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**Social Science and Humanities Research Association**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula**

**TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand**

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. He is a recipient of various research awards: Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics and other Philippine languages.

**Topic:** Random Thoughts on Ilokano Idiomatic Expressions Associated to the Human Body

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Prof. Dr Song YAN**

**Department of Psychology and Methods, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany**

*Dr. Song YAN* is Professor of Psychology at the Jacobs University Bremen, Germany, faculty member/doctoral supervisor in the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences. *Dr. Yan* graduated with *Bachelor* of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science in Psychology degrees from Peking University. She gained a master's degree from the University of Bonn and a doctoral degree in natural sciences (*Dr. rer. nat.*) from the University of Göttingen. She has held a number of honorary academic positions in China: adjunct, guest and honorary distinguished professor. Her main research interest has been cultural influences/language effects on mental processes and *behavior*, focusing on basic processes such as memory, attention, mathematical operations, and language processing, as well as subjective well-being, parenting, and education. She was the main contributor to the chapter on cross-cultural cognitive research in the German Encyclopedia of Psychology, she is currently an editorial board member and reviewer of different journals. As well as "pure" research, she has carried out studies in applied settings, including cross-cultural management, leadership, intercultural communication. She has been a consultant for multinational companies. *Dr. Yan* has been a keynote speaker at different international conferences.

<p><b>Made Ayu Dyah Indriana Sari GICICPLR1811055</b></p>	<p><b>Understanding The Creative Process Of Balinese Painters : A Perspective On Financial Factors</b></p> <p><b>Made Ayu Dyah Indriana Sari</b> Departement Of Psychology, Faculty Of Medicine University Of Udayana Bali, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Annisa Syarafina Soewandi</b> Departement Of Psychology, Faculty Of Medicine University Of Udayana Bali, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Yohanes Kartika Hendriyanto S.Psi.,M.A.</b> Departement Of Psychology, Faculty Of Medicine University Of Udayana Bali, Indonesia</p> <p><b>David Hizkia Tobing, S.Psi., M.A.</b> Departement Of Psychology, Faculty Of Medicine University Of Udayana Bali, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>According to the National Advisory Committee on Creative and Cultural Education (Craft, 2005), creativity is an imaginative activity that produces new and valuable things. One of the things that most involve creativity is art. According to Ahidian Karta Miharja, art is any form of spiritual activity that describes reality in a work, where its content and form have the power to awaken the beauty of certain pleasures to the soul that feels it.</p> <p>Visual art is one branch of art that has two types of dimensions: three-dimensional and two-dimensional art. The example of two-dimensional art is painting. According to Jung (Harbunangin, 2016), a creative process occurs within the self-creating artwork.</p> <p>This study aims to reveal the creative process of painters in Bali, including the factors that affect the process. This research uses qualitative research method with the phenomenology approach. The method of selecting subjects uses purposive sampling method. The subject criteria are male, domiciled in Bali and a painter.</p> <p>The findings show that financial factors in the family play a role in the creative process of painters. These factors serve as external motivations that encourage artists to work. This factor influences whether a pure artist follows his own ideas or paints according to market demand. The financial factor is not only about the finances of the respondents personally but also how the respondents support their family life and finance their daily lives. There is a shift in idealism due to financial factors that affect the creativity process of the respondents.</p> <p><b>Keywords: creativity, artist, painting</b></p>
<p><b>Rosemarie L. Silmeros GICICPLR1811056</b></p>	<p><b>Developing Comprehension Using Text, Audio And Film Materials Among Grade 6 Students Of Iligan City Central School, Sy 2013-2014</b></p> <p><b>Rosemarie L. Silmeros</b> Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute Of Technology Iligan City, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Comprehension among students is the primary objective of teaching. With the advent of technology, comprehension can undeniably be well-facilitated. This study focuses on identifying the potentials of comprehension among grade 6 pupils using the three existing formats namely, text, audio and film representing</p>

	<p>different comprehension requirements. Anchoring on the principles of learning styles and preferences, the result of study revealed that among the three formats, text formats highly demonstrated an excellent format that facilitate comprehension. Furthermore, the study showed that film formats can be depended on to offer a high level of comprehension. Most importantly, serious attention must be given on how to improve the comprehension levels that uses audio formats most especially for students who are ESL learners. Nonetheless, the study proved that each format shall be given equal importance in the consideration to be incorporated as instructional materials. Audio and oral-related teaching materials though showed a poor comprehension output must never put aside. Instead, more studies and researches shall be conducted to resolve existing concerns for listening skill shall be developed equally among other skills. Each format possesses varied skills that need to be learned by the students. The study uses a quantitative and descriptive method of interpreting the results. The pupils' comprehension levels were tested through questions following the Dimensions of Reading Comprehension based on Gray (1948), Gates (1949), Smith (1969) and Barrett (1972) models.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> comprehension, learning preference, text, audio , film, dimensions of reading.</p>
<p><b>Patcharin Kangkha</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811057</b></p>	<p><b>Thai English Code Switching (TECS) in Academic Setting within the Contexts of Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) Varsity Carnival</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Patcharin Kangkha</b>  School of Languages, Literacies &amp; Translation, Universiti Sains Malaysia,  Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tengku Sepora Tengku Mahadi</b>  School of Languages, Literacies &amp; Translation, Universiti Sains Malaysia,  Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study investigates the Thai English Code Switching (TECS) in the academic setting within the contexts of Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) Varsity Carnival as a result of the spread of English and internationalization in Thai higher education. The study seeks to examine the linguistic features, functions, and motivations performed by the Thai academic seminar participants. The study made use of a qualitative approach in examining the data which were taken from the audio recordings of the Thai academic seminar participants' speeches, semi-structured interviews, and field notes. The Markedness Model of Myers-Scotton (1993; 1998), the Conversational Approach of Gumperz (1982) and World Englishes Approach proposed by Kachru (1993) were used to analyze the speech data.</p> <p>The findings revealed that the TECS features at the lexico-semantic and discourse levels appeared in several in-group discussions, and they served as a lingua franca to English in the out-group interactions. Remarkably, the Thai variety of English (TE) features functioned as expressions of question tags, politeness and gender, confirmation, repetition for emphasis, and formation of a new dialect variety. Meanwhile, the characteristics of linguistic functions (conversational, speech act and discourse markers) were varied in the social functions and other physical factors such as the language and social interaction in this community practice, the continuum of formal and informal academic setting, and the kinds of activities, topics, participants and settings. In addition, it found that the linguistic motivations were mainly employed for effective communication, better understanding, and explanation of concepts in cultural contexts; followed by self-expression; preference; and unconscious use i.e. TECS/TE functions include</p>

	<p>conceptualizing English concepts in explaining difficult concepts and simplifying issues, as a stress-releasing strategy, as a distraction and aside, used in reprimanding, as a tone-softener and as a language of youth.          Finally, this study is significant because it will enable policy makers to recognize that TECS/TE occurs at all levels of education and must be given appropriate attention. It will also serve as a reference point for future research into language changes or shifts in Thailand, as well as, add to the existing literature in the study of language use in education.  <b>Keywords—</b> Internationalization, Thai English Code Switching (TECS), Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) Varsity Carnival, Thai Variety of English (TE), Internationalization, World Englishes</p>
<p><b>Carmela Jane Unabia</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811058</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Title: Exploring The Laking Yaya Experiences: A Qualitative Analysis Of Domestic Child Care In Metro Manila, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emeline Klarizze De Leon</b>          Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Allison Dianne Labitan</b>          Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kyra Darielle Ripotola</b>          Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marie Angelica Sagales</b>          Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carmela Jane Unabia</b>          Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This qualitative study explored and analyzed the experiences of laking yayas, or children who grew up with their yaya which discovered the dynamics of the yaya-alaga relationship, as well as identified the specific roles of the yaya as the alaga’s primary caregiver, and the yaya’s influence on their alaga’s socioemotional development. Through a rigorous thematic analysis via triangulation, the data were gathered through Dyadic Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Narrative Self-reports. Participants were gathered through purposive sampling: six yaya-alaga pairs for Dyadic Interview, nine laking yayas for FGD, and 12 laking yayas for Narrative Self-report.</p> <p>The findings showed that the laking yayas regarded their yayas as part of the family, specifically as a mother. Furthermore, it was evident that the yayas reciprocate similar feelings towards their alagas, they treat them as their own children. With regards to influences, being dependent and independent were common among the laking yaya participants. Moreover, the yaya-alaga relationship has contributed to the socioemotional development of the alaga in terms of handling problems and dealing with their daily lives as young adults. In addition, proximity and strong attachment play as integral factors of the robust yaya-alaga relationship.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> child caregiving, yaya, alaga, laking yaya, socioemotional development</p>
<p><b>Sungmoon Lim</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811061</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Relationship between Narcissism and Marital Commitment: An Application of Investment Model</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>S.M. Lim</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Chungbuk National University, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M.O. Park Chungbuk National University, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J.J. Lim Chungbuk National University, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Purpose of this study was to investigate the pass model which three factors (relationship satisfaction, commitment and quality of alternative relationship) mediate the relationship between two dimensional narcissism (grandiosity and vulnerability) and cognitive and behavioral commitment in marriage relationship using the investment model. Furthermore, it was investigated whether attitudes toward divorce and traditional attitudes toward marriage have moderating effects in the pathway from the three factors to commitment on the pass model. Data were collected from 450 married couples in South Korea. For the analyses, structural equation modeling and hierarchical regression analysis were used. The following results were found. First, for husbands, grandiosity narcissism positively affected commitment through the mediators of relationship satisfaction and investment, while vulnerability narcissism negatively affected commitment through the mediators of relationship satisfaction and investment, and negatively affected commitment through the mediator of quality of alternative relationship. For wives, grandiosity narcissism positively affected commitment through the mediator of relationship satisfaction, and vulnerability narcissism negatively affected commitment. Second, attitudes toward divorce moderated the relationship between relationship satisfaction and cognitive commitment, and traditional attitude toward marriage moderated the relationship between relationship satisfaction and behavioral commitment.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Narcissism, Marital Commitment, Investment model, Attitudes toward Divorce, Traditional Attitude toward Marriage</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Anmar Albadry GICICPLR1811063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The religion of the Anglo-Saxons and its influence on different aspects of life.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anmar Albadry English Department, Almamoon University College, Baghdad, Iraq</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research paper aims to explore the influence of the religion adapted by the old British isles inhabitants on many aspects of their life . Before discussing the religion of the Anglo-Saxons, I think it would be more convenient if we discuss the religion of the Celts and then of Romanized Britain . Long before the Roman took military interest in the British island (about 600BC.) certain Celtic tribes in two waves of invasion : the Goidels ( Gaels) who went west and north toward Ireland while the second invasion the Britons who settled in the fertile mid-plains.</p> <p>We know almost nothing about the religion of these barbarian tribesmen except what little can be deduced from the fairy folk-lore of Celts in Christian times. The most detailed account of old Celtic religion by a contemporary was written by Julius Caesar .The Celtic religion was known as the Druidian ,they practiced magic and human sacrifice .It was a form of nature-worship .</p> <p>The priestly leaders (Druids) acted as prophets ,they supervised the offering of sacrifices ,and trained new priests ,and this was the only form of education at that time .It was a religion of fear and priesthood and the Roman detested this power of the priesthood.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nayeli Gonzalez-Gomez GICICPLR1811064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early language development under difficult circumstances</p>

	<p><b>Nayeli Gonzalez-Gomez</b> <b>Oxford Brookes University, Oxford University Hospitals, John Radcliffe Hospital, NHS.</b></p> <p><b>Sheula Barlow</b> <b>Oxford Brookes University, Oxford University Hospitals, John Radcliffe Hospital, NHS.</b></p> <p><b>Sharon Baugh</b> <b>Oxford Brookes University, Oxford University Hospitals, John Radcliffe Hospital, NHS.</b></p> <p><b>Frances O'Brien</b> <b>Oxford Brookes University, Oxford University Hospitals, John Radcliffe Hospital, NHS.</b></p> <p><b>Margaret Harris</b> <b>Oxford Brookes University, Oxford University Hospitals, John Radcliffe Hospital, NHS.</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> <b>Two major developmental trajectories have been identified as markers of infants' specialisation on their native language. First, there is an increase in infants' ability to process native sounds and consequently, a preference emerges for the sequences that are either legal or have a high frequency of occurrence in their native language. Second, infants' ability to process non-native sounds decreases over time, a process known as perceptual narrowing. These processes of learning have been assumed to be "universal". However, the vast majority of developmental studies have relied on "convenience samples", consisting of infants born full term and from higher-SES families, which are, for the most part, unrepresentative of the larger population. There is thus no evidence as to how much the time course of learning is affected by maturational and environmental factors. The present project addresses this issue. To do so, we investigated early phonological development in cases where: a) maturation is following an altered timetable: infants born preterm; and b) the environment is different: infants from lower-socio-economic status families. The linguistic abilities of both populations have been found to lag well behind their advantaged peers during the school years. Three longitudinal studies explored infants' phonetic, prosodic and phonotactic development, respectively, at 7.5, 9, 10.5 and 12 months of age. Preliminary analyses for 28 infants showed no significant differences between the phonetic or the phonotactic development of the preterm and the full-term infants. However, a time-lag between preterm and full-term developmental timing for prosody was found. Socioeconomic status didn't have a significant difference on prosodic or phonetic development. Nevertheless, phonotactic development was affected by SES, infants from lower SES showed a preference for high-frequency sequences later than their more advantaged peers. Overall these results suggest that different constraints apply to the acquisition of different phonological subcomponents.</b></p>
<p><b>Elaine Angeli Mecos</b> <b>GICICPLR1811066</b></p>	<p><b>Depression, Identity Theft, and Narcissism</b> <b>in the Online World</b></p> <p><b>Chynna Manzano</b> <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>David Deslippe</b></p>



	<p><b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Elaine Angeli Mecos</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Jashen Joshua Tatuna</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>,Jercy Flores</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Henry Lazo</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>,Rempy Singh</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Yuri Lubiano</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Bongie Velasco</b>  <b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Fernando P. Oringo</b>  <b>Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b>  The research paper aims to establish understanding on the prevalence of Identity Theft, Depression, and Narcissism in Social Media. Almost everyone who is connected to the internet can become a victim of identity theft, ranging from kids with phones or grandparents with accounts. Today’s youth also miss out social skills development when they’re connected and interacted through a screen. Furthermore, the causes of depression became predominant in the social media community, and are determined through looking for clues hidden in their posts such as sadness or suicidal quotes. Moreover, narcissistic people tend to rise without being concerned about other feelings which can also lead to depression. The development of narcissism is caused by social interactions and too much use of smartphones. The researchers focused on mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research for their research design. The researchers conducted online interview with Filipino teen celebrities and were asked about their subjective experiences on narcissism, identity theft and online depression. Research shows various perceptions of the participants when it comes to dealing with depression and how social media plays a significant role towards the emotional development of teenagers nowadays. Teen celebrities are also victims of identity theft, but they tend to manage on how to deal with it and the moment they enter in the world of entertainment industry, they are already given proper orientation</p> <p><b>Key Words: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial</b></p>
<p><b>Lois Samantha Magno</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811067</b></p>	<p><b>The Construction and Validation of the Panukat ng Pagkabayani (PNPB)</b></p> <p><b>Lois Samantha Magno</b>  <b>Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Czarina Navarra</b>  <b>Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Philippines</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jennifer Devera</b>  <b>Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aylin Bello</b>  <b>Office of Guidance and Counseling, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Olivia Perez-Carandang</b>  <b>Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Pagka-bayani is a Filipino value that refers to the readiness to put the common good of the nation above the private interest, despite group or class. This study aimed to establish the construct and convergent validity of the Panukat ng Pagka-bayani (PnPB), a scale designed to measure the pagka-bayani tendencies of Filipino public and private sector employees. An Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) showed that PnPB has four (4) factors: Sakripisyo para sa bansa at mga kababayan or Sacrifice for Country and Countrymen (SCC), Pagkamatulungin or Altruism, Paggalang at Responsibilidad sa Bayan or Respect and Responsibility for the Country (RRC), and Katapangan or Bravery. The PnPB obtained a high internal consistency of .896 (n = 301). Through a correlation analysis, results have shown that PnPB was adequately associated with the Pagkamakabayan Scale (r = .386, p = .000), a Filipino constructed scale that measures nationalism for the country. This indicates convergent validity of PnPB. Furthermore, known-groups validity reported a significant difference between public sector employees- <math>\bar{x}</math> = 153.44 (n = 143) and private sector employees- <math>\bar{x}</math> = 146.00 (n = 158). This scale addresses the need for culture-based measures in various settings (i.e., work setting).</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: pagka-bayani (service and heroism), pagkamakabayan (love for the country), scale construction, Sikolohiyang Pilipino (Filipino Psychology), Filipino</b></p>
<p><b>Sumera Manzoor</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811068</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Study On Prevalence Of Anxiety And Depression In Medically Ill Patients Of OPD AIMS Muzaffarabad AJ&amp;K</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sumera Manzoor</b>  <b>Clinical psychologist Abbas Institute of Medical Sciences Muzaffarabad Azad ,Kashmir ,Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Anxiety and depression is interrelated to a number of medical illnesses, yet few studies have examined how symptom severity relates to medical comorbidity. The current study assessed associations between severity of anxiety and depression and presence of medical conditions in adults. The aim of present study was to observe the Prevalence of Anxiety and Depression in Medically ill Patient. The study hypothesized that patients suffering from medical illnesses have a high prevalence of anxiety and depression. The study examined higher rates of depression and anxiety in women (62%) than in men (38%).</b></p> <p><b>Depressive symptoms may co-occur with serious medical illnesses, such as heart disease, neurological diseases and diabetes. The functional impairment associated with medical illnesses often cause anxiety and depression. The prospective cross-sectional study was conducted using convenience sampling at the medical outpatient department, at Abbass Institute of Medical Sciences Muzaffarabad Azad Kashmir, from 1st January to 30th June, 2017. The prevalence of anxiety and depression in medical ill patients was studied according to all age and gender groups using the tool Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) for the study. Sample consisted of 120 male and female patients of medical outpatient</b></p>

department.

Result shows that out of total male 7 (5.7%) were in no case category and 4 (3.3%) were at borderline while 109 (91%) were in case category for anxiety and depression. Among the males, there were 5 (11%) are in no case category, 2(4%) are at borderline and 39(85%) in case category with higher level of anxiety and depression. Among female were 2(3%) are in no case category, 2(3%) were at borderline while 70(94%) were in case category with higher level of anxiety and depression.

Results also revealed that there was a significant association in anxiety ( $p < 0.05$ ) and depression ( $p < 0.05$ ) with medical illness with respect to gender and no significant association with respect to age ( $p > 0.05$ ). Individuals with medical illnesses were at high risk to experience anxiety and depression. The results indicates that the prevalence of anxiety and depression as comorbidity in the patients with medical illness. This risk was higher for female (62%) as compared to male (38%) medically ill patients.

It is determined that in the management and treatment of patients with comorbidity of anxiety and depression with medical illness, psychological factors are important. The patients with complicating comorbid conditions, such as anxiety and depression, appropriate therapy should be initiated.

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Comparative study among working and non-working women measuring life satisfaction and personality hardiness

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#### Abstract

Current study is a comparative study among working and non-working women measuring life satisfaction and personality hardiness. The focus of this study was to find out the difference in level of satisfaction and personality hardiness among working and non-working women. One hundred and twenty one women's sample was used and they were approached from living areas and different institutes of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Sample was comprised of 44 non-working and 76 working women. Short Hardiness Scale by Kobasa and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Ed Diener was administered to check the level of satisfaction and personality Hardiness.

Results indicated a significant relationship among the two variables, personality hardiness and life satisfaction. There was significant positive correlation between life satisfaction and personality hardiness ( $r = .34, p < .01$ ). They had a significant positive relation which indicates that life satisfaction of women increases with the increase in personality hardiness and vice versa. It proves the first hypothesis of the study.

Both scales scored satisfactory reliability. When results were computed, it was seen that degree of life satisfaction and personality hardiness is different among working and non-working women. Results indicate that working women are more satisfied from life as compare to non-working women. Also, working women have more hardy personality as compare to non-working women. It proves the third hypothesis of the study.

Study found that the life satisfaction and personality hardiness was not affected by marital status. A non-significant marital status difference occurs in relation to Life satisfaction and Personality hardiness among working and non-working women.

When the comparison was made within the education between working and non-

	<p>working women, a significant difference was found. It was seen that women having PhD level of education have more satisfaction of life as compare to those women having graduate level of education.</p> <p>A significant relationship was shown among the working and non-working women regarding their designation at job. It was seen that women working under educational settings are more satisfied from life as compare to non-working women.</p>
<p><b>Nunung Susilowati</b> <b>GICICPLR1811069</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Implementation Of Lesson Plan In Teaching English For Chemical Engineering Class</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nunung Susilowati</b> <b>English Department, Unnes</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The use of lesson plan in the teaching process is important. A lesson plan is a step-by-step guide that provides a structure for an essential learning. Before planning a lesson, it is important to classify the learning outcomes and objective for the class. It is important because it helps the teacher in achieving the goal of the lesson that day. As it is important, the teacher should make a good lesson plan. The aim of this study is to find out how the lecture implements the lesson plan that she has made before in the teaching process. The participant of this study is a lecturer of Chemical Engineering in Wahid Hasyim University. The researcher did an observation of the teaching process in the classroom and also collected the lesson plan that the teacher has made to collect the data. The data were analyzed qualitatively. After analyzing the data, it was found that the teacher did not apply the lesson plan fully in the learning process. The teacher used a text in the learning process, but she did not use the text that should be in the context of chemical engineering, not a general text. The lesson plan also did not fulfill the criterions of a good lesson plan. Regarding the results, it could be concluded that the lecture did not implement the lesson plan fully and the lesson plan is not good enough. It is better for the teacher to use a text and also the lesson material that in the context of chemical engineering, not a general one.</p> <p><b>Keywords : Lesson Plan, Chemical Engineering, Implementation</b></p>
<p><b>Imdad Rabi</b> <b>GICICPLR1811070</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The differences in Tendency of Aggressive Behavior, Emotional Intelligence and Antisocial Personality between Gender and between Family System among Undergraduate University Students Lahore, Pakistan.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imdad Rabi</b> <b>Human Ecology, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the study independent Samples t-test was used to identifying difference in tendency of aggressive behavior, antisocial personality and emotional intelligence between gender and family system groups. The finding indicated that no significant difference in antisocial personality, emotional intelligence and tendency of aggressive behavior between genders. The findings indicated that students from nuclear families showed a higher tendency of aggressive behavior than those from joint families. Similarly students from nuclear families showed higher antisocial personality than those from joint families. In addition students from joint families were found to have higher emotional intelligence than students from nuclear families.</p>
<p><b>Mr. Kurt S. Candilas</b> <b>GICICPLR1811071</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Informal Linguistic Environment: Predictors Of Oral English Skills</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr. Kurt S. Candilas</b> <b>Faculty, Arts And Science Program</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This correlational study determined the association of informal linguistic environment and oral English skills of speech class students of Lourdes College – Higher Education Department, S.Y 2017-2018. A total of seventy-five (75) student-participants were randomly selected as the subjects of the study. The descriptive-correlational research design was employed in this investigation. Descriptive statistics such as mean distribution was used to determine the extent of students’ English language exposure in informal linguistic environment and the extent of students’ oral English skills. Pearson r was also used to determine the association of informal linguistic environment vis-à-vis oral English skills. A validated research questionnaire was utilized to carry out the findings of the study. Results reveal that informal linguistic environment such as interacting in English language through technology-mediated communication, reading of fictional and non-fictional materials in English, watching of television programs and movies in English, and listening to the radio programs/songs in English had a significant association to student-participants’ oral English skills in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, fluency, and comprehension. From the findings of the study, it evidently implies the need for student-participants to be exposed in the informal contexts of learning the language.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> correlational study, informal linguistic environment, oral English skills</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Smita Jha</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811072</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Source of Education: Assessment of Mother Tongue vs English Language</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Smita Jha</b>  <b>Department of Humanities &amp; Social Sciences, IIT, Roorkee.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>We cannot deny from the fact that language plays a vital role to shape up the human personality either through education or through practical session. As per Bany (2003) language has a central position in all the situations involving human learning. From this point of view if we talk about the importance of mother tongue in education it would be highly meaningful and relevant. At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that in our country people in general and students in particular have been crazy about learning English, and it is crazier still in this era of corporate industry and business, scientific and technological innovations and globalization. While talking about the relevance of mother tongue in education it is important to know the true definition of Mother Tongue. The term ‘mother tongue’ is highly confusing sometime as it has been interpreted differently by different people. According to Pattanayak (2003) a large number of people define mother tongue as the language of mother. It goes without saying that the mother tongue is the integral component of any culture and the basic ingredient of multicultural or intercultural education. Unfortunately, in educated circles understanding of the clear concept of mother tongue is yet very little. In India the word matrihasha for mother tongue is relatively new which is a literal translation of the English words ‘mother tongue’ since eighteenth century whereas even in English language the term is also not very old. Daniel (2003) asserted that language and identity are linked – as the term ‘mother tongue’ implies. An established identity enriches different aspects of human personalities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Meryem Ayan</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811059</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Species Of Violence In Oates’ The Female Of The Species</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Meryem Ayan</b>  <b>Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of American Culture and Literature, Pamukkale University,20070,Denizli Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

	<p>Joyce Carol Oates in her novel, <i>The Female of the Species</i> (collection of nine tales) presents the lives of various women highlighted in the tales of mystery and suspicious ending related to the violence hidden behind female trauma. The women characters related to their traumatic experiences become killers, either by their own hands or through manipulation and provocation by others. Each story tells the story of a woman that for one reason or another has experienced a traumatic experience, therefore they act in violence. The reasons behind female violence are portrayed under different traumas such as; abandonment, betrayal, sexual and physical abuse, sexual harassment, emotional and psychological boundaries that lead women to emotional breakdown, secret passions that cause mental and physical traumatic problems. These species of traumas in Oates novel, push the female characters to cruelty, brutality and even madness. Actually, stereotypically the woman expressed as "the victim" has turned into a "violent individual" due to her traumatic experiences that wounded the females psychoanalytically. Thus, the types of traumas behind the female brutality and murderous intentions will be analyzed from a psychoanalytical feminism perspective by emphasizing the species of trauma in Oates' <i>The Female of the Species</i>.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Joyce Carol Oates, trauma, violence, <i>The Female of the Species</i>,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sungmoon Lim</b>  <b>GICICPLR1811064</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Relationship between Narcissism and Marital Commitment:  An Application of Investment Model</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>S.M. Lim, M.O. Park</b>  <b>Chungbuk National University, Korea</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>J.J. Lim</b>  <b>Konkuk University, Korea</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Purpose of this study was to investigate the pass model which three factors (relationship satisfaction, commitment and quality of alternative relationship) mediate the relationship between two dimensional narcissism (grandiosity and vulnerability) and cognitive and behavioral commitment in marriage relationship using the investment model. Furthermore, it was investigated whether attitudes toward divorce and traditional attitudes toward marriage have moderating effects in the pathway from the three factors to commitment on the pass model. Data were collected from 450 married couples in South Korea. For the analyses, structural equation modeling and hierarchical regression analysis were used. The following results were found. First, for husbands, grandiosity narcissism positively affected commitment through the mediators of relationship satisfaction and investment, while vulnerability narcissism negatively affected commitment through the mediators of relationship satisfaction and investment, and negatively affected commitment through the mediator of quality of alternative relationship. For wives, grandiosity narcissism positively affected commitment through the mediator of relationship satisfaction, and vulnerability narcissism negatively affected commitment. Second, attitudes toward divorce moderated the relationship between relationship satisfaction and cognitive commitment, and traditional attitude toward marriage moderated the relationship between relationship satisfaction and behavioral commitment.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Narcissism, Marital Commitment, Investment model, Attitudes toward Divorce, Traditional Attitude toward Marriage</p>



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**Motivation and strategies for learning Chinese as a foreign language  
A comparative study of language learners in China and Germany**

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**Abstract**

Along with the growing popularity of Chinese language worldwide, the number of Chinese learners as a second/foreign language has dramatically increased. A questionnaire containing 120 items has been developed to study motivation and learning strategies as key factors in successful Chinese learning. School learners (N=73) and college students (N=73) in Germany and international students in China (N=235) took part in the survey study. The results reveal that the international students in China (“on site-learner”) reported higher motivation for learning Chinese contrasted to the learners in Germany across all the subcategories: cultural understanding, heritage-related factor, instrumental orientation, integrative orientation, achievement orientation and administrative orientation. However, the students with Chinese heritage did not show stronger learning motivation compared to non-heritage learners. As expected, “character learning” has been ranked by the study participants as the most difficult aspect in learning Chinese (compared to speaking, listening, reading, writing). While there were no clear differences regarding the character learning strategies between learners in different locations in our study, learners from a character-based L1 background, interestingly, tended to more rely on phonetic (-first) strategies in learning/memorizing Chinese characters. In contrast, students from an alphabet-based L1 background, e.g. Germans, were more likely to use graphic strategies. With regard to listening, the international language learners in China seem to use more sophisticated learning strategies than the learners in their home country. It may be due to the availability and variety of language resources of the on-site learning environment in China. The theoretical contribution of the research and the practical implication of the findings for Chinese language learning and teaching will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Chinese as a foreign language, learning motivation, learning strategies, L1 background, learning environment

**Dr Jyotsna Joshi**  
GICICPLR1811079

**The effect of social support on the levels of adjustment and frustration among adolescents of Single Parent households.**

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**Abstract**

This is a study to find the effect of social support on Adjustment and Frustration level of adolescents belonging to Single Parent households. For this, the entire sample of 80 adolescents (aged 13-18 years) was divided into two major sample groups of 40 each from urban area- one consisting of single parent children and the other of those with both parents. Both groups had sub-groups of 20 male and 20 female subjects. In this project three questionnaires have been taken as Social Support Questionnaire, Adjustment Inventory, and frustration inventory. Mean adjustment of single parent boys was found to be 21.20 which is lower to 27 for dual parent boys. Also the mean adjustment of girl of single parent family was 20.90 in opposition to 30.65 for that of girls from dual parent households. The

	<p>social adjustment was found to be 18.15 and 20.45 for boys and girls of single parent household respectively in contrast to 21.80 and 18.45 for boys and girls of dual parent households. The frustration levels were found to be 119.80 and 119 among boys and girls of single parent households in contrast to 113.05 and 103.95 for boys and girls of dual parent households respectively. It is quite apparent that adjustment level of dual parents' children is high as compare to single parent children due to better social support availability and vice versa for frustration levels.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Social support, frustration levels, adjustment</b></p>
<p><b>Vera Yulianti</b> <b>GICICPLR1811080</b></p>	<p><b>A Study Of Indonesian Learners' Sociolinguistics Awareness Through Online Intercultural Exchange In Japanese Language Learning</b></p> <p><b>Vera Yulianti</b> <b>Faculty of Humanities, Japanese Department, University of Al Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</b> <b>Doctoral Student in Department of Applied Linguistics, State University of</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study reports the intercultural exchanges between Indonesian and Japanese students through online correspondence and presentation class. It has utilized the usage of electronic mails and video call group presentation over one semester of blended learning course. The study examines how online intercultural exchanges via correspondence in electronic mails (web 1.0 tool) and presentation via internet-mode video call (web2.0 tool) (provides) equip learners with intercultural communication competence through the experience to communicate with native speakers as an alternative of the interaction in sojourn. The result of this study shows that a technology-based distance collaborative learning by using e-mail and video call will assist language learners in gained intercultural communicative competence. This competency refers to cultural knowledge, skills, and attitudes including their own as well as the interlocutors under the context of business communication.</p> <p><b>Keywords : Intercultural Communicative Competence, Online Intercultural Exchange, Blended Learning, Japanese Language, Business Communication</b></p>

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