iran. This paper, therefore, investigated teachers' beliefs about oral corrective feedback, the teachers' classroom practices of oral corrective feedback and if there is any convergence or divergence between the two. To find out about the teachers' beliefs, questionnaires were used, and for the classroom practices, classroom observations were conducted. The results have indicated that teachers' beliefs are not always consistent to their classroom practices.** **Key words: Corrective feedback, teachers' belief, classroom practices**
Dr. Qutaiba Agbaria **GICICPLR1806102**	**The Relationship between Violence in the Family and Adolescents Aggression: The Mediator Role of Self-Control, Social Support, Religiosity, and Well-Being** **Dr. Qutaiba Agbaria** **Al-Qasemi College, Israel Alnajah university of Palestine, Palestine** **Dana Sami Bdair Alnajah university of Palestine, Palestine** **Abstract** **Theoretical background: family violence can lead to a rupture in social relationships (Australian Childhood Foundation, 2015), which could lessen the social support for those exposed to family violence. This reduction of social support is accompanied by a loss of culture, which in turn results in a loss of identity (ibid). This loss of identity in turn is expected to be accompanied by negative outcomes related to undesirable outcomes in the other two intervening variables, religiosity and well-being. Regarding the second type, low levels of**

each of the intervening variables is expected to lead to high levels of aggressive behavior and to less protective means available for the individual. For example, high levels of family and social support are linked to low levels of aggression (Csibis, 2011; Galambos et al., 2006). Furthermore, high levels of self-control inhibit aggression (DeWall, Finkel and Denson, 2011).

Study aim: This paper addresses to what extent experiencing violence in the Palestinian Arab family in Israel is a predictor for elements of aggressive behavior, and to what extent is it influenced by skills of self-control, social support, religiosity and well-being as mediators of aggressive behavior.

Research hypotheses: There is a positive correlation between exposure to violence in the family and perpetration of adolescent aggression towards others; Social support will mediate the link between violence in the family and perpetration of adolescent aggression towards others; Self-control will mediate the link between violence in the family and perpetration of adolescent aggression towards others.; Religiosity will mediate the link between violence in the family and perpetration of adolescent aggression towards others; Well-being will mediate the link between violence in the family and perpetration of adolescent aggression towards others.

Method: One hundred and sixty Arab adolescents (42.3% male and 57.7% female) Grades 9-12 were sampled in a convenient sampling (none random sampling method) from Palestinian Arab family in Israel. The following scales used in this study:

Findings: Significant positive correlation was found between experiencing violence in the family and aggression, with significant negative correlation between self-control skills and aggression, significant negative correlation between religiosity and aggression, significant negative correlation between social support and aggression, and significant negative correlation between well-being and aggression.

Conclusion: research findings point to the contribution of a number of resources in mediating aggression among Arab adolescents. The study sheds light on the importance of personal resources like self-control, religiosity and well-being, together with environmental resources like social support, in the reduction of aggression levels. These findings constitute a theoretical contribution to knowledge gained with respect to aggression among adolescents and students. In addition, the findings could make a practical contribution through development of training programs on the use of mediating skills. Such programs could focus on developing self-control, happiness, and means to attain social support, along with an emphasis on the importance of instilling different religious values to improve social behavior and reduce the tendency towards aggression.

Pearl Marjorie S. Bugtai **GICICPLR1806103**	**Title of manuscript: May-December Romance: A Glimpse Into Age Disparity Among Filipino Heterosexual Couples** **Pearl Marjorie S. Bugtai** **Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Eliza Joy V. Cid** **Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Ira Francesca M. Villanueva** **Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Maria Lourdes L. Chavez** **Department of Psychology, Miriam College** **Abstract** **This study focuses on May-December relationships, which refer to partners with**

	a wide age gap. The aim was to understand the challenges encountered within this kind of romantic partnership, how they have coped with the difficulties that they had to put up with, and how they were able to establish an enduring relationship. The couples interviewed for this study have been together for ten to forty-three years. Thematic analysis was utilized to examine the insights and experiences of the participants. The challenges revealed from this study were: unhelpful comments of people around them, trust issues—since the partner is much younger, acceptance issues especially from the family, issues with children from first marriage, and adjustments in a lot of things brought about by age disparity—the partner sometimes coming from another generation and having a different set of values. Moreover, the study also revealed that what helped them through the years was their decision to not give up on their relationships, trying not to mind the opinions of other people, and their determination to remain good to those who tried to resist the relationship, resulting to an eventual acceptance in the long run. Keywords: May-December relationship, long-lasting/enduring relationship, challenges and coping
Aisha Bano **GICICPLR1806106**	**Development And Validation Of Personal Resource Inventory** **Aisha Bano** **Department Of Psychology, Preston University, Islamabad** **Abstract** **The objective of the study was to develop and validate an indigenized Personal Resource Inventory. Positive dimensions of personality were defined through the four dimensional model proposed by Luthans, Avey, Avolio, Norman and Combs (2006). An item pool comprising of 179 items for the four study variables was compiled using empirical method which was reduced to a list of 45 items with the help of focus group. Main study comprises of a sample of N = 451 employees working in private, government and semi-government organizations whose demographic details were male (62 %) and female (38 %); of age (M = 28.19 and SD = 6.8); with minimum education level of Matric and maximum post doctorate, belonging to any field of work. Results of item total correlation on sample of N = 451showed that 36 items correlated significantly (p < .01) with total scale's score with reliability coefficient of α = .89. Factor analysis results showed test of sphericity as significant (x2 (451) = 3718.19, df = 666, p < .000) and measures of sampling adequacy as moderate (KMO = .89). Rotated Varimax factor analysis of 36 items showed that four factors namely optimism, resilience, hope and self-efficacy explain 34.27% of the total variance which is satisfactory. The factor loadings range from .34 to .62 for the 36 items. A significant positive correlation with psychological wellbeing (r(451) = .57**, p < .01) and a significant negative correlation (-.55** (80), p <.01) with depression is found. Regression analysis showed that PRI accounts for 33% of variance in psychological wellbeing and 30% of variance in depression. The alpha coefficient reliability for the newly constructed four factor questionnaire was found to be α = 0.89 and split half reliability coefficient was .79 & .83 on Pakistani sample which was sufficiently adequate. Hence our objective of the study which was to develop and validate an indigenized Personal Resource Inventory within Pakistani culture was thus established. Key words: Personal resource, psychological wellbeing, stress, optimism, resilience, hope and self-efficacy.**
Mounia Nedjari **GICICPLR1806107**	**Project-Based Assessment In An EFL Context** **Mounia Nedjari** **English, University Of Tlemcen, Algeria**

Abstract
This research work has adopted an investigative study to develop an obvious understanding of the specific sorts of secondary school EFL practices to find out whether they keep abreast of the adoption of Project-Based assessment to language learning or not .With this goal in mind, we needed to incorporate understandings of EFL teachers and learners' attitudes towards the process of alternative assessment. Data about the addressed issue were compiled quantitatively through questionnaires, and also qualitatively by using classroom observations. Unfortunately , the findings seem to paint a bleak picture of the prospects for project-based assessment in the Algerian EFL classroom as the results reveal that traditional testing methods are still given more prominence; the main cause in that is apparent to be the inadequate teacher support and provision. Indeed, the results helped in shaping remedial suggestions to allow for the emergence of learner-centeredness and afford more opportunities to the practice of alternative assessment .

Latifa Bessadet **GICICPLR1806054**	**At the Crossroad of Feminine Purity and Personal Fulfillment: Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra"** **Latifa Bessadet** **Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Languages and Arts, Moulay Tahar University of Saida, Saida, Algeria** **Abstract** **Eugene O'Neill's trilogy "Mourning Becomes Electra" is basically a recreation of Greek tragic legend "Oresteia", originally written by Aeschylus. The play gives rise to the serious psychological debates over human nature and sexual urges. It features murder, incest, and revenge. "Mourning Becomes Electra" can be called a modern tragedy of "Oresteia" where O'Neill has not only changed the names of characters as well as the story but also changed the old Greek belief that human actions and destiny are modelled by fate. Perhaps the main reason behind O'Neill's constant interest in myths is the nature of his characters. They are unbelievable, fantastic, sometimes they are imaginary, yet they are concrete, felt and real. They are usually brought into a tragic end because they ask more from life than life can offer them. Inspired from Electra, Lavinia is the central feminine character in the play and her mourning in the last scene of the trilogy is the central theme of the whole story. Lavinia's gloom and sadness, her loneliness and retribution are exactly what O'Neill wants to convey. Therefore, he wonders if it were possible to achieve any modern approximation of the Greek sense of fate into such a play in a time when the audience did not believe neither in divine retribution nor in gods.** **Keywords- feminine purity, Greek myth, incest, modern drama.**
Nesrin Oruç Ertürk **GICICPLR1806067**	**Education and Empowerment: You're Nobody Until Somebody Trains You** **Nesrin Oruç Ertürk** **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izmir University Of Economics, School Of Foreign Languages** **Abstract** **Growing up in the families where domestic violence exists, young girls after a while conceive violence as normal and accept it when they become the victims. If there is not much to save the mothers from abuse then there should be something to be done to save young girls from violence. Being aware of what domestic violence is and how they can protect themselves and even how can they react when they experience violence, can save the lives of many young girls. These girls' empowerment against violence can be a sign for empowerment for their abused mothers and sisters as well. The main goal of this study is to train high**

school girls aged between 15-18 about domestic violence and to equip them with knowledge about their rights in the fields of law, health and social life. In this quasi-experimental study, the participants were given a pre-test before the 10 sessions of training and the same test was given as a post-test after the trainings. Apart from that, the study employs focus group interviews with a selected group of participants where the idea was to collect more insights from some of the participants about violence. Results show that these girls have significantly changed their attitudes or beliefs towards violence. According to the results of the focus group interviews, it is evident that there is a growing awareness of and decreasing tolerance towards domestic violence by the participants.

Keywords: Domestic violence; Educating girls; Empowerment against violence; Effect of training on violence

The estimation of peer relation (experienced level of support) by middle school students and the sense of closeness or loneliness

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Dr Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska
GICICPLR1806068

Abstract
The quality of peer relationships is one of the traditional issues of social psychology. Extensive knowledge of this area enables us to deeper the understanding of different types of conflicts among peers, but does not allow their effective prevention.

In Poland, during the current education reforms, the area of peer relations requires urgent recognition. The analysis and reliable diagnosis must be done at all levels of students' development and in all types of schools. It should help head persons, teachers and parents to prevent any risky behaviour among the students.

This research sought to investigate the students' perception of peer relation and estimate behavioral tendency related to the psychological theory. The article is based on the humanistic conception of students' support as well as the Stereotype Content Model (SCM), the BIAS Map (Behaviors from Intergroup Affect and Stereotypes Map, Fiske i in. 2002; 2007) and the Integrated Threat Theory (Stephan, 2002). The paper presents the main definitions of school environment, peer relation, emotion, conventional and dysfunctional behaviour.

The study used a qualitative and quantitative research design. In the statistical analysis of the data, the mean and the standard deviation were used to evaluate the image of 'a typical student', the level of 'mutual support' and the mean of indicators for the declared emotions. T-test-was used to compare the averages for independent groups. All analyzes were done in the SPSS 23.0 program. The hypotheses were verified at a significance level of 0.05.

To measure the aspects of the quality of peer relations, three questionnaire were used: the Semantic Differential Technique 'Typical Student' (A. Ilendo-Milewska, 2007), the Data Sheet to evaluate the behavioral tendency and to recognize the emotion (A. Ilendo-Milewska, 2013), and the Scale of Social Support by Roman Cieślak (1995) to measure the mutual support in students' perception.

The results present two main themes in the field of the quality of peer relation: (1) the students in the 1st grade experienced unpleasant emotions towards a typical peer (eg. anger, contempt) and they perceived 'a typical peer' as less competent than students in the 3nd grade, so it seems that they will be willing to take dependent behavioral tendencies in relations with their peers (2) in the area of currently received support, the group of 1st grade students significantly more

	often declares that a typical peer did not show the understanding for the school situation. But on the other hand, the low social status of a typical peer in the light of SCM by S. Fiske has not been confirmed by the results of the research based on the Integrated Threat Theory (Stephan, 2002). Regarding the practices taken to increase the quality of peer relation, three themes were emergent as directions for further research: (1) educators should intensify prevention and didactic activities in the school area (2) the current education reform should recognize the power and analyze the goals of individuals / groups in peer relationships (3) researchers should analyze the level of group cohesion and the degree of identification with it, which determines the students' reactions to the threat. The results help understand that the intervention programs should be implemented in order to shape the deeper level of peer relation in the school environment. Key words: school, school environment, peer relation, emotion, conventional and dysfunctional behavior.
Giedrė Ambrulaitienė **GICICPLR1806071**	**Military decision making: influence of perceived risk and individual characteristics** **Giedrė Ambrulaitienė** **PhD student (psychology) at Vilnius University** **Universiteto g. 9, LT – 01513, Vilnius, Lithuania** **Abstract** **Psychological factors could play an essential role in the prognosis of right decisions in military. Right and timely made decision in military can make huge impact to ongoing conflict. The aim of this article is to disclose relatedness between officers' individual characteristics, preserved risk and decisions in military tasks. The research was attended by 129 officers and group of 12 experts. The mean age of the respondents is 31,1 years (SD = 5,30); the mean time of service is 10,35 years (SD = 6,01). The mean age of experts is 36,25 years (SD = 0,49); experts' mean time of service is 18,33 years (SD = 1,82). In this research were used General Scale of Self-Efficacy, Scale of Self-Efficacy in TLP, Officers' Perceived Risk Scale, Test for Assessment of Military Missions and NEO-FFI questionnaire. The first four methods were created by the author. The analysis of research data was performed employing SPSS and AMOS programs. Research results disclosed that officers with higher self-efficacy in TLP, more often choose right decisions in specific military tasks. Officers' higher self-efficacy in TLP is more important to right decision making than officers' higher self-efficacy in general. We found statistically significant correlation between right decisions and individual characteristics. Psychological factors are useful to successful decisions in military tasks. We found statistically significant correlation between right decisions and personality traits. Psychological factors are connected with right decisions and errors' types in military tasks. Based on outcomes of this study, officers' training and effectiveness of military tasks can be significantly improved. Key works: psychological factors, military decision making, officers**
Inigo Yanguas **GICICPLR1806090**	**Focus on form in task-based L2 oral computer-mediated communication** **Inigo Yanguas** **Department of Languages, Cultures, and Literatures, University of San Diego, San Diego, USA** **Abstract** **This study has a twofold goal: to investigate whether task type has an effect on the number, focus, and outcome of language-related episodes and to determine whether that effect is the same for video synchronous computer-mediated**

	communication (VidSCMC) and audio SCMC (AudSCMC) groups. Intermediate Spanish learners participated in this study involving two jigsaw tasks based on two different picture stories. Participants were randomly placed in dyads and assigned to VidSCMC and AudSCMC groups. The dyads then performed a jigsaw task and a dictogloss task consecutively in a counterbalanced design. Repeated measures ANOVA analyses were carried out to measure any possible significant differences in the number and nature of LREs by task and by group. The results revealed no difference in the number of LREs per task or CMC mode. However, significant differences were found in LRE foci per task. Finally, significant differences were also found in the number of unresolved LREs per mode. Results are discussed in relation to the pertinent literature.
Dr. Arjyalopa Mishra **GICICPLR1806092**	**The Impact of Trust On Leadership During Mergers and Acquisitions: Case studies from the Indian Telecom Sector** **Dr. Arjyalopa Mishra** **Department of Management, National Law University Odisha** **India** **Ms. Amruta Pradhan** **Department of Management, National Law University Odisha** **India** **Mr. Oasis Bisht** **Department of Management, National Law University Odisha** **India** **Abstract** **Managing employees' trust on the organization, during mergers and acquisition is definitely a critical leadership challenge in today's global environment. Prior leadership research has been an evidence of how a leader communicates during a downsizing event with the employees who would be expected to feel more vulnerable can create the foundation for future trust in the leader. (Kasper-Feuhreand Ashkanasy, 2001).** **This paper explores the dynamics of trust during post-merger and acquisition integration planning in the Indian Telecom Sector. This study is purely doctrinal in nature, focusing on secondary sources which helps in examining major mergers in the telecom Industry in India namely Vodafone-Hutchison Essar Merger in 2007, Idea and Spice Telecom merger in 2008, Reliance Industries and Infotel merger in 2010, Vodafone and Idea Merger, Bharti Airtel and Telenor Merger, Tata Teleservices and Bharti Airtel merger.** **The objective behind the study of these mergers is to understand the cultural disparity in the organizations and the leadership role in the cultural amalgamation of the two companies for retaining the employees. Further this paper attempts to understand the role of trust in the organization as well as on the leader post the merger when the employees are already experiencing a level of estrangement. The significance of analysing these perspectives in the above mentioned specific cases is to bring out the factors responsible for successful mergers and the consequences of failed mergers from a human resource perspective.** **Keywords: Telecom, Trust, Mergers, Estrangement, Organization**
Filippos M. Vlachos **GICICPLR1806100**	**Preschool predictive reading indicators in children with low reading performance in the first and second grade of primary school** **Filippos M. Vlachos** **Department of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Greece.**

Artemis M. Papadimitriou
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Fotini S. Bonoti
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Abstract
The aim of this longitudinal study was to examine whether specific skills developed during preschool years could predict the reading performance in children with low reading abilities in the first and second grade of primary school. In this longitudinal study 287 children (146 boys and 141 girls) participated, of whom we separated as children with low reading performance those that had a score 1.5 standard deviation below the average performance in total reading ability. 21 children (7.3% of the original sample) met the above criterion in the 1st grade and 22 children (7,6% of the original sample) in the 2nd grade. At the kindergarten, the phonological awareness (syllable segmentation, recognition of common initial phoneme, deletion of syllable and phoneme), the rapid automatized naming (RAN), the phonological short-term memory (digit span and repetition of nonwords), the auditory processing (discrimination of sets of sounds), the motor development (static balance, eye-movement co-ordination, coping shape) and the oral language (receptive and expressive vocabulary) were evaluated. Reading performance (accuracy, fluency and text comprehension) was evaluated in the 1st and 2nd grade of primary school. The results showed that phonological awareness and rapid automatized naming (RAN) predicted the low (total) reading performance in 1st grade, while phonological awareness was also the only predictor of reading accuracy and fluency. In the 2nd grade, the tests of motor development predict the low (total) reading performance, the rapid automatized naming predict reading accuracy and fluency and the coping shape predict text comprehension. Our results suggest that the utilization of such early evidence in the implementation of intervention programs during preschool and first school years could contribute to the prevention of possible problems in the reading performance of primary school children.
Keywords: low reading performance, predictive reading indicators

Miloud Fekih GICICPLR1806108	**Emotional Distress Associated with Learners with Dyslexia.**

Miloud Fekih
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Abstract
At the present time, English has become a very significant language all over the world as a result of globalization. In the last decade, the importance of learning English in Algeria has increased, the government having introduced it to learners from the first year at the Middle Schools. In fact, it has effectively turned out to be mandatory for Algerian learners to speak English. However, learning English as a Foreign Language can be challenging and frustrating especially for those with dyslexia which in turn affects negatively student mental health. According to Cheng and Myers (2010) learning difficulties are mainly the result of emotional disturbance.
Teachers have to teach diverse types of students, making it highly important for teachers to be familiar with their needs. As has been mentioned above, there are many learners with emotional difficulties, and as a result, they have problems in learning a language. The present study aims to investigate Algerian EFL teachers' knowledge about the emotional disturbance among learners with dyslexia. A sample of 7 EFL teachers was recruited from different schools in Algeria from the four regions (North, West, East, and South). Findings reported

that there is a massive lack of awareness of the social and emotional effects. Furthermore, through their experiences, teachers reported a variety of signs associated with learners with dyslexia such as lack of self-confidence, poor personality, intense anxieties, feeling of frustration and hopelessness, anger, feeling unwanted in the classroom, mocked, poor self-image, and where the situation went even worse to see teachers as enemies. Moreover, findings showed that the psychological side is neglected in the Algerian educational environment where teachers claimed that the educational system in Algeria focus more on results rather than the learners' needs. Also there is an absence of psychologists in schools and that presents a challenge to teachers as they cannot play the role of a psychologist and a teacher at the same time.

To sum up, it is understandable that if a child has dyslexia, this could create social, emotional and behavioural challenges, which might affect their academic achievement and bring negative attitudes and misunderstanding to them. However, the opposite is still achievable as well where we can change the situation and make those with dyslexia emotionally comfortable when learning because according to Dixon and Smith (2000), language improves better when positive emotions occur. Hence, awareness, effective methods, assessing correctly, clear understanding, besides teachers' support and psychologists 'aids are of paramount significance to those with dyslexia. Therefore, these issues emphasize the necessity of further research in this area.

Maria Kypriotaki
GICICPLR1806113

Children With Down Syndrome And Motherhood: Perceptions, Feelings, And Experiences

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Abstract

The birth and upbringing of a child with Down syndrome is a challenge for parents (Chain et al., 2015 * Fatima & Suhail, 2010 * Gilmore & Cuskelly, 2012) due to increased emotional, physical and financial requirements that have a significant impact on functionality and well-being of all family members (Dodd et al., 2009 * Nunes & Dupas, 2011). Compared with families of children with other difficulties, families of children with Down syndrome have a lower number of divorces, better adaptation to the new situation (Urbano & Hodapp, 2007) and lower anxiety levels, although they increase over time (Griffith et al. , 2010 * Hauser-Cram et al., 2001). However, compared with families of typically developing children, they show higher levels of anxiety, more difficulty in adapting (Hodapp, 2007), reduced participation in activities, greater financial and physical burden, and the perception that their children have more negative characteristics (Sanders & Morgan, 1997).

Research has focused more on the requirements for nurturing children with Down's syndrome and less on the experiences of parents from living with a child with this particular difficulty and the support received from family and social network.

Key words: children with Down syndrome, family, motherhood

Maria Markodimitraki
GICICPLR1806114

Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of maternal speech towards twin infants

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Abstract
Recent studies on mother-infant communicative speech have shown that, compared to mothers of singletons, mothers of twins speak less to their infants, respond less to their cues, and attribute less agency to them. Mothers of twins and non-twins use the same amount of negatives and imperatives but the former have been found to use fewer questions and requests. Differences among mother and twin/non twin infant communicative speech are suggested to be based on nurturing practices. Mothers of twins spend less time speaking to each of their infants because of the increased daycare needs as they have to nurture two infants at the same time. These increased needs lead to the unequal sharing of maternal attention and interest which may affect the quality and the quantity of maternal communicative speech. There are quite a few comparative studies on mother-twin/non twin infant communicative speech. However, as far as we know, there is a lack of studies on maternal speech towards first- and second-born twin infants the first semester of life. The mother–infant communicative speech in a group of four mothers with their firstborn twin infants was compared to the speech in a group of the same four mothers with their second-born twin infants (4 mothers, 1 pair of twin boys, 1 pair of twin girls and 2 pairs of different-sex twins, N=12). Five 7-minute video-recordings, in 30 days intervals, took place during the free dyadic interactions for each mother-twin infant dyad in a home setting from the 2nd to the 6th month of life. Maternal speech was divided into units and coded for content (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative). Preliminary results confirm differences between mother-firstborn and mother-second born twin infant communicative speech maybe due to the different brain structure of first- and second born twin infants. They may also reflect mothers' special bond with each of their twin infants and their preferences and highlight the complexity of the dynamics in modern Greek families with twins.
 Key words: infant-directed speech, twins, communicative speech

Sobia Rana
GICICPLR1806115

Problems of English Collocations Usage: An Evaluative Study of College Students in Rawalpindi, Pakistan

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Abstract
This study inspects English Collocation usage problems faced by College students in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, as L2 learners, and recommends some authentic ways to remove the learning barriers. Grammar Translation Method also proves to be one of the hindrances in learning this aspect of L2. Although collocational understanding is problematic to the learners yet the importance of collocational knowledge in the second language enables learners to use English more fluently. Only four out of many colleges in Rawalpindi, include collocations in their curriculum that meets students' language needs. Fifteen students from each of the selected four colleges along with five teachers have volunteered. Open/close ended statements of the questionnaires for both the target students and teachers helped to extract the genuine cause/s and supplement them with the required solutions rooted in the actual problems. Results indicate the need for a broader view of collocational knowledge and its learning and teaching is a prerequisite condition to be like Anglophones. The students fail to use the accurate collocations owing to multiple reasons: lack of awareness about collocational use, the improper pedagogical approach and inexpert teachers.
Summary: The problems of collocational use and the core causes of these difficulties hinder the learning process of college students in Rawalpindi,

	Pakistan. The study is equally useful for the students—to improve their collocational use and knowledge—as well as for the teachers—to enlighten them about the significance of authentic and natural collocational use through appropriate teaching methods—in both written and spoken expressions.
Asri Ismail **GICICPLR1806116**	**Power Of Bugis Female Teacher In Indonesian Language Subject** **Asri Ismail** **Post Graduate of State University of Malang: Jl. Semarang No.5, Sumbersari, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65145** **Andi Muhammad Rahmat** **University of Brawijaya: Jalan Veteran, Ketawanggede, Lowokwaru, Ketawanggede, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65145** **Abstract** **This paper reviews the vocabulary options in the experiential values of Bugis female teachers in teaching Indonesian language in the classroom. In this research, teacher's speech in teaching is seen as a verbal interaction that becomes the estuary of authorization. These authorities power are traced through the vocabulary choices seen in the expriential value. In the text, the discourse analysis model used Norman Fariclough model, the vocabulary. Vocabulary choice seen from the experiential value found the convincing, domination, and control vocabularies. The results found that the resistance of Bugis female teachers in class discourse was a dissatisfaction form of the patriarchal tradition prevailing in society.**

LISTENERS

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