

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**



**Social Science and Humanities Research Association**

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Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre, Singapore

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Hetal Doshi**

**Organizational Psychologist, Certified Professional Coach, Singapore**



**Sandeep Narayan Kundu**

**Department of Geography, National University of Singapore (NUS),  
Singapore**

 <p><b>Farzana Parveen</b> GICICSSH1706051</p>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Spirituality and Psychological Well-Being among Senior Secondary Male and Female Students</b></p> <p><b>Farzana Parveen</b> Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.</p> <p><b>Shahina Maqbool</b> Professor, Department Of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>•Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. •Professor, Department Of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.</p> <p>Now a day's most of the researchers focused on adolescents that were the most crucial and critical stage of their life's. In this study we want to know to what extent does spirituality and psychological well-being plays a vital role in adolescent's life, and to what extent both were correlated. The first objective of the present study is to examine difference between the mean scores of male and female students on spirituality and Psychological well-being. The second objective of this study is to find out the relationship between Spirituality and Psychological Well-being. The participants of the present study comprised N=100 students which is further divided n=50 male and n=50 female and they were from senior secondary schools and recruited from Metropolitan cities, their age ranged from 13 to 18 years. Data were collected through Spirituality questionnaire and Psychological well-being questionnaire. Results showed that there was insignificant difference between male and female students on spirituality and significant difference between male and female students on psychological well-being. Relationship showed that there was positive correlation between spirituality and psychological well-being. Result was analyzed by SPSS version 20.0 software. Insignificant difference was found between males and females students on Spirituality and significant difference showed between males and females students on Psychological well-being. There were positive correlation between Spirituality and psychological well-being.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Spirituality, Psychological well-being, Males, Females,</p>
<p><b>Melasurej C. Francisco</b> GICICSSH1706052</p>	<p><b>Self-Efficacy and Self-Worth of Elderly in Geriatric Institutions</b></p> <p><b>Melasurej C. Francisco</b> De La Salle University- Dasmarias, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The shortage of using language labs has a negative impact on teaching and learning English oral perception and production. This study aims at determining the relationship between language labs and teaching English oral perception and production. Two groups were selected for investigation. Two instruments for data collection and statistical analysis were used to gain results. These instruments are tests and questionnaires. Reliability and validity were used to achieve consistent answers. These findings proved the impact of language labs in enhancing EFL learners' oral perception production and explained the relationship between language labs and teaching English oral perception and production. Also the study emphasized that pronunciation difficulties can be solved by teaching listening skills through effective instruments such as language laboratories.</p>
<p><b>Dr Deepali Gul</b> GICICSSH1706054</p>	<p><b>A study of psychiatric co-morbidity in patients suffering from thyroid dysfunction</b></p> <p><b>Dr Deepali Gul</b> Department of Psychiatry, Punjab Institute of Medical Sciences, Punjab Institute of</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Medical Sciences Jalandhar, Punjab, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Kusum Bali(M.D.),</b> <b>Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, P.I.M.S., Jalandhar</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives of the study:</b> The present study aims at finding out the nature of psychiatric co-morbidity in patients suffering from thyroid dysfunction in a tertiary care hospital in Jalandhar, Punjab.</p> <p><b>Justification for conduct of this study:</b> Psychiatric co-morbidity is known to be very frequent in patients suffering from thyroid dysfunction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The function of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroidal axis is known to be associated with a number of psychiatric abnormalities, such as depression and anxiety.</li> <li>• The findings of the previous studies reiterate the relevance of screening patients with abnormal thyroid hormonal status for the presence of psychiatric disorders.</li> <li>• There have been very few studies carried out in our country till date which have tried to assess the psychiatric co-morbidity among patients diagnosed with thyroid dysfunction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Material &amp; Methods:</b> Number of patients -----50</p> <p><b>Inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prospective study would be conducted at the Out-patient facility of the department of Medicine and Psychiatry, Punjab Institute of Medical Sciences, Jalandhar, starting from October 15, 2016.</li> <li>• Fifty consecutive patients coming to the OPD of Department of Medicine diagnosed as having thyroid dysfunction would be included in the study.</li> <li>• Psychiatric interview and mental status examination of the aforementioned patients would be performed by the Consultant Psychiatrist.</li> <li>• Questionnaire recording information on socio-demographic variables would be filled.</li> <li>• All the patients would be subjected to Thyroid function tests before being assessed by the psychiatrist.</li> </ul> <p><b>Approximate duration of project:</b> 6 months</p> <p><b>How will you maintain confidentiality of subject?</b> Only the investigators would have access to the data collected which shall be kept secured at all times</p> <p><b>Who will bear the cost of investigations/implants/drugs/contrasts? If any</b> Since the patients are being taken from OPD setting (have come as part of routine treatment) and are not specifically being recruited for the study, cost of treatment and investigations shall be borne by them</p> <p><b>Questionnaire/proforma Attached English version :</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Attached local language version:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Participation informed consent form: Attached English version</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Attached local language version :</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Conflict of interest if any :</b>None</p> <p><b>Whether this project is being carried out by other investigators:</b>To the best knowledge of investigators, no such comparative analysis is being carried out currently by other investigators.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fereshte Rahimi</b> <b>GICICSSH1706055</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effect of Reflectivity/Impulsivity on EFL Learners' Task-Based Interaction</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fereshte Rahimi</b> <b>Department of English Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran,</b> <b>Babolsar, Iran</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A frequently raised stylistic issue is whether students should be grouped according to their learning style, with all the students who prefer analysis grouped together and all of the globals in another group (Oxford, 1990). Accordingly, this study aimed to investigate the probable impact of reflectivity/impulsivity, as two learning styles in the cognitive domain, on pre-intermediate Iranian EFL learners' interaction by examining the level of engagement with linguistic choices produced in language related episodes. According to Storch (2008), elaborate engagement was operationalized as instances of LREs where learners deliberated and discussed language items, and limited engagement where one learner made a suggestion and the other repeated, acknowledged or did not respond to the suggestion. Twenty-eight female language learners were selected as the subjects of the study. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (1975) was used to determine the cognitive styles of the learners. Then, they were assigned to one of the two dyadic groups: a dyad containing two reflective learners, and a dyad containing two impulsive learners. Learners completed two dictogloss tasks in two sessions. Their pair talk during performing the tasks was tape-recorded and transcribed. Analysis of the pair talk data showed that LREs were not affected by learners' cognitive styles: the nature of learners' engagement with linguistic choices in both types of dyads ranged from elaborate to limited and there were not any significant differences between the two groups regarding elaborate or limited engagements.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> reflectivity, impulsivity, level of engagement, LREs</p>
<p>Lamwodo Leonard GICICSSH1706056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Duration in Abduction, Age, Social Support, and PTSD among Formerly Abducted Male Children</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lamwodo Leonard</b> Psychology, University of the Sacred Heart Gulu, Gulu Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study examined Post Traumatic Stress (PTSD) symptoms of formerly abducted male children in relation to Social Support, age and duration of stay in abduction. The objectives were to examine whether age influenced PTSD prevalent rate and to evaluate the relationship between social support and PTSD and duration in abduction and PTSD.</p> <p>Sixty-three formerly abducted male children (age 12-17 years) from the School for War affected Children (SOWAC) in Gulu district were randomly selected and administered a structured questionnaire including PCL-S –17 PTSD Scale, SSS 15 Scale for social support. The children were also asked to provide their age, the time they were abducted and when they returned from abduction.</p> <p>Like any other victims of violence studied, the majority of abducted children (69%) were vulnerable to the onslaught of PTSD. Older children and those with little or no social support were more at risk of developing psychological problems. Further research is needed to explore social support and other stress factors during and after abduction in order to better understand why some children escaped PTSD. This information may help to improve services to address this problem and the associated factors among this population and other children in the region.</p>



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**Strengthening Faith through Science: The Case of Fr. Eugenio Lopez, OFMCap, OB/GYN**

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**Abstract.**

The views of the world are greatly affected by the philosophies instilled in our beliefs and perception. Science, being the rational foundation of the human thinking has been in an unstable discourse with the moral foundation of the human mind, faith. By the presence of both physician and priest at that moment, represents the participation of both science and religion in a person's life. This case study clearly explores the intersection of two different worlds, an introspection between science and faith. The researchers lurked into Eugenio Lopez's life, a priest and licensed obstetrician-gynecologist to fully understand his views and responses in participating in both fields at the same time. Through the qualitative research method, the proponents were able to attain all the information essential to support the scope of the study regarding Fr. Eugenio Lopez's life endeavors and experiences both as a priest and a doctor. The researchers were we able to decode the new perspective, of science and faith possessing a mutual relationship, rather than a contradicting one, and the idea of science strengthening one's faith.

**Keywords:**

science, faith, Philosophy, strengthen, case study

**Unifying the Paradoxes between Science and Faith:  
The Case of Fr. Eugenio Lopez, OFMCap, OB/GYN**

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>The views of the world are greatly affected by the philosophies instilled in our beliefs and perception. Science, being the rational foundation of the human thinking has been in an unstable discourse with the moral foundation of the human mind, Faith. By the presence of both physician and priest at that moment, represents the participation of both science and religion in a person's life. This study clearly explores the intersection of two different worlds, an introspection between science and faith. The researchers lurked into Eugenio Lopez's life, a priest and licensed obstetrician-gynecologist to fully understand the paradoxes occurred. The research provides a defogging of the shroud that cloaks between the correlation of science and religion. Through the Qualitative Research Method, the proponents were able to attain all the information essential to support the scope of the study regarding Fr. Eugenio Lopez's life endeavors and experiences both as a priest and a doctor, and were able to decode a new perspective, that the two areas, Science and Faith has a unique and mutual relationship, rather than a contradicting one.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Science, Faith, Philosophy, paradoxes, case study</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin John V. Recentes</b> GICICPBS1706059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>One in a Million: The Aspirations of Mikaela Fudolig, Ph. D.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Trisha Joy Almonte</b> Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippine</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chrychelle Genovata</b> Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippine</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin John Recentes</b> Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippine</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ma. Carol Beatrice Teope</b> Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippine</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jonas Feliciano C. Domingo</b> Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>Acceleration programs in school are beneficial to learners so that they could finish tertiary level education early, thus making more opportunities to pursue specialization of their respective fields. One such example of the product of the acceleration program in the Philippines is Mikaela Fudolig, Ph.D. in Physics. The researchers had ventured on a quest to understand and evaluate the factors as well as the aspirations and experiences of Mikaela Fudolig, Ph. D. This research is relatively of great help to adding up on the exemplary cases of educational attainment produced in the country. Educational Institutions would find this research important as it might pave way for the development of the institutions' learners from how one would be motivated to take up such rigorous career paths. Qualitative Research Method in the form of case study was utilized in the study since Mikaela Fudolig, Ph.D. is a unique case. The researchers found out that Dr. Fudolig's success do not only lie in acceleration programs alone but with sheer determination, will, and passion with it.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Dr. Mikaela Fudolig, Ph.D. in Physics , Acceleration Program, Case Study</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Andre Gabriel M. Benuyo</b> GICICPBS1706060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>In the Hands of Grief: The Lived Experiences of Physicians on Their First Patient's Death</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Andre Gabriel M. Benuyo</b></p>


	<p><b>Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Elijah Ericson G. Del Rosario</b> <b>Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Jonas Feliciano C. Domingo</b> <b>Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Nelchelline Anne Rose D. Pacis</b> <b>Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Bonn Greomar O. Pedernal</b> <b>Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>A passion for science is not usually the main reason for someone to decide on pursuing a career in medicine, but rather something that complements his or her desire to help others and sustain life. Pursuing a career in medicine cannot be developed overnight. It is a long process of developing oneself holistically as an individual -- in all aspects especially emotionally. Given that death is an inevitable part of life, and having sworn to an oath of saving lives, individual medical doctors really do their best in saving patients' lives with all the knowledge they have. However, in studying medicine, there is no high-level of training that is related to emotional aspects of an individual, given that emotions are dominant to a physician, for they are aware that the patient, as well as his or her family, has already put the trust and faith into the physician's hands to sustain the life of the patient. In this research endeavor, an investigation of the lived experiences of physicians on their first patient's death was made through a qualitative approach. In-depth interviews to six differently-specialized medical doctors were made, all of whom faced the circumstance of having a dying patient. Results of the research were cultivated by analyzing using themes to create meanings from the conducted interviews, which resulted to the advancement of knowledge that medical doctors maintain a professional outlook as far as patients are concerned, by suppressing their emotions while they are on call.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <b>Physicians, Patients' Death, Phenomenology, Lived Experiences</b></p>
 <p><b>John Rafael T. Origenes</b> <b>GICICPBS1703061</b></p>	<p><b>Don't Pull the Trigger: A Health Professional's Perspective on Alzheimer's Disease</b></p> <p><b>Mary Ann F. Cabrera</b> <b>Manila Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Sofia Kayle R. Lazaro</b> <b>Manila Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Teddy Vince Alrem N. Manaog</b> <b>Manila Science High School</b></p> <p><b>John Rafael T. Origenes</b> <b>Manila Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Jonas Feliciano C. Domingo</b> <b>Manila Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>



	<p>The global medical community has always been concerned on conditions that are evident in the youth and the senior citizens. One of the most common conditions of these senior citizens is Alzheimer's disease, a degenerative brain condition that causes an individual to gradually lose their memory and mental abilities as they grow old. In line with this global medical concern, health professionals today have given maximum effort in taking care of patients with this condition for them to further examine and understand the causes of Alzheimer's Disease. In this research endeavor, an investigation of the lived experiences of Health professionals taking care of patients with Alzheimer's disease was made, all of whom have experienced taking care of patients with this condition. An in-depth interview to four (4) nurses from different health institutions was conducted. Results of the research might be used to further enhance the understanding and knowledge of medical practitioners on Alzheimer's disease in a more introspective way according to different Health professionals.</p> <p><b>Keywords.</b> Alzheimer's Disease, Health professionals, Lived Experience, Phenomenology</p>
<p>Milles Aceveda GICICPBS1703062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cancer in the Eyes of a Child with Leukemia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aceveda, Mary Lourdes Manila Science High School Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Candelaria, Jason Manila Science High School Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Flores, Lance Oliver Manila Science High School Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Medrano, Arianne Mae Manila Science High School Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domingo, Jonas Feliciano C. Manila Science High School Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Our world is currently facing health issues that threaten the mankind. These health issues are Diseases that usually requires intensive care before it can be totally cured. The most evident is Cancer, which has different types depending on the type of the cell they started from. One of the most prominent among these types is a group of cancers called Leukemia. Leukemia has been one of the most common childhood cancers in the world. In line with this, the Philippines have the record of leukemia ranking as their most common cancer compromising 47.8% of all childhood cancer. Children are prone to different psychological disorders even if they are not sick. What more if a child is facing such disease like Leukemia. In this research endeavor, a study on the perspective of a child battling with leukemia was done through the acquisition of their lived experiences in a qualitative approach. In-depth interview to four (4) leukemia patients together with their respective parent and guardian was done, with the participants who came from the same age level. Results of the research were used to create a paradigm of the different perspective of children who are battling with leukemia.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b></p>

<p><b>Carl Justine K. Regudo</b> GICICPBS1703063</p>	<p><b>Childhood Cancer, Leukemia Lived Experiences , Perspectives</b></p> <p><b>A Child with Down Syndrome: Burden or Blessing</b>  <b>Carl Justine K. Regudo</b>  Student, Manila Science High School  Taft Avenue Corner Padre Faura St, Ermita, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Jean Ryan A. Bernal</b>  Student, Manila Science High School  Taft Avenue Corner Padre Faura St, Ermita, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Kyle Anikehn A. Bernal</b>  Student, Manila Science High School  Taft Avenue Corner Padre Faura St, Ermita, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Carol Ann M. Gonzales</b>  Student, Manila Science High School  Taft Avenue Corner Padre Faura St, Ermita, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract.</b>  Children with Down syndrome are often singled out by the community due to their abnormalities, though they are not given the chance to be seen as who they truly are. Having a child with a genetic disorder, Down syndrome, brings the parents to an unusual journey full of struggles and joy. This qualitative research used case study as its method and an in-depth interview was conducted to gather essential data. The purpose of this study is to give light and inspire communities with the lived experiences of the parents with a child having Down syndrome. Furthermore, this study aims to lead the communities in gaining empathy for every parent with a child having Down syndrome. This study revealed that the child with Down syndrome is neither only a burden nor only a blessing. With both the child's special needs and humble love, the parents see the child as both a burden and a blessing.  <b>Keywords:</b>  <b>Down Syndrome, Case Study, Lived Experiences, Parents</b></p>
<p><b>Shanshan Lu</b> GICICPBS1703064</p>	<p><b>Overcrowding risk perception of tourists and their adoption of precautionary actions during holiday travel</b></p> <p><b>Shanshan Lu</b>  Ph.D. student, School of Management, University of Science and Technology of China, Jinzhai Road, China</p> <p><b>Abstract</b>  <b>Introduction:</b>  Though the importance of travel risk has already been recognized recently, limited number of studies conducted on overcrowding risk and intended precautionary actions of the public during holidays. Thus, we try to apply the protective action decision model and the protection motivation theory to elucidate the public intention to adopt precautionary actions during risks of holiday overcrowding in China.</p>
<p><b>Antonio M. Callanta Jr.</b> GICICPBS1703065</p>	<p><b>Peeking through the Clinical Eye: The Lived Experiences of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Nurses in the Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Alvinez,</b>  STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Paul Ed M.Callanta</b>  STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Antonio Jr. M. Dita</b> STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joshua Tristan N.</b> STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tolentino</b> STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jean Kaye M.</b> STEM, Manila Science High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>Health research serves a deep foundation in a society's course to growth and development, and in this era of globalization by fast-paced technological advancements, the Philippine medical industry strives to provide quality medical services to its citizens, traversing to all sectors of age and social status. In this academic endeavor, the researchers have focused on Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) nurses on their unique experiences in the field, stemming from the interplay of the rewarding joys and the conflicting battles they face in active duty. Significant data were gathered through a qualitative research approach, in which phenomenology was utilized as the method for study. An in-depth interview was conducted with five NICU nurses as key participants, in which all of whom worked at the same hospital, with the same shifts, and the same rank. Results of the interview were transcribed and coded for subsequent analysis through which consonance and dissonance were annotated. Meaning making and theme making was used to exemplify a coherent diagram in which the study was amalgamated on. Results of this research were used to further model the primary rearing experiences of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Nurses in Sta. Rosa Hospital and Medical Center, and to create a stepping stone for future researches in line with the study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Health Research, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, NICU Nurses, Phenomenology</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nima Shahidi</b> GICICPBS1703066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Knowledge Management And Staffs' Organizational Intelligence (Case Study : Islamic Azad University- Shiraz Branch)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nima Shahidi</b> Department of Education, Nourabad Mamasani Branch ,Islamic Azad University,Nourabad Mamasani,Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sara Baezzat</b> Department of Education, Arsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University,Arsanjan, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>The main purpose of this study was to study the relationship between knowledge management and staffs' organizational intelligence in Islamic Azad University – Shiraz Branch .The population of research was all 370 staff of Islamic Azad university Shiraz branch . the sample were 191 staffs and was selected by random stratified method based on krejcey morgan table. Jashpara knowledge management questionnaire (chronbach alpha= 0.89) and Albrecht organizational intelligence questionnaire(chronbach alpha= 0.91), used to conduct this research. Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise regression analysis were used to studying the relationship between knowledge management and staffs' organizational intelligence.</p>

	<p>the results showed that all dimensions of knowledge management including knowledge creating, organizing, implementing and sharing had a positive and significant relationship with staffs' organizational intelligence. Among the dimensions of knowledge management , knowledge implementing and knowledge organizing had a significant power for predicting staffs' organizational intelligence.  <b>Keywords:</b>  <b>knowledge management, organizational intelligence, Staffs.</b></p>
<p><b>Den Lorenzo Superable</b> <b>GICICPBS1703067</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Between Life and Death: An Inquiry on the Lives of Philippine Army Doctors</b>  <b>King Florencio Jeffrey Evangelista</b>  <b>Manila Science High School Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Den Lorenzo Superable,</b>  <b>Senior High School Department, Manila Science High School, Manila Science High School Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hunny Kyle Laurente</b>  <b>Manila Science High School Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jenita Mae Romualdo</b>  <b>Manila Science High School Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>The main purpose of this academic endeavor is to delve deeper into the lives of Philippine Army Doctors as well as their importance in the field. Through qualitative means, specifically Phenomenology, the researchers conducted an in-depth interview on three army doctors with different years of experience who are working for either the Army General Hospital or the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center. The study showed that army doctors are a perfect balance of a soldier and a doctor, simultaneously practicing the code of ethics between these two different fields. The results also showed that while army doctors are trained in the arts of war they still have an obligation to the injured, therefore they also care for the casualties on the opposing side. In conclusion, army doctors play a vital role to the survival of not only the military unit but the civilians, and even opponents, as well.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b>  <b>lived experiences, army doctors, qualitative, phenomenology</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Manjari</b> <b>GICICPBS1703068</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DEPRESSION AMONG LAST YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Manjari</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amity Institute of Psychology &amp; Allied Sciences, Amity University, Noida-201301</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Depression is a mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest. College depression isn't a clinical diagnosis. Instead, college depression is depression that begins during college. College students face challenges and pressures that can cause them to feel overwhelmed. They might be living on their own and feeling homesick. Money and intimate relationships also can serve as major sources of stress. Dealing with these changes during the adulthood can trigger or unmask depression during college in some young adults. The purpose of this study was to measure the level of depression among last year college students.</p>

 <p><b>Rahul Eragula</b> GICICPBS1703069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Relations Entangled Leadership</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rahul Eragula</b> Research Scholar , EThames Degree College, Osmania University-India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Great amiable pioneers consequently have adherents who tail them. Democratic authority isn't an obligation. It exists in the willingness of a man to take up the responsibility. A man considers being a pioneer when he feels responsible. It is this burden which persuades him to do what he does. Effective relationship building abilities are imperative for such individuals to make the best pioneers. In the event that a pioneer is narrow minded, the supporters have a tendency to have disappointment with the relationship they have with their pioneer. Numerous researchers have concentrated on the significance of social relations among individuals, yet there still are pioneers who don't consider the social fulfillment of their devotees which makes individuals lose regard for such pioneers. This sort of pioneers believe that social relations are only passionate bonds and so they mislead themselves in attempting to be exceptionally functional but rather wind up being unreasonable towards social relations. It is a natural stipulation for any pioneer to keep his adherents and himself in a condition of social happiness for viable authority and control. A pioneer who relinquishes this information is simply an egocentric planner. At the point when pioneers don't fulfill their devotees but the supporters are peaceful, it is not on the grounds that they know their pioneers are correct but rather in light of the fact that they would prefer not to hurt their sugar-sprinkled egos.</p>
<p><b>Mahnaz Akhavan Tafti</b> GICICPBS1703070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A meta-analytic review of the efficacy of interventions in pre-schoolers: The specific case of Iranian children</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mahnaz Akhavan Tafti</b> Associate Professor, Department of educational psychology, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Salehe Piryaee</b> PhD Candidate of educational psychology, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Background: There's much recent interest in the impact of early childhood education programs on preschoolers and, in particular, on the magnitude of cognitive and efficient benefits. There's been much challenge as to the magnitude of the potency of preschool intervention programs. The present study aimed to report a meta-analytic review of the efficacy of such programs in Iranian context.</p>
<p><b>Naamah Humaidi</b> GICICPBS1703072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The causal connection between mental illness and terrorism in Iraq</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Naamah Humaidi</b> Iraqi Minstry Of Health ,Alrashad Hospital,Baghdad-Iraq</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Background: This is the first study in Iraq attempted to explain the causal connection between mental illness and the different terrorist acts. The aims of the study are to find out the role of mentally offenders in committing terrorist acts, to know the sociodemographic variables and the pattern of terrorist crimes laboured by mentally ill offenders.</p>



Jerry Epefanio  
GICICPBS1703073

**A Syntactic Structure of Kalagan Language in Sirawan, Davao City, Philippines**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to investigate the syntactical structure of Kalagan-Muslim indigenous language in Sirawan, Toril, Davao City, Philippines. Furthermore, the researcher used descriptive method in analysing the data from the native speakers of the language. The respondents were asked to translate the given sentences and interviewed. The results of the study showed that Kalagan-Muslim in the locality observes the Verb-Subject-Object (VSO) word order as default and standard use. But in few contexts, Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) syntax is also utilized in utterances. This is an absolute and perfect indication that the majority of Austronesian languages especially the Western – Malayo Polynesian languages e.g. Philippines, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and Madagascar are VSO syntax. In addition, it has also found out that Kalagan-Muslim is the lingua franca of both Muslim and Christian in the vicinity though the speakers are mostly Muslim residents. Morphologically, the lexicons used are a blend of Tagalog, Cebuano, and Kalagan languages. Moreover, the phrase structure rule is used to check the grammaticality through parsing using Murcia's tree diagram and Chomsky's X-bar theory.

**Keywords:**

**syntax, phrase structure rule, lingua franca, parsing, tree diagram**

Ana Isabel Mota  
GICICPBS1703074

**EXPLORING TEACHERS' BURNOUT: A CASE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**



Occupational stress is the second major health problem in Europe. Teachers seem to be one of the social working professions that most suffer from high-stress levels. The knowledge about the psychosocial phenomenon of teachers' burnout is of importance since it affects teacher's well-being and teacher's readiness to teach, as well as student's learning and school climate. The excess of bureaucracy, unstable contractual conditions, and students' misbehaviors have been suggested as the most important contributors for the increase of Portuguese teachers' burnout. In this paper we will present the results of a single case study design analysis of teacher's burnout. A semi-structured interview with an elementary education female teacher was conducted to study the perceived impact of personal, organizational and classroom variables in the development of burnout symptoms. Different categories and subcategories have emerged from the interview. The results show that variables from different categories may contribute to the development of the burnout syndrome. Still, different categories and subcategories seem to contribute in different ways to the development of burnout in teachers. Implications of the results for practice and future research are discussed.

**Keywords:**

**Burnout, occupational stress, teachers, educational system, school**

**BURNOUT AMONG IRANIAN TEACHERS: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL VARIABLES**

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ana Isabel Mota</b> Department of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Javad Alaghband-Rad</b> Department of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In the past two decades, the complex syndrome of burnout has been the focus of attention from researchers worldwide. Burnout syndrome can be defined as the result of long-term occupational stress and arises from unsuccessful coping strategies to deal with stress. As a psychosocial phenomenon, burnout is mainly present among human service workers, namely in teachers, that have been assumed to carry one of the most demanding and stressful occupations. Teachers' burnout is a severe occupational problem as it tends to negatively affect job satisfaction, self-efficacy and motivation to teach. Furthermore, it significantly affects students' engagement and motivation to learn. Ultimately, teachers' burnout has an effect on the quality of the educational system, since it may lead to teachers' turnover and to students' premature school dropout.</p> <p>Although few previous researches have been conducted in order to understand burnout among teachers, it is still not clear the importance of different personal variables on the arising and maintenance of burnout symptoms among Iranian teachers. Therefore, this study aims to enlarge the understanding of personal variables (e.g., gender, age, marital status, years of experience) on the perceived burnout symptoms. Participants answered to a Sociodemographic Questionnaire and to the Farsi version of the Shirom-Melamed Burnout Measure. Data collection was performed online in order to reach a higher number of responders. Results suggest that different personal variables contribute differently to the perception of burnout symptoms among teachers. In this paper we explore the impact of different personal variables according to Iranian culture and suggest how psychology can help burned-out teachers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <b>Burnout, Iranian teachers, personal variables</b></p>
<p><b>Jessica Louise Young</b> <b>GICICPBS1706057</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effects of Race in Hiring Decisions, in Singapore</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gerald Tan</b> James Cook University Singapore Psychology</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jessica L Young</b> James Cook University Singapore Psychology</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Peter K.H Chew</b> James Cook University Singapore Psychology</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Singapore is a multicultural society consisting of four races: 74.1% of the population are Chinese, 13.4% Malays, 9.2% Indians and 3.3% Caucasian/others form (Singapore Department of Statistics, 2010). This study examines the effects of a candidate's race on hiring decisions in Singapore. Participants were 171 Chinese psychology undergraduates (38.6% female; Mage= 24, SDage= 3.02) in the James Cook University Psychology program. A 3(Qualification Strength: Weak vs. Average vs. Strong) x 3(Race: Chinese vs. Malay vs. Caucasian) experimental design was</p>



	<p>employed. There was a statistically significant main effect for Race on Competence and Warmth, Hiring Decision, and Recommended Salary Scores, <math>F(8, 320) = 6.887</math>, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>, Pillai's Trace = .294, partial <math>\eta^2 = .147</math>. Participants showed a distinct preference for Caucasians, followed by Chinese, and lastly Malay candidates. Specifically, participants judged Caucasian candidates to be more competent, were more likely to hire them, and allocated a higher starting salary to them than the Chinese and Malay candidates. In contrast, participants judged Malay candidates also to be the least competent, were less likely to hire them, and allocated the lowest starting salary to them. The results provided the first empirical evidence of racism in Singapore.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Racism, discrimination, hiring decision, Singapore</p>
 <p><b>Fauzia</b> GICICLLR1703066</p>	<p><b>FINDING PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION FOR INDONESIAN STUDENTS</b></p> <p><b>Fauzia</b> Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (UAD) Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the difficulties when learning a second language learner of English is related to problems of pronunciation. It is caused by several factors, including the difference in pronunciation of sounds in English and Indonesian. The purpose of this study is to describe the pronunciation of the sound on the product name in English and analyze the difficulties for Indonesian students.</p> <p>This research uses qualitative methods. The stages of research can be organized into three stages, including data collection, data analysis, and results of data analysis. The study is confined to the topic of discussion of the pronunciation of sounds.</p> <p>The results of this study are 1) analysis study of the pronunciation of the sound and 2) know the difficulties of Indonesian students in class pronunciation.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> analysis, pronunciation, sound, England</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Aasia Nusrat</b> GICICLLR1703067</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness of direct and indirect teacher's feedback on the accuracy of English writings of Graduate students in Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Aasia Nusrat</b> Assistant Professor, Comsats Institute of Information and Technology, Lahore Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>It had been remained the core area of discussion about the debate whether or not corrective feedback (WCF) as a pedagogical act can improve students' written accuracy. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of two types of CF from the teacher's side (oral metalinguistic direct and written indirect feedback) on Pakistani ESL learners' writing accuracy with regard to three kinds of errors (Verb Tense, Articles, and Preposition). By means of a grammar test, three intact classes in Graduate level would be selected and randomly assigned into three groups, two groups receiving the two feedback types (N=25 participants in each). For the first group, teacher will underline or provide codes on all the three errors, but for the second group, teacher will provide metalinguistic oral feedback on all the errors. For the third group (Control group), no feedback will be provided. This procedure will be followed for twelve weeks and at the end of the second composition, immediate test, and after three months the delayed post-test will be given to see whether or not the treatment would had been effective. ANOVAs and T-test will be applicable to see</p>



	<p>the differences between groups for the accurate use of all selected grammatical structures both in the short term and in the long run. The results will be discussed in relation to some implications and recommendations for further research.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> second language acquisition, English Language Teaching, Corrective Feedback</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Fitriah</b> GICICLLR1703068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AN ANALYSIS OF TURN-TAKING IN AN INFORMAL MEETING CONVERSATION OF A UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Fitriah</b> Master of English Education Department – UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This process system of taking turn occurs in a communication among people as the speakers are not as simple as what happens in playing chess or in traffic. In most conversation, only one person speaks at a time and that person is recognized to be the one whose turn it is to speak even though there may be exceptions (Schegloff in Wardhaugh &amp; Fuller, 2015). This study aims to analyze the turn-taking by members of a university organization in a semi-formal meeting. Before the analysis of the turn-taking, the text is identified using SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes in order to give clear understanding about the context of the speech event. The findings showed that an interruption is likely to happen in a meeting even though the floor is already well managed and none of complaints made by the speaker as the one who had the floor indicate the well understanding among the participants about the knowledge of cross cultural divergence since it is believed that participants have different cultural background. Further, the discussion deliberates the findings of interruptions with regard to the exploitation of Grice’s maxim and social power among participants.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> turn-taking, interruption, meeting</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Saira Akram</b> GICICLLR1703069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EFFECT OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING ON STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENT IN ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION AT SECONDARY LEVEL</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Saira Akram</b> M.Phil Linguistics (Research scholar) ,Department Of English Linguistics And Literature, Institute Of Southern Punjab Multan Pakistan(ISP) , Multan, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>kamran ashraf</b> Department Of English Linguistics And Literature, Institute Of Southern Punjab Multan Pakistan(ISP) , Multan, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the major problems of Pakistani school going students in learning English language is their lack of ability to comprehend the language. Unfortunately, a large</p>

	<p>of students fails to pass the high stake tests as they these students are not provided with sufficient background of comprehension strategies of learning English language. The purpose of this study was to fill this gap and teach students different reading strategies which are highly effective in increasing students' comprehension of the language and which have successfully been implemented in various countries whose first language is not English. In this experimental study, two groups of 9th graders in a public high school in Punjab, each comprised 30, were randomly selected for the experiment. A pretest-posttest control group design was used for this study. Two teachers having same qualification (in English language) were randomly assigned to each group. Three unseen comprehension passages were given to both groups as pretest in which both groups performed in a similar way. Six learning strategies (predicting, skimming, scanning, guessing the meaning of the word from context, making inference, and self-monitoring) of Oxford's (1990) learning strategies and Anderson's (1991) reading strategies were used to increase student comprehension. The experimental group was taught these strategies through cooperative learning method (STAD) while control group was taught by traditional method. After three month experiment posttest was conducted in which five unseen passages were given to students and they were required to answer the questions given in the end of each passage. The study found that experimental group significantly performed better than control group. (258 words)</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> comprehension strategies, cooperative learning, skimming, scanning, guessing</p>
<p>Ali Roohani GICICLLR1703070</p>	<p><b>Impact of (Non)critical Thinking-Based Instructions on EFL Learners Reading Comprehension and Critical Thinking</b></p> <p>Ali Roohani Department of English, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Shahrekord University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Reading comprehension and critical thinking are two important skills for second/foreign language (L2) learners which should be developed during higher education. Critical thinking-based instructions in higher education may engage the cognitive processes which play a role in improving L2 learners' reading comprehension and critical thinking. This study then seeks to compare the effectiveness of a critical thinking-based instruction with a traditional (noncritical thinking-based) one in improving Iranian L2 learners' reading comprehension as well as their critical thinking. To this end, 50 intermediate Iranian EFL (English as a foreign language) learners majoring in English were selected through convenience sampling and were assigned to the experimental and control groups. TOEFL reading comprehension and Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal tests were employed to assess their reading comprehension and critical thinking skills in a pretest-posttest control group design. The results of t-tests and analysis of covariance revealed that the instruction in the experimental group (i.e., using questioning, discussion in groups, note-making, annotations, and reflective practice) had a positive and significant effect on increasing both reading comprehension and critical thinking of the EFL participants. Besides, the participants in the experimental (critical thinking-based) group outperformed those in the control (noncritical thinking-based) group in their reading comprehension and critical thinking skills. Findings have theoretical and pedagogical implications for L2 researchers and teachers about the reading construct and the effective way to train good readers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Reading comprehension; critical thinking; L2 learning</p>
<p>Haiping Wu GICICLLR1703071</p>	<p><b>Pedagogical Implications of Interactional Linguistics Research: The Case of Totality Terms in Spontaneous Mandarin Conversation</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Haiping Wu</b> Department of Asian and Asian American Studies California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach, CA, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the field of L2 acquisition, the importance of developing conversational competence has been recognized by many scholars. However, how to apply conversation-based findings to second-language teaching still presents a major challenge for language educators. In this talk, I seek to explore ways to integrate interactional linguistics research and Chinese language teaching, with particular reference to teaching material design, classroom activities, and assessment methods. Examples are drawn from an ongoing project conducted in conjunction with Dr. Hongyin Tao on Chinese totality adverbs. I will touch upon the following issues: (1) how authentic conversational discourse can be incorporated in instructional materials; (2) how classroom activities can be designed to raise students' awareness of the dynamic relationship between language form and function, (3) how instruction can be given to orient students to the interpersonal use of language and the negotiation process in interaction, and (4) how instruction can help learners develop the ability to take long turns in conversation and to present themselves as collaborative interlocutors. Finally, I suggest some assessment methods, which reflect this focus on conversational competence.</p>
<p><b>Jafar Asgari Arani</b> GICICLLR1703073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Educating Dental English Course through an online Supplementary Media Tool Based on the Curriculum Design</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jafar Asgari Arani</b> English Department ,Kashan University of Medical Sciences,IRAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Due to the existing extensive curricula of English for Dental Purposes (EDP) courses and absence of enough weekly hours to cover them in Iran, there is a limited insufficient exposure to English to improve students' English communication skills to the levels necessary for their future career. Therefore, there have been needs to appraise the present teaching approaches and reform the configuration and context of EDP classes to yield highest profit for their students. The study was designed to address issues central to the perception and expectations of students in regard the use and the impact of the social medium, WhatsApp. As part of this impression, a spectrum of procedures has been depicted to employ this cross-platform messaging application.</p> <p>This research was conducted among 70 2nd year dentistry students at Kashan University of Medical Sciences, in a course called English for Dental Purposes (EDP). The descriptive research project employing a qualitative and quasi-experimental study was chosen to collect data using a valid and reliable pretest-posttest design. Two groups 35 subjects were randomly selected via simple random sampling. The control group was taught by conventional method, while the experimental group was taught through the proposed whatsapp assisted language learning approach in a blended way. A paired t-test was utilized to compare the results of each group and an independent sample t-test was utilized to compare the results in control and experimental group. The f-ratio value is 7.88138; the t-value is 2.80738. The p-value is .006512 and the result is significant at <math>p &lt; .01</math>.</p> <p>Therefore, there are good reasons to think WhatsApp-based method of teaching EDP as a more effective approach than the face to face method . The Likert scale questionnaire descriptively analyzed via SPSS 16.00 version revealed experimental group had generally positive attitudes towards Apps-based teaching of academic</p>

	<p>materials. This media helps students get to be more capacitated in EDP, advances the class learning of English for Dental Purposes, enhances students' knowledge more satisfactorily, motivates them to gain a positive impact and willingness in their class activities and had resulted in more continuity in study and self-confidence. So, it deserves considering the incorporation of the new application i.e. WhatsApp effectively in the curriculum of EDP pedagogies as an educational means. Keywords: WhatsApp; English for Dental Purposes; Blended Language Learning</p>
 <p><b>Heri Setiawan</b> GICICLLR1703074</p>	<p><b>CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: DECONSTRUCTING CONCEALED GAYNESS TEXT IN NEGERI VAN ORANJE FILM</b></p> <p><b>Heri Setiawan</b> Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Jember Jl. Kalimantan No.37 Jember, East Java (68121), Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> As one of the most popular creative products, films sometimes speak beyond what they present. They are not always produced for entertainment purposes but also to spread a certain ideology which can be revealed with the help of critical discourse analysis. In this descriptive-qualitative research, Negeri Van Oranje film was chosen purposively as an object to be analyzed by using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model. The Fairclough's model was employed to deconstruct the concealed gayness text in the film. From the analysis, it was found that the 6 minute and 20 second gay scenes in the film tried to tell its audience about the feeling, challenge, insecurity, and rejection which gay people experience in Indonesia. The domination of eastern cultural and Islamic perspectives in Indonesia makes it an impediment for the gay communities to show up. Some new notions about gay people life in Indonesia were extracted based on the analysis done on the gay scenes in the film. The results of the analysis could be used to give a picture of how gay life looked like in Indonesia as a multicultural country well-known to possess the largest Muslim citizens in the world. Keywords: Negeri Van Oranje film, gayness text, gay in Indonesia, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis</p>
 <p><b>Shavindra Chandradasa</b> GICICLLR1703075</p>	<p><b>The Impact of the University Subculture on Learning English as a Second Language</b></p> <p><b>Shavindra Chandradasa</b> Faculty of Management and Finance, University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Dimuthu Jayawardane</b> Faculty of Management and Finance, University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> In Sri Lanka English occupies a predominant position as the need and acceptance of English is wide spread. Thus, Learning English as a second language is considered to be essential for the undergraduates. However, many of the undergraduates in Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences suffer due to their inability to use the language properly. The results of earlier research indicate that this is a critical issue which starts from their primary education and continues further. Analyzing more, the university subculture which is a combination of the key components such as ragging, language, romance, unity and politics seems to play a crucial role in their language learning process. Their subculture is the life blood of the university students. Therefore, this study was designed to explore the impact of the university</p>

	<p>subculture on learning English as a second language. The researcher has selected the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka for the investigation. Questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data whereas; in-depth interviews and focused group interviews have been used as tools to gather qualitative data. The findings revealed that the university subculture exercises severe negative impact on learning English as a second language. Such negativity was created especially due to the socio-cultural factors associated with English. It is the sociolinguistic importance placed on English which made it something more than just learning a second language. Further, the language issues related to primary and secondary education of the undergraduates and certain institutional drawbacks seemed to facilitate the so called subculture to control the students as it wants. The future research implications are also discussed.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> second language, learning English, university subculture, undergraduates, socio-cultural factors</p>
<p>Rezki Auliya Handarta GICICLLR1703076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Speech Acts on the Posters in Handling Refugees in Freiburg</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rezki Auliya Handarta</b> <b>Universitas Gadjah Mada</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The aim of this pragmatic study is to describe the types, the forms, and the function of the speech acts on the posters in handling refugees in Freiburg, Germany. According Chaer and Agustina (2004: 11), the main function of language is a tool of communication or interaction. Speech act is a speech that is produced as part of social interaction (Sumarsono, 2009: 323). According to Searle (via Tarin, 1986: 46-48) classifies speech acts into five criteria as follows: a) assertive, b) directives, c) commissive, d) expressive, e) declarative. In addition, there are two additional speech acts according to Kreidler (1998) namely verdictive and phatic speech acts.</p> <p>This study is a qualitative-descriptive study that aims to understand the phenomenon of language containing in the use of posters in handling refugees in Freiburg then analyzed and described carefully to make the conclusion. This study used qualitative data. The author used informants and form of written media namely posters as the source to obtain data. The informants in this study are the staff and the coordinator of the social institutions that deal with refugees in Freiburg as in Mosaik, Deutches Roter Kreuz, and Diakonischer Werk.</p> <p>The Germany government gives the handling of refugees into social institutions at the local level. They then organize and guide refugees how to live in Germany and in the camps where they live. In Freiburg, social institutions use posters for something important and to guide the way the refugees live or do activities without telling them repeatedly and made them always see it and run disciplines. Posters that they wrote contain much more in the form of speech act namely assertive, directive, and phatic. The forms of the speech acts are declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The function of the speech acts on the posters in handling refugees in Freiburg are to assert, to explain, to inform, to order, to forbid, and to invite.</p> <p>Theoretical benefit of this study is expected to be useful for developing insights of science in the field of humanities and social sciences, especially linguistics. Practical benefit of this study is expected to make an input for the community, observers, and policy makers that are moving and relating to the handling of refugees, particularly in Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> pragmatics, speech acts, posters, refugees.</p>



Adhen Andi Afriyan Prasajo  
GICICLLR1703077

Geography, History, and Culture affect the pronunciation and writing of the name of each country is different in Indonesia

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to tell the world and the Indonesian state itself that Indonesia has its own way to pronounce and write the names of the countries in the world. I did this research because there are many tourists visiting Indonesia who don't know this, of course this will cause problems in communicating. In this research, I took Indonesia to become a research sample.

In my research, I get various kinds of information in various articles and books, that Indonesia doesn't speak or write the international name of countries in the world in accordance with the international name of the country, but the Indonesia people has its own technique of pronunciation or writing. As an example; Iraq became Irak, Brazil became Brasil, Canada became Kanada and America became Amerika. And there is also the name of the country that is very far from that country's name in Indonesian language, for example, Egypt became Mesir, Greece became Yunani, and Netherlands became Belanda. Based on the research I did and the information I got from various sources of articles, examples of country names that I mentioned earlier are affected by geography, history, and culture of the country.

**Keywords :**  
Indonesia, Pronunciation, Writing, Affect.

Aashna Shah  
GICICLLR1703078

Limitations in Deborah Tannen's Genderlect Theory

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**ABSTRACT**

Communication serves as a link between two people and it is an important key to reach each other. But at times we end up misunderstanding each other when we are not able to interpret and decode their messages properly.

Deborah Tannen who is an American academic and professor of linguistics at Georgetown University in Washington DC, has given a 'GENDERLECT THEORY' which opposes the conventional stereotype that the language used by women is inferior to that of the language used by men and the language used by men is superior in comparison to the language used by the women. Instead she proposes that no one's language is superior or inferior to the language of the other, it is just that men and women speak different languages. Her theory has been explained to us beautifully in her bestseller works, *You Just Don't Understand* – originally published in 1990 and *That's Not What I Meant* – originally published in 1986. Her works have proved to be the guiding force in maintaining harmonious interpersonal relations between men and women. She has even expanded her research about the difference in communication styles between men and women in the corporate sector which is reflected in her work *Talking From 9-5*.



My research paper focuses on the main limitation found in her genderlect theory wherein she has completely excluded other genders like lesbians, gays, bisexuals, etc. from her spectrum of research and study. After reading her theory, one may feel that other genders do not exist at all in our


	<p>surroundings , be it in our family or in our neighbourhood or in the corporate domain. There has been no emphasise laid on the communication style of these people and how not to misunderstand them .My aim is also to cover the other limitations found in her theory wherein she has generalised the communication styles and behaviours of all men and women without taking into consideration their upbringing , their culture , their past experiences , their socio-economic strata etc. It seems as if she has worked with a very small sample size and has selected the data purposively rather than selecting it randomly. She writes as if she is really describing men and women in general.</p> <p>Research paper also focuses on the areas where in the application of the Genderlect theory will not be possible. Certain questions like which group of people will not be benefited by this theory ? And in which occupation fields does this theory seizes to be relevant ? are also taken into consideration.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Rosyidi</b> GICICLLR1703079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indonesian Traditional Dress in Teaching English for Young Learners</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Desrin Lebagi</b> Department of English Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Rosyidi</b> Department of Descriptive Linguistics Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to describe of traditional dress of Indonesian ethnics as well as propose it as an additional English learning material for young learners. As it is clearly stated in one of Indonesian curriculum that applying local wisdom is a cardinal aspect that should be involved in the Teaching- English process. The use of traditional dress as one of local wisdom is also believed as one of strives to conserve and appreciate Indonesian cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the use of local wisdom in teaching English is still very less and make students do not have adequate knowledge about it. Additionally, English learning material for young learners specifically in topic about clothes more focus on kind of modern clothes. In this case, using Indonesian traditional costumes is not only beneficial to keep the cultural heritage but also advantageous to, among others, to help EYL students learn English, help them gain cultural acquisition, and provide them with positive values. The data were gained through observation, in-depth interview and documentation. The data were analyzed utilizing descriptive qualitative analysis.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Indonesian, traditional dress, teaching English</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Desrin Lebagi</b> GICICLLR1703080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indonesian Traditional Dress in Teaching English for Young Learners</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Desrin Lebagi</b> Department of English Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Rosyidi</b> Department of Linguistics Descriptive Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to describe of traditional dress of Indonesian ethnics as well as propose it as an additional English learning material for young learners. As it is clearly stated in one of Indonesian curriculum that applying local wisdom is a cardinal aspect that should be involved in the Teaching- English process. The use of traditional dress as one of local wisdom is also believed as one of strives to conserve and appreciate Indonesian cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the use of local wisdom in teaching English is still very less and make students do not have adequate knowledge about it. Additionally, English learning material for young learners specifically in topic about clothes more focus on kind of modern clothes. In this case, using Indonesian traditional costumes is not only beneficial to keep the cultural heritage but also advantageous to, among others, to help EYL students learn English, help them gain cultural acquisition, and provide them with positive values. The data were gained through observation, in-depth interview and documentation. The data were analyzed utilizing descriptive qualitative analysis.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Indonesian, traditional dress, teaching English</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Melissa Dalumay GICICLLR1703081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indonesian Traditional Dress in Teaching English for Young Learners</b> Desrin Lebagi Department of English Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M. Rosyidi Department of Linguistics Descriptive Sebelas Maret University Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to describe of traditional dress of Indonesian ethnics as well as propose it as an additional English learning material for young learners. As it is clearly stated in one of Indonesian curriculum that applying local wisdom is a cardinal aspect that should be involved in the Teaching- English process. The use of traditional dress as one of local wisdom is also believed as one of strives to conserve and appreciate Indonesian cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the use of local wisdom in teaching English is still very less and make students do not have adequate knowledge about it. Additionally, English learning material for young learners specifically in topic about clothes more focus on kind of modern clothes. In this case, using Indonesian traditional costumes is not only beneficial to keep the cultural heritage but also advantageous to, among others, to help EYL students learn English, help them gain cultural acquisition, and provide them with positive values. The data were gained through observation, in-depth interview and documentation. The data were analyzed utilizing descriptive qualitative analysis.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Indonesian, traditional dress, teaching English</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Zhu Yang GICICLLR1703082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adversative Conjunction Prefaced Responses to Directives in Chinese Conversations</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zhu Yang Southwest University, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study investigates the action formation of adversative conjunction prefaced responses to directives in Chinese conversations. Directives (i.e. invitation,</p>





	<p>suggestion, offer and proposal, as defined ad hoc in this paper) typically constitute the initiating part of a sequence of talk and then project a type-conforming responding part, particularly acceptance or declination. Among an array of response forms pertaining to acceptance or declination, there is a noteworthy one which is yet rarely noticed and scrutinized—adversative conjunction prefaced response. Through the analysis of some relevant instances in naturally-occurring conversations, it is found that responses prefaced by an adversative conjunction, such as dan/danshi ('but') and ke/keshi ('but'), differ from those similar ones that are yet not prefaced by an adversative conjunction. While the latter type of responses (i.e. those not prefaced by an adversative conjunction) is hearably performing off-record declination with account, the former type of responses (i.e. those prefaced by an adversative conjunction) is analyzable as making pre-acceptance (or potential acceptance) while checking the contingency for making on-record acceptance. This characteristic action performed by adversative conjunction prefaced responses to directives hinges largely upon their sequential position in conversation, and is related to some sociolinguistically defined preferences in (Chinese) conversations. Such findings may shed light on the investigation of responses to directives in general and have certain implications for closer inspection of grammar in the sequential context.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> adversative conjunction prefaced response; directive; acceptance; grammar; sequential position</p>
<p>Mohamed Al-Kureishi GICICLLR1703083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Study of Correlation between Terrorism and Mental Disorders at Ibin-Al-Haithim High Secure unit</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohamed Al-Kureishi</b> Iraqi Ministry Of Health,Ibn Rushid Hospital,Iraq-Baghdad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background</b> Many researchers have attempted to explain the terrorist acts by dismissing the terrorists as "crazy" or "insane(10 ) " While acts of terrorism are certainly antisocial, the terrorists themselves do not qualify for a diagnosis of any of the mental disorders outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR, 2001). The majority of terrorists demonstrate a normal psychological profile with no evidence of mental illness in the psychiatric sense (10). Those suffering from a mental illness would not be desirable recruits for a terrorist organization since their illness could threaten the stability of the group. Members must be committed, patient during the tedious phases of planning a terrorist act and well aware of the personal consequences of their violent acts. These characteristics would be difficult for a person with a serious mental illness to tolerate. Various researchers have identified several characteristics of terrorist, such as men ranging from 17 to 38 years of age; expression of a desire to die for a nationalist cause; lower- to middle-class backgrounds; well-educated; living in a violent society that sees the outside world as "infidels," i.e., evil enemies. These men often feel worthless, alienated from society or disenfranchised (3).</p> <p><b>Method:</b> 1-It is a retrospective study, in which files system of Terrorism charged offenders males admitted at ibn alhaitham secure unit referred by Iraqi authorities' side only were examined thoroughly for detecting socio-demographic characteristics ,correlation between mental illnesses and terrorism ,for those who are admitted at ibin Al-Haithim secure unit Baghdad. 2-Random sample from psychiatric forensic record were chosen (every third one). 3-Control group were chosen as male within the same period, homicidal charged other than terrorism, with same system of referral</p>

	<p><b>Conclusion</b> This research reaffirms the view that more than half of the cases have certain mental illnesses, there is no unique observation made there as these demographic data are not proportionately different from what observed in control group. 43% of the sample was from age group (19-29). 72% of the sample is non married. 24% of the sample was of illiterates group. No difference with control group in both groups only about 113 of cases report many crimes at time of arrest. Only (115) of examined cases in both groups reported forensic history. <b>Keywords:</b> terrorism; mental illness; socio-demographic data, terrorist charged offenders (TCO).</p>
 <p><b>I Dewa Putu Wijana</b> GICICLLR1703052</p>	<p><b>PLAY ON WORD IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISE NAMES IN YOGYAKARTA</b></p> <p><b>I Dewa Putu Wijana</b> Faculty of Cultural Sciences Gadjah Mada University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This brief article deals with play on words of public enterprise naming practices found in Yogyakarta which focuses its attention on various ways of the naming, foreign languages used as the naming models, motivations which underlie the naming, and their semiotic explanation. By collecting and analyzing data from enterprise names that are suspected to be created by play on words, it is found that the naming practices are performed by several ways, such as spelling deviations, homonymic clashes, contractions, and spelling permutation. There are at least six foreign languages used as the models, namely English, French, Italian, Japan, Arabic, and Mandarin. The naming practices are motivated by two main reasons, to create jokes and to lend beauty. From semiotic view point, these phenomena constitute struggles of the dominated group whose language is socially less prestigious against the dominating group whose language is considered more prestigious.</p>
 <p><b>D Madhavalatha Murthy</b> GICICLLR1703061</p>	<p><b>A Study On A Rhetorical Approach To Effective Communication To Resolve Conflicts At Industries</b></p> <p><b>Prof. D. Madhavalatha Murthy</b> Asst. Professor, Om College of Engineering, Wardha, Maharashtra State, India.</p> <p><b>Dr. Madhumita Ghosal</b> Head Department Humanities, VNIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra State, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Language has the power to pacify or create disputes and barriers among humans. This is because one's language is impregnated with his expressions, opinions and intentions. The literal meaning of words used by the speaker may vary from the intended meaning which may lead to conflicts. An industry is an organization where people from various fields work together for one single cause. When these individuals with varied opinions work together, they would definitely confront with differences in opinions which may lead to conflicts at industries. They need good coordination and cooperation to achieve their common goal of attaining profits to their industry. Though experts have proposed number of theories to resolve conflicts at industries, effective communication is the only key to diffuse them non-violently. A</p>

	<p>Rhetorical Approach to the communication would enhance its effectiveness in the process of conflict resolution at industries. Aristotle's Rhetoric consists of three appeals, i.e. Logos, Ethos &amp; Pathos. He proclaimed that with a right combination of these three appeals of Rhetoric a speech can be made more effective during conflict resolution at industries. This paper aims to identify some of the effective applications of the three appeals of Rhetoric to resolve conflicts at industries.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Rhetoric, Logos, Ethos, Pathos, Conflict Resolution, Communication</p>
<p><b>Yiu Kay Tse</b> <b>GICICLLR1703082</b></p>	<p><b>Fox in the Chinese Miscellaneous Notes of the Tang-Song Period (618-1279)</b></p> <p><b>TSE, Yiu Kay</b> <b>The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong (yktse@hku.hk)</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>Fox has long been regarded as an extraordinary animal with supernatural power. For instance, in the figure bricks and stones of the Han Dynasty (202 BC–220 AD), the fox with nine tails has always been associated with Queen Mother of the West and immortality. Fox and its lexical terms, as recorded in the miscellaneous notes (biji) written by literati during the Tang-Song period (618-1279), have shown to have varied images and meanings. On one hand, fox has appeared to be suspicious, seductive, bad and vile, and be able to befog people's mind and make them fall ill. On the other hand, fox has positive images including its unswerving loyalty, lovingness to lover, repaying obligations, erudition, and eloquence. There have been different attitudes towards fox. One is to worship fox as a celestial being and offer sacrifices, hoping that favours or benefits can be rewarded in return. But there are also records mentioning how people have averted, expelled and killed the fox due to their belief in not getting to be harmed by the goblin. The differences in lexical meanings, emotional meanings and cultural meanings of the word "fox" and its combinations can also be found in the miscellaneous notes accordingly.</p> <p>This paper gives a focused study on fox as recorded in the miscellaneous notes of the Tang-Song period which forms the major part of the middle ages of ancient China. With quoted examples from representative notes and the use of supporting documentation such as literary works and dictionaries, the paper elaborates and analyses on the different images and meanings of fox from lexical and cultural perspectives. Firstly the meaning, usage and development of the relevant lexical items are examined and discussed, and secondly a sociocultural review is made on people's impressions of fox as a part of their folk belief during the Tang-Song period.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Fox, miscellaneous notes (biji), Tang-Song period, lexical, cultural</p>
 <p><b>I Ketut Trika Adi Ana</b> <b>GICICLLR1703051</b></p>	<p><b>Teaching Reading through Blended Learning and Blended Culture: What English Teachers Need to Know</b></p> <p><b>I Ketut Trika Adi Ana</b> <b>Luh Mila Trisna Dewi</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Learners of English as a foreign language need to be encouraged to read English texts more. It is because through reading they can collect new vocabularies, understand grammatical patterns, and at the same time they learn the culture of the target language. It is important to learn the target language culture, since each language covers a certain culture and different cultures have different values and those differences may cause misunderstanding. To avoid misunderstanding, cross cultural understanding is very important to be promoted. Therefore, this article aims at explaining the results of the study that combines face to face instruction and e-</p>

	<p>learning for teaching reading in which the reading materials provide both the culture of the students' language and the culture of the target language. This article starts with the explanation of the importance of reading skills, blended learning, and cross cultural understanding in foreign language teaching. Then, it discusses the results of the study that focus on: (1) the steps in implementing blended learning and blended culture in teaching reading; (2) the impact of the implementation of blended learning and blended culture toward the students' reading comprehension; and (3) teachers' and students' responses toward the implementation of the blended learning and blended culture in teaching reading. It is expected that the results of the study can give some beneficial information for those teachers who want to teach reading through blended learning and blended culture.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> blended learning, blended culture, reading skills, cross cultural understanding</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fereshte Rahimi</b> GICICLLR1703052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effect of Reflectivity/Impulsivity on LREs</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fatemeh Khonamri</b> Department of English Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rajab Ali Rayati</b> Department of English Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fereshte Rahimi</b> Department of English Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Previous research has shown that learners' factors have a potential impact on language learning opportunities available for learners in task-based interaction. One of the factors which can be taken into account with this regard is learning style. Therefore, this study investigated the possible impact of reflectivity/impulsivity, as two learning styles in the cognitive domain, on pre-intermediate Iranian EFL learners' interaction during two dictogloss tasks. Twenty eight female language learners were selected as the participants of the study. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (1975) was used to determine the cognitive styles of the learners. Then, they were assigned to one of the two dyadic groups: a dyad containing two reflective learners, and a dyad containing two impulsive learners. Learners' pair talk during performing the tasks was tape-recorded and transcribed. The transcripts of the learners' interaction were analyzed in terms of language-related episodes (LREs), their focus (grammar or lexical meaning) and type of resolution. Findings revealed that: a) there were not any significant differences between reflective versus impulsive dyads in terms of the number of LREs produced, b) the two groups did not differ in their focus of attention to linguistic features while performing the tasks, and c) both groups were almost equally successful at resolving the language problems they encountered.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> learning styles, reflectivity, impulsivity, LREs</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chan Ka Long</b> GICICLLR1703053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>How does Washback Influence Teachers' Attitudes towards Hong Kong English?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAN, Ka Long Roy</b> Department of English, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>Hong Kong English (HKE) has been widely researched in the past two decades, including its phonetics and phonology (Hansen Edwards, 2015, 2016; Hung, 2000), syntax and lexis (Setter et al., 2010) etc. Recently, there were approaches to investigate how HKE could be fit into the ELF (English as a Lingua Franca) context in the education field (Chan, 2016; Sung, 2015). Moreover, since the education system in Hong Kong has been criticized as highly measurement-driven (Cheng, 1997), Washback has long existed in Hong Kong which has influenced the ways and the forms on how students learn (Chan, 2016). However, although various studies had been done on Washback in Hong Kong (e.g. Cheng, 1997; Cheng and Curtis, 2004), there have been limited attempts on investigating how it influences the teaching of certain varieties of English, like HKE. In this current qualitative study, 28 teachers of English in Hong Kong (HKTEs) were interviewed to examine their attitudes towards HKE and to see whether Washback exists in Hong Kong. Preliminary findings show that HKTEs view HKE negatively largely due to the preference of Standard English (mostly British English) in public examinations and Washback exists among HKTEs across different levels of institutes. The study was done in hope of examining the possibility of incorporating HKE into the English teaching curriculum in Hong Kong. Further studies have to be done with a larger number of participants with multiple methods like questionnaires and even case study to see how exactly Washback exerts pressure on teachers and students in Hong Kong.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Washback, Hong Kong English, World Englishes, English as Lingua Franca, Second Language Teaching</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Krishan Kant</b> GICICLLR1703054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Challenges in ESL Teaching in India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KRISHAN KANT</b> Department of Applied Sciences Chandigarh Engineering College , Landran, Mohali, Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In India there is a growing demand for English today. With the rise of globalization more and more young professionals are keen to sharpen their skills in English. Globalisation has given a fillip to this challenge and those who are finding themselves fit enough to face the challenge of competing with the world view of business are progressing today.</p> <p>As India is a developing economy people are keen to explore their future in English speaking countries. English is today second language and compulsory subject in most institutions in the country but still it is a challenge barring a few areas.</p> <p>The impact left by the Britishers on India or what we call as the colonial impact is not much seen today. Several steps need to be initiated to help ESL learners in the country. These include a good training of trainers under train the trainer programs that too by native speakers of English.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abee M .Eijansantos</b> GICICLLR1703055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOW TO TELL TIME TENSELESSLY WITH THE VOICE OF THE VERB TO TEACH CHABACANO-SPEAKING LEARNERS ENGLISH AND FILIPINO</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABEE M. EIJANSANTOS,</b> Ph.D., BUNGUIAO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ATENEO DE ZAMBOANGA UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSIDAD DE ZAMBOANGA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The pre-verbal markers in Chabacano, the voicing systems interconnected with case</p>

	<p>markings in Filipino and Chabacano, the tense-aspect system of English and the aspect system of Chabacano are all compared for pedagogical implications. This study aims to provide a basis for the teaching and learning of the L2 Filipino and L2 English for L1 Chabacano learners of the foregoing and claims that according to the findings, errors are generated because of the structural differences of the three foregoing languages. This paper is a qualitative-descriptive paper with a touch of linguistic research relying on translation analysis. This paper asserts that the preverbal aspectual markers are different for uninflected Spanish-originated verbs and other verbs. Furthermore, the differences in the marking systems of Filipino and Chabacano, and the tense-aspect system of English and the aspect system of Chabacano all have relevance to the learning of the L2 Filipino and L2 English. It is concluded that in the learning of the second languages, there are constraints to take into account. Other grammatical features, more specifically other verbal properties, need dissection and linguistic comparison for potential pedagogical implications.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> verbs, case marking system, tense-aspect system, English, Filipino, Chabacano</p>
<p>Anam Iqbal GICICLLR1703056</p>	<p>Language, Culture, Power, Influence, Change: Study of Formal Stylistics Features of Bin Okri's poem "A New Dream of Politics" and Usman Ali's poem "Standing Under the Neem tree" and other selected poems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anam IQBAL</b> Department of English University of Sargodha Mandi Bahuddin campus New Rasool Road Punjab, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The present study aims at investigating Bin Okri's poem "A New Dream of Politics" and Usman Ali's poem "Standing Under the Neem tree" in the play "The Odyssey" from the view point of stylistics analysis. Bin Okri is a Nigerian poet and novelist and Usman Ali is an eminent Pakistani poet and dramatist. The objective of this study is to show that how formal stylistics feature are used by Bin Okri and Usman Ali that has helped the reader to infer the meanings. The analysis covers the different aspects such as the lexico syntactic patterns and choices, semantically, grammatically, graphological and phonological patterns. This analysis is helpful in understanding the basic concept of the poems that the most simple words belies the extraordinary hidden meaning which contain profound philosophical meditation. The language of the poems is simple, courtly, but it created unique and beguiling world of his own imagination. This research is helpful to analyze the structure and style of Bin Okri's and Usman Ali's poetry. Both poet conveys the intrusion of humanity's and inhumanity, imaginative generosity and the darkness of the world. The researcher has used Linguistic description in order to interpret and suggest the significance of the poems that explores a tender thread, alive to human frailty... (Okri, Ali) seduces the reader with a rapt recounting of the infinite within the particular. Stylistics features are crossrespondence between thought and expression. The researcher explores them Okri's and Ali's poems sweeps across the whole of the mythical world and each phrase is pregnant with possibility and magic. Each sentence is like a magical capsule breaking open with a burst of colored light. Okri's and Ali's poems carries off a remarkably difficult balancing act in which reality is transfigured into poetry that inspires to readers because of its hallucinatory quality. Apart from the hallucinatory quality these poems enriched with the exploration of freedom, regeneration and complex themes. On the other hand, both poets displaying the history of the generations, the result is the obtuse socio political context and with future held in abeyance. These poem are also analyzed under the model of Jacksbon's poetic function of language in order to find out the process of</p>

	<p>poetic practice. Key words: Culture,History, language , Poetic function, qasam pursi, phonological, semantics, grammatical, lexico-semantic.</p>
<p>Atef Atallah Eid Alsarayreh GICICLLR1703057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wh-indefinites in Jordanian Arabic</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Atef Atallah Eid Alsarayreh Department of English, Mutah University, Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Among the wh-elements used in Jordanian Arabic (JA), only the wh-element ?ayy 'which' can have a non-interrogative indefinite reading as well as an interrogative reading in its bare form. In one of its uses as an indefinite, ?ayy functions as a negative polarity item (NPI) with an existential reading; the NPI use of ?ayy can only be grammatical when ?ayy occurs in the c-command domain of a nonveridical operator in the surface syntax. In another use of ?ayy as an indefinite, ?ayy functions as a free choice item (FCI) with either a universal or an existential reading; the FCI use of ?ayy can only be grammatical when ?ayy occurs in the scope of a nonveridical operator provided that its context of appearance is nonepisodic. The varying interpretation of ?ayy as an interrogative word, an existential quantifier, or a universal quantifier is argued to be an effect of ?ayy being an indefinite lacking inherent quantificational force; I propose that ?ayy introduces a syntactic variable that needs to be bound by an appropriate operator and is interpreted accordingly. In contrast to ?ayy, other wh-elements in JA can have an indefinite reading when augmented by a modal marker, albeit a FCI reading.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Jordanian Arabic, wh-indefinites, polarity items, (non)veridicality, (non)episodicity.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Faiza Jahangir GICICLLR1703060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Representation of Africa in Achebe book of short story “GIRL AT WAR”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faiza Jahangir Student , Universty Of Sargodha, Punjab, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research paper is primarily concerned with the Representation of Africa in Achebe book of short story “GIRL AT WAR”. The objective of this paper is to explore the female character with reference to civil war and tradition of African culture presented in Achebe short stories. The researcher has investigated the art of storytelling and evils of war in his book. How war destroys humans life and why female not secure in war days. The researcher explores the role of women in Achebe short stories and why Achebe used this tittles “GIRL AR WAR”. This title does not mean physical war between two girls but psychological and emotional struggle and why women’s are victims at time of war.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Samra Akram GICICLLR1703062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cruelty is Embedded in Ambivalence: A Study of Formal Stylistics Features of the poem Art is Cruel in the play “The Guilt”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samra Akraam Department of English, University of Sargodha Mandi Bahuddin campus New Rasool Road, Punjab, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to explore the significant stylistics features in the poem, Art is cruel in The Guilt. The Guilt is a play by Usman Ali. Ali is an eminent Pakistani playwright. The objective of this study is to show that how formal stylistics features are used by Ali that help the readers to infer the meanings. This analysis</p>

	<p>covers different stylistics aspects such as phonological, graph logical, semantic, grammatical and lexico semantic patterns. These stylistics features reflect that Ali portrays sufferings and pains of persona in particular but the miseries of the artist in general who died in “qasam pursi”. The researcher has used Linguistics description in order to interpret and suggest the significance of the poem that explores art is the waste land for persona in this land of “moors”. Stylistics features are correspondence between thought and expression. The researcher explores, theme of violence is embedded with ambivalence through the use of figurative language. On the one hand, Ali captures cruelty and violence of the art and simultaneously he delves the constructive ability of the art that confers dignity. The poem is also analyzed under Jacksbon’s poetic function of language in order to find out the process of poetic practice.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Poetic function, qasam pursi, phonological, semantics, grammatical, lexico-semantic</p>
<p>Tom Chung-hsin LIU GICICLLR1703063</p>	<p>Mandarin Chinese verb bai3 – from the verbal semantic perspective</p> <p>Tom Chung-hsin LIU Department of Foreign Languages and Literature National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.</p> <p>Shelley Ching-yu Depner Department of Foreign Languages and Literature National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study attempts to explore the syntactic and semantic nature of the verb bai3 擺, compare it with its near-synonym fang4 by investigating data from The Academic Sinica Balanced Corpus of Modern Chinese Corpus. Constructional Grammar (Goldberg 1995, 2006) and Frame Semantics (Fillmore 1982) are adopted to analyze the data. The results show that (a) bai3 擺 has two major senses of “put” as placement verb and “set” as arrangement verb. (b) bai3 擺 essentially expressed the spatial-motional events of “put” and “set” in regarding to figure and ground relations. (c) Polysemous senses of bai3 擺 may be highly correlated with the eventive structure that the verb signifies.</p> <p>1) Roles: Agent, Theme, Location 我每次日記寫一寫就擺在家裡。 <i>Wo3 mei3 ci4 ri4 ji4 xie3 yi4 xie3 jiu4 bai3 zai4 jia1 li2</i> ‘I put the diary in home whenever keeping a diary.’</p> <p>(2) Roles: Agent, Theme, (Source) 她們手挽著手慢慢地逛著，擺出最優美的姿態。 <i>Ta1 men1 shou3 wan3 zhuo4 shou3 man4 man4 di1 guang4 zhe1, bai3 chu1 zui4 you1 mei3 de1 zi1 tai4</i> ‘They go shopping hand in hand and pose for the most graceful posture.’</p> <p>The study shows that bai3 and fang4 share the same sense of “put” as the placement verb and they are interchangeable in many contexts. In other words, This near-synonym pair has nearly complimentary distributions whether it is investigated from the perspective of MARVS or from the perspective of construction grammar and frame semantics. Future studies can investigate other near-synonyms to further explore semantic and polysemous nature of Mandarin Chinese verb.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> lexical semantics, polysemy, Mandarin Chinese verbs</p>
<p>Siti Fitriah YRSICLLR1703051</p>	<p>AN ANALYSIS OF TURN-TAKING IN AN INFORMAL MEETING CONVERSATION OF A UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION</p>




	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Fitriah</b> Master of English Education Department – UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This process system of taking turn occurs in a communication among people as the speakers is not as simple as what happens in playing chess or in traffic. In most conversation, only one person speaks at a time and that person is recognized to be the one whose turn it is to speak even though there may be exceptions (Schegloff in Wardhaugh &amp; Fuller, 2015). This study aims to analyze the turn-taking by members of a university organization in a semi-formal meeting. Before the analysis of the turn-taking, the text is identified using SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes in order to give clear understanding about the context of the speech event. The findings showed that an interruption is likely to happen in a meeting even though the floor is already well managed and none of complaints made by the speaker as the one who had the floor indicate the well understanding among the participants about the knowledge of cross cultural divergence since it is believed that participants have different cultural background. Further, the discussion deliberates the findings of interruptions with regard to the exploitation of Grice’s maxim and social power among participants.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> turn-taking, interruption, meeting</p>
 <p><b>Sheryll S. Pulumbarit</b> YRSICPBS1703051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lived Experiences of De La Salle Santiago Zobel Students with Separated Parents: The Need for Structured Counseling Program</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sheryll S. Pulumbarit</b> Master of Arts in Education, Major in Guidance and Counseling</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This hermeneutic phenomenological inquiry study dealt with investigation of relative cases of students’ experiences with separated parents, with an end-view of proposing a structured counseling program for students. Thus, it sought to answer the following central and sub questions to wit: What is the essence of the lived experiences of De La Salle Santiago Zobel students with separated parents? Sub-questions: 1. How do selected students of De La Salle Santiago Zobel School with separated parents describe their experiences? 2. What themes and structures emerged from their descriptions? 3. What is the impact of parental separation to the students? 4. Based from the result of the investigation, what appropriate structured counselling program can be proposed? For this study, the researcher used a typical purposive random sampling whereby ten (10) high school cases of students with separated parents were purposely considered. Students were selected based on the school records of the researcher and have met the study’s criteria as they deemed vital, cognisant to the study. Data collection was done through the use of semi-structured interview questionnaire guide that underwent validation and pilot testing. Thematic coding was utilized by the researcher in consultation with an advisory group, which are composed of psychologists and counselors, after data gathering. Thematic coding was done to extract common themes about lived experiences of students and impact of parental separation to students.</p>
<p><b>Orsolya Kanizsar</b> GICICPBS1703075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MOTION DETECTION IN DOGS AND HUMANS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>O. Kanizsár</b></p>

	<p>Laboratory of Applied Ethology, Department of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science, Università degli Studi di Padova, Viale dell'Università 16 - 35020, Legnaro (PD), Italy</p> <p><b>P. Mongillo</b> Laboratory of Applied Ethology, Department of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science, Università degli Studi di Padova, Viale dell'Università 16 - 35020, Legnaro (PD), Italy</p> <p><b>G. Campana</b> Department of General Psychology, Univeristà degli Studi di Padova</p> <p><b>L. Battaglini</b> Department of General Psychology, Univeristà degli Studi di Padova</p> <p><b>A. Scandurra</b> Laboratory of Applied Ethology, Department of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science, Università degli Studi di Padova, Viale dell'Università 16 - 35020, Legnaro (PD), Italy</p> <p><b>L. Marinelli</b> Laboratory of Applied Ethology, Department of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science, Università degli Studi di Padova, Viale dell'Università 16 - 35020, Legnaro (PD), Italy</p> <p>The aim of our study was to determine thresholds of global motion perception in dogs and to investigate whether it could be enhanced by learning. The procedure was based on simultaneous discrimination tasks of random dot displays presented on touch screens. Each dog (N = 3) underwent 400 trials (range of dots' coherence 80% - 20%) before (Exp, 1) and after (Exp. 2) being exposed 1200 times to stimuli with variable dot's coherence. Exp 1 shows that threshold of global motion perception varied between 36.1% and 39.0% and after extensive exposure (Exp 2) it remained unchanged in one dog, and dropped to 32.0% and 20.5% in the other two. Dogs' perception threshold of global motion is similar or higher than that of other species (e.g. cats, humans), which questions the general claim on dogs' higher performance in perceiving motion. Moreover, dogs' perception of coherent motion can be enhanced by learning.</p>
<p><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b> GICICPBS1703077</p>	<p><b>Analyses of relationship between entrepreneurial personality characteristics and Mental Health in Students</b></p> <p><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b> Master of Arts(MA), Education psychology Department, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Backgroud: Mental health is currently one the much debated issues. It aims at keeping the personal and social psyche safe and healthy such that the everyday job is done with the highest degree of efficiency and the subject has good interrelations with the society about him or her. Undoubtedly, mental health plays a critical role in ensuring the dynamism and efficiency of every society. Purpose: The main objective of the present study, was examining of relationships between entrepreneurial personality characteristics of students and Mental Health. Method: The research method was descriptive survey. Population of the study</p>

	<p>included all the students of the Urmia University in 2015-2016 academic year that using the random sampling 375 persons were selected. For assessing the research variables, the participants completed two measures: entrepreneurial personality characteristics Goldberg &amp; Hillier (1972) and Mental Health Ahmadpour Daryani (1999). For determining of Questionnaire validity according to experts and for estimating reliability, Cronbach's alpha formula is used. MANOVA and Regression were used to analyze data.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> the MANOVA results showed that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial personality characteristics dimensions and Mental Health dimensions; the Regression results showed that each dimensions of entrepreneurial personality characteristics (creativity, Need for Achievement, Risk Taking, Locus of control, Independence) were significant predictors of Mental Health dimensions.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> In general, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial personality characteristics in students can guarantee their mental health. People with entrepreneurial personality characteristics, have better mental health.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Entrepreneurial personality characteristics, Mental Health, physical complaints, social functioning, anxiety, depression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The relationship between psychological capital components and creativity: mediator role of quality of work life (a case study)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b> Master of Arts(MA), Education psychology Department, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> The aim of present research was the relationship between psychological capital components, quality of work life and creativity.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> The study method was descriptive-survey. The population was the staff in Urmia University (N=480), from which, 214 people were selected through simple random sampling method. Three questionnaires namely, "Psychological Capital" (Luthans, 2007), "Creativity" (Moghimi, 2008) and "Quality of Work Life" (researcher made) were used to collect data. Validity of the questionnaires was approved by the Specialists and their reliability was calculated using Cronbach's Alpha.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The findings obtained using the Path analysis showed that psychological capital of employees above average and their creativity below of average. Also, psychological capital was significant positive relationship with quality of work life and creativity.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> If people have been satisfactory in terms of quality of work life, Also, have the perseverance necessary to achieve the objectives, Innovative behavior will be expected from them.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Psychological Capital, Creativity, Quality of Work Life.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suksathan Wanich</b> GICICPBS1703078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Health status and health promoting behaviors among Elderly in Urban Community: Bangkok, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wanich Suksathan</b> College of Nursing and Health, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> In Thailand, as in most other countries, the proportion of Elderly</p>

	<p>people is increasing steadily. Consequently, the number of elders living alone has also increased. Old age is a period of life when people may face degenerative problems with physical, mental and social dimensions. Elderly people are vulnerable to a range of communicable and non-communicable diseases, hypertension, myocardial infarction, paralysis and diabetes mellitus, all of which may lead to disability. It has been found that more than 40% of older people have at least one underlying disease and 75% suffer from chronic disease. Much of this illness results from unhealthy behaviors such as insufficient physical exercise, poor diet, and tobacco and alcohol use, which may all contribute to increased morbidity and mortality.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This research a cross-sectional study aimed to determine health status and health promoting behaviors among elderly in urban community. A total of 270 elderly persons aged 60 years and over were random sampled using multistage random sampling and a questionnaire from March–June, 2016. Data was analyzed using frequency, percentage; mean, standard deviation, Pearson’s product moment correlation coefficient.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The results showed that health status and health promotion behaviors of the elderly were at good level (<math>\bar{x}</math> =3.41). Considering each aspect, it found that physical health were at good level (<math>X = 3.40</math>). Finally, health promotion behaviors of the elderly were also good at level (<math>X = 3.11</math>). The case had a relationship to health promotion behaviors with statistically significant level of (<math>r =0.453</math> <math>p &lt; 0.01</math>). The age had a relationship to health promotion behaviors with statistically significant level of (<math>r =0.361</math> <math>p &lt; 0.01</math>). Additionally, the marital status had a relationship to health promotion behaviors with statistically significant level of (<math>r =0.642</math> <math>p &lt; 0.01</math>). Income also had a relationship to health promotion behaviors with statistically significant level of (<math>r =0.165</math> <math>p &lt; 0.01</math>). Whereas sex had no relationship to health promotion behaviors.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Findings from this study suggest the need to further promote and support proper health promoting practices among elderly in urban community, especially should give some advices about medicine and food for the elderly persons who have restorations including exercise, period of time to exercise and muscle relaxation after exercise.</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> health status, health promoting behaviors, urban community</p>
<p><b>Ima Sofian</b> GICICLLR1703085</p>	<p><b>Palestinian University Student's language attitude and socio-cultural adjustments in Identified private University in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Ima Sofian</b> Department Of English, Faculty Of Linguistics For International Cooperate Communication,UCSI University,KL, Malaysia</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The Israeli-Palestinian clash that happened decades ago brought about a number of the Palestinians expecting to venture outside of Palestine for more opportunities. This being the situation, a significant number of these Palestinians were faced with the constrain of accepting the English language as a method for interacting with non-Arabic individuals. Consequently, the issue emerges when these students move to nations where English is utilized as a medium of communication, for example, Malaysia. However, there have been worries of Palestinian students having issue adjusting in accordance with expectations in Malaysia. In this quantitative survey research, the researcher collected data using a questionnaire which was administered to 400 Palestinian students in UCSI University, MMU University, Taylors University and Limkokwing University. Results and discussion indicate that the Palestinian students generally had positive perception of their language attitude (towards</p>

	English language), as well as positive perception of socio-cultural adjustment of studying in Malaysia.
 <p><b>Kawita Sitthanakul</b> GICICLLR1703084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Analysis of Move and Linguistic Characteristics of Hotel Homepages</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kawita Sitthanakul</b> <b>Burapha University, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study's aim is to analyze the move structure of hotel homepages and linguistic characteristics used for each class of hotel: five star, three star, and one star respectively. The study also compared hotel homepages to investigate the similarities and differences among the three hotel classes.</p> <p>Data was collected from 138 hotel homepages in Pattaya. The framework of Askehave and Nielsen (2005) was adopted to investigate the move structure of hotel homepages, and Leech's (1966) framework was used to identify linguistic characteristics appearing on the homepages. Three aspects of the data were examined: the occurrence of moves and steps, linguistic analysis in the moves, and the similarities and differences among the three hotel classes.</p> <p>The results revealed that five moves were found across all three hotel classes; nevertheless, there were some steps of each move were not found in some hotel classes. Moreover, each move and step indicated its remarkable linguistic characteristics. Most frequently used words were identified as adjectives.</p> <p>The findings in the study would be beneficial to scholars, practitioners in English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Hotel Web site designers in particular could be provided useful guidelines for effectively writing hotel homepages. Additionally, the further study should identify the move structure of all hotel homepages classes. Furthermore, the images that appear on the homepages should be included in the analysis in order to fulfill the overall communicative purpose of online hospitality.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Homepage, Move, Step, Linguistic Characteristics</p>

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