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Teaching Philosophy to children On the light of using Drama in Education

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ABSTRACT
On the light of using Drama in Education Approach:Societies dedicate most of their energies and forces to the young generation, in order to have a fingerprint on of the human civilization quest. Any preoccupation of preparing a future for a more creative and liberated childhood will lead to wasting the human forces. Moreover, it will reproduce the causes of personal failure and social alienation. Despite the fact that the solution requires no more than making an effort to understand the strategies of dealing with children and sharing them their concerns. The idea of Teaching philosophy to children, requires placing them in an environment that balances between social and psychological uprising. Not to forget teaching them to be open-minded toward the ever-changing world. As a result, and if we want to go on in our mission, we have to promote a new approach for teaching philosophy for our children. An approach that motivates their imagination, teaches ethics and liberates children form typical point of view toward the world and themselves. Since my work focuses on the children's imagination, in my paper, I'll argue that drama has an effect on teaching children. It can define the highlights of establishing an education that is liberated from traditional teaching (The one that reproduces the typical images that have lost their imaginary nature and gained the nature of absolute facts). In my point of view, teaching philosophy to children will generate questions instead of solutions and will leave the mission for children to establish their own imaginary world. The main question in my paper is: How can Drama in Education Approach guide us to a liberated and creative teaching of philosophy?

The Meaning of Happiness For Aged Traders Who Work at Beringharjo Traditional Market Jogjakarta

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ABSTRACT
An aged people are those who supposed to spend their time to enjoy the rest of their life. Although, an aged person is not included as a productive age to get work anymore, some of them still need to work to fulfill their needs. As example, there are still so many traders at Beringharjo Traditional Market Jogjakarta who are included as aged people. The need of aged people should become an attention for government and not included as useless outcome in term of government policy. Thus, it is important to recognize, understand, and describe the meaning of happiness for aged person who still works in their unproductive ages to fulfill

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their needs. The purpose of this research is to reveal the meaning of happiness for aged traders at Beringharjo Traditional Market Jogjakarta. Sample withdrawal uses purposive sampling. The numbers of respondents are 11 traders with the range of age about 65 years of age and be able to communicate well. This research uses qualitative method and uses interview and observation as supporting data. This research is also analyzed descriptively. The result shows that the form of happiness for aged traders at Beringharjo Traditional Market Jogjakarta are happiness feeling to live in simple and a health that is given by God is sufficient. The writer hopes that the aged traders can find the meaning of happiness in their old age.

Keywords: Happiness, Aged Who Works, Traders, Descriptive Analysis

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Communicative Language Competency Among Polytechnic Students: An Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE COMPETENCY AMONG POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS: AN EVALUATION.

This paper is an evaluation of the communicative language competency among the polytechnic students. Having lack of competency in English as claimed by the stakeholders contributed to the needs to find out the effectiveness of the English language courses given to the students. The study aligns the outcome from the final semester students from various department with the content of English courses taken by them. Communicative competence is the ability of the learners to interact meaningfully in any situation and show competency in handling the four areas of knowledge and skill: linguistic competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence and discourse competence. The findings of this study are treated as Continual Quality Improvement (CQI) that is an important element in Outcome Based Education adopted at polytechnics.

Keywords: Communicative competence; English Language Teaching; ESP; TVET

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The 2017 Shanghai Model Breaking Stalemate in Chinese Education Reform: A Discussion of China's Scheduled Experiment in Access to Higher Education between 2017 and 2020

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ABSTRACT

Domestically and internationally, the Chinese education has long been criticized for being test-oriented, and in spite of efforts made by the Chinese government, it remains hard to find a solution. This paper intends to look at the situation in a comparatively objective manner and discuss the significance of the Shanghai Model as a newly-scheduled experiment for education reform. As a breakthrough,

	in addition to comprehensive inner-quality evaluation, a small but important step is to be taken in shifting focus of attention back to students by giving them more freedom in selecting certain courses for aptitude tests for college admission. As the first author of the paper has studied and taught both in Chinese and American colleges and universities, comparisons are made when the situation becomes relevant. The official solution for test-oriented education is to make students well-rounded but the writers of this paper believe that it is even more important to make the system well-rounded so it can accept a spectrum of diverse individuals with different potential. Keywords—College admission, education reform, Shanghai model, test-oriented education.
Benedict C. Totanes **GICICPLT1607056**	**Taxonomy of Text Language (Comparison of the Student-vis-à-vis-Teacher 'Textism' Styles)** **Benedict C. Totanes** **Philippine Normal University, Philippines** totanesbenz@gmail.com togepi_benz@yahoo.com **ABSTRACT** The article seeks to determine significant similarities and differences of Teachers-textism and Student-textism styles. It also investigates on the style patterns that the two sub-groups utilize in terms of SMS usage. The categories or the classes of the shortening strategies were all modified from the works of Bieswanger (2007), Lee (2006), Segerstad (2002) and Smith (2003). In recapitulation of the modified categories, the researcher grouped the tagged word texts into contraction, clipping, onomatopoeia, sound representation, abbreviation, acronymy, letter dropping and emoticons. Based on the careful analysis done in this study, text communication among the teachers and students shows that 'textism' styles are significantly utilized as shown by 12.84% of the word-text totality of retrieved SMS, as well as the uses of text language for the two-subgroups. The findings in this paper are adhering to the claim of Segerstad on the Linguistic Adaptivity Theory which entails flexibility on the use of language ie using unconventional orthography. Likewise, other conspicuous sample strategies are also stipulated in this paper. The researcher emphasizes in this article that the use of this unconventional communication style does not determine nor show the communicative competence of both subgroups. This paper exposes the forms, flexibility and functionality of the text language in students and teachers' virtual and IM communication. Key words: CMC (Computer Mediated Communication); IM (Instant Messaging); Textism,; Shortening Strategy; SMS (Short Message Service); Net Lingua
Osondu C. Unegbu **GICICPLT1607057**	**Investigating Some Cases of Vowel Epenthesis Among Igbo Second Language Speakers of English** **Osondu C. Unegbu** **Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, kano State, Nigeria** uneoso@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates some cases of vowel epenthesis in the speech of selected educated Igbo speakers of English. The syllable structures of the two languages in question was analyzed. A passage was given to selected tertiary institution students of Nigeria Police Academy to read with special emphasis on some words marked out for observation for cases of vowel epenthesis. It was discovered that based on the divergences in the syllable structures of English and Igbo, the Igbo speaker of English tends to insert some vowels in between some English words with consonant clusters in order to satisfy the phonological constraints of the Igbo language. This also bothers on the mother tongue interference phenomenon as propounded by Weinrich (1953. 1 & 88). This habit of inserting vowels in between consonant clusters was found out to be a major speech problem among Igbo second language speakers of English since it is capable of impeding communication which is a major function of language. It was suggested that second language educators should pay more attention to the issue of divergences in the mother tongue and the target language in order to close the intelligibility gap that may arise. this is also in view of the present global status of the English language.

Cedra B. Binalet **GICICPLT1607058**	**English Language Needs of Students: A Focus on Reading Skills** **Cedra B. Binalet** **Ifugao State University, Philippines** **ABSTRACT** An important part of language is reading because it supports learning in many ways. The study examines the reading skills needed by undergraduate students. The focus of this study concerned three issues: necessary reading skills; self-assessment on the levels of academic reading skills; levels of employing academic reading skills. The subjects of the study were thirty five sophomore undergraduate students taking up business course at De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines. In this paper, methodological triangulation is used in analyzing the needs of the students. Data were drawn from students' questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. The study revealed the reading skills needed by undergraduates of business. These are; knowing the internal and external features of expository text; recognizing the rhetorical patterns used in various paragraphs of an expository text. Another finding revealed that majority of the students agrees that they employed most of the reading skills. However, the "agree" assessment of the students simply suggests that there is still room for improvement. Moreover, the results show that majority of the students are under the satisfactory level. Hence, the result of the study implies that using variety of reading strategies is essential for students to comprehend English contexts. The findings can help towards developing more authentic academic reading materials, as well as guidelines for both faculty members and curriculum developers who are involved in curriculum development. Also, this study has considerable implications in the kind of syllabus that language learners need to be exposed into given their different specialization. Key words: Academic reading skills; Curriculum development; English language needs;Self-assessment; Needs analysis

Mediating role of Perceived Control in the association between Crowding and Wellbeing in Adults Living in Crowded Residents

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ABSTRACT

Crowding has often been investigated as an environmental stressor since it is predicted to have a significant negative influence on social relations and psychological health. Earlier studies on crowding, reported negative consequences towards physical and mental disease, crime, and deteriorated human functioning. The present study investigated the relationship between crowding, perceived control and subjective wellbeing among adults living in crowded residents. Data were collected from a sample of 295 adults living in crowded residents from Kozhikode District, Kerala, India, with the age group of 25-40 through simple random sampling. Residential crowding scale, subjective wellbeing and perceived control scale were used for the present study. For accurate validation of theses scales, the researcher performed confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The study found that crowding was negatively associated with subjective wellbeing and perceived control was positively associated subjective wellbeing. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was executed   in support of mediating effect of perceived control on crowding and subjective well being. The result showed that perceived control mediates the relation between crowing and subjective wellbeing. This paper also includes practical implication, limitations and future research directions.
Key words: crowding, perceived control, subjective wellbeing & structural equation modeling.

Me and My Emotion: The Affective States and the Proactive Coping Resources of the Students

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ABSTRACT

Emotion plays an important role to human life it brings an incredibly powerful force on human behavior. In all aspects of human endeavor, emotion had been studied and established prominent findings. This study wanted to prove how significant emotion is in our daily life especially with our coping resources. This study utilized descriptive-corelational research method using quantitative analysis to 180 Psychology students. PANAS-X by Watson and Clark and PCRI by Greenglass was used. The results showed Psychology students were both experiencing positive and negative affective responses but most of them were experiencing positive emotion that was recorded for the past week. Whereas, students used highly the Emotional Support and Instrumental Support Seeking and moderately used the Proactive coping and Avoidance coping. Age and year

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level were found to be important factor in the development of the Negative and positive emotion of the students. Furthermore, students who manifested General Positive emotion, Basic Positive emotion, Joviality, Self-Assurance, Attentiveness, Serenity, Surprises may develop or nurture Proactive coping, Reflective coping, Preventive coping , Instrumental Support coping, Emotional Support coping , Strategic Planning and Avoidance coping except for Sadness, Shyness and Fatigue which are negative emotions but are factors of proactive coping resources. Shyness is also a factor for Strategic Panning. Other negative emotions like General Negative emotion, Fear and Shyness impede the activation of the Reflective coping.

Keywords: Affective response, Proactive Coping Resources ,PANAS-X, Proactive Coping Resources Inventory (PCRI)process remains questionable. It is a question of how positive mood affects human potentials that enables the person adapt to the world. Insufficient consideration is given to the significant role of emotion to moral reasoning and behavior (Kim 2013). Since, the Psychology Department caters academic excellence it also purports to address psychological issues that affects students' academic performance because it is must be learned by the Psychology students to manage their emotion. Thus, this study aims to investigate the emotional state of the psychology students and how their affective states whether positive or negative states influences their proactive coping resources. Also the current study aims to validate the concept about affective states as explain by the Evolutionary Theory that emotion is a preprogram mechanism of human to adapt in his environment and how this directly influencing the proactive coping of the college students. This limits the measurement of personality and attitude of the respondents.

Accordingly, this research is guided by the following questions;
1. What is the profile of the respondents?
2. Which among the Affective states are being manifested by the respondents?
2.1General Dimension Scales (Positive Affect)
2.2General Dimension Scales (Negative Affect)
2.3 Basic Negative Emotion Scales
2.4 Basic Positive Emotion Scales
3. What are the proactive coping resources of the respondents?
3.1 Proactive Coping,
3.2 Reflective Coping
3.3 Strategic Planning
3.4 Preventive Coping
3.5 Instrumental Support Seeking
3.6 Emotional Support Seeking and
3.7 Avoidance Coping
4. Is there a significant relationship between the profile and the affective states of the respondents?
5. Is there a significant relationship between the profile and the proactive coping of the respondents?
6. Is there a significant relationship between affective states and the proactive coping resources of the respondents?improve one's self and environment. This comprises various aspects like resourcefulness, responsibility, values and vision.

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Yangguang Chen **GICICPLT1607061**	**Developing Pedagogical Awareness and Strategy in the UK Chinese Literacy Class** **Yangguang Chen** **Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom** **y.chen@gold.ac.uk** **ABSTRACT** **Expertise in Chinese is becoming increasingly desirable for young people in the UK to aid their participation in the global economy and the intercultural understanding. Since this new millennium, Mandarin Chinese has been introduced to the English secondary school curriculum in both independent and state sectors within the education system. Meanwhile, Chinese continues to be taught in weekend community schools. This means Chinese is either acquired as a heritage language or learnt as a foreign language. As the teaching of Chinese in UK schools continues to grow, there is an urgent need to gain a clearer understanding of the particular challenges involved in studying a language that differs in such fundamental ways from English, and to investigate pedagogies that will aid the learning process.** **Due to the nature of Chinese orthography, and amongst these challenges, none is greater than those posed by the Chinese literacy system. Teachers in both UK schools and community-run heritage-language Chinese classes have to make this complex linguistic system accessible to their students. This research study draws on classroom observations and teacher interviews in mainstream and community contexts in London. The innovative part of the study is that as well as identifying various issues involved in enabling UK school students with no background in Chinese to develop literacy skills in the language, it draws on a range of strategies being developed in community-run Chinese classes. The study will thus enhance theoretical understanding of both applied linguistic and socio-cultural aspects of Chinese as an additional or foreign language, an emerging field that is not well explored.** **Biography:DrYangguang Chen, Professor of Education from China, is currently working at Goldsmiths. Her research interest includes comparative education, curriculum studies, and bilingualism. Since 2000 she has focused her research on educational policy particularly with reference to issues of social inclusion and ethnic minority achievement. She has recently completed her Goldsmiths' research project – Developing Bilingual Pedagogies in the Chinese Language Class across Mainstream and Community Contexts. In 2014, she won a British Academy Research Grant for research entitled 'Foreign Languages as Cultural Capital: empowering UK students from disadvantaged backgrounds through the learning of Chinese'**
SagvanShivan **GICICPLT1607063**	**Ezidies condition amongpast centuries, and Daesh war against Ezidi minority in Northern of Iraq** **SagvanShivan** **Department of English and Literature, College of Arts , University of Duhok, Iraq**

Flipping, reconstructing, digitizing stories

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ABSTRACT

Flipping, reconstructing, digitizing stories:In this presentation the participants will have a chance to find out about an online extensive reading program used in a GEAP setting at tertiary level. The steps followed in this reading class to encourage reading and how student progress is tracked online will be shown. Activities designed to promote the love-of-reading as well as to trigger learner creativity by personalizing language and recycling vocabulary will be presented. The participants will also get the chance to see examples of reconstructed stories written by students reflecting their cultural settings along with apps/websites they have used to create such stories. The stories are great examples of how learners who are now growing up in a digital world can use new ways to tell old stories

Lexical Contradistinction and Vocabulary Acquisition in the Chinese EFL Classroom

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ABSTRACT

In recent years a number of studies on second language vocabulary acquisition have put to the test a popular learning and memory theory from psychology known as Interference Theory, which when applied to second language acquisition studies posits that vocabulary grouped and presented to students in semantic sets (e.g.- colors, foods, articles of clothing) is by degree more difficult to acquire than vocabulary grouped and presented in thematic sets (air travel, camping) or unrelated sets (randomly grouped vocabulary items). Three of the more prominent studies which support the basic premise of Interference Theory are referenced for this presentation. As a result of these studies we can see with relative clarity the negative potentials of vocabulary presented in semantic sets, and the well-reasoned theoretical elaboration of why this may be as expressed in Interference Theory. However, these papers offer little analytic consideration beyond indirect inference about what may be happening positively with regard to thematic sets, and no mention at all about the positive potentials of unrelated sets, which in one study inexplicably showed the best retention rates of all (Mirjalili, 2012). For this reason, I endeavor to expand on these studies by focusing more critically on positive as opposed to negative results. Instead of asking why semantic sets might hinder vocabulary acquisition, we ask, why might thematic sets or, even more curiously, unrelated sets support vocabulary acquisition? This fundamental question is explored through an analysis of vocabulary acquisition as it may occur through student reading and analysis of various texts (educational and literary/authentic) within which semantic, thematic and unrelated vocabulary sets are embedded.

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	keywords: TESOL, second language acquisition, vocabulary acquisition, interference theory, semantics, educational psychology
 Armand James A. Vallejo GICICPLT1607067	**Unveiling the Story of Bilingual Learners on Language Assessment: A Basis for Upgrading the Departmental Examination** **Armand James A. Vallejo** College of Arts and Sciences, Philippines kapitanaj@yahoo.com **ABSTRACT** This phenomenological study explored the sentiments of the college students towards departmental examination. Using purposive sampling, the researcher identified the key informants who have undergone the test. Data from participants were generated through a semi-structured interview as instrument. Results revealed that the students encountered difficulties in answering the departmental examination. On one hand, they elaborated that the departmental examination is difficult, the questions and the words being used are unfamiliar, and the topics are not discussed. There was a manifestation that the structure of departmental examination like the stem is difficult to comprehend such as it is situational and confusing. The test choices are related to one another and confusing. In addition to the difficulty of the examination, students stressed out that they had a difficulty in grammar like understanding. However, informants emphasized that the structure of the sentence is grammatically correct. On the other hand, they have apprehended that the effect of departmental examination in their lives were affecting their grades resulting to poor academic performance; thus, motivating them to strive hard in their academic endeavour. In connection to this phenomena, I have found out that the affective filter of Krashen (1988) evolves in this concept that emphasizes that the students' performance are affected by the teacher's behaviour. The school administrators should take actions on how to solve the problems that the students have encountered. Improving, strengthening and updating the test bank of the departmental examination and create committee in preparing the test are necessary. Key words: Bilingual learners, departmental examination, standardized test, language assessment.
Chen Xinjie GICICPLT1607053	**Exploring the Subjective Well-Being of Linguistically Gifted Secondary School Student in China** **Chen Xinjie** University of Macau, China xinjiechen96@gmail.com **ABSTRACT** This study applied the framework of broaden and build theory to examine the contributing factors on 265 participants' subjective well-being based on the broaden and build aspects. Participants of this study were linguistically gifted secondary school students from one of the first batch foreign schools approved by the Ministry of education of China, specialized in multilingual education from Guangzhou, China. Results of correlation indicated that Creativity, exploration-curiosity, absorption-curiosity, positive reframing in the broaden aspect were

	positively related to positive affect. Moreover, creativity, curiosity and positive reframing were found to be significantly related to some variables in the cognitive, physical, social, psychological resources. For example, creativity was positively related to academic achievement, pathway-hope, agency-hope, mindful attention from the cognitive building resources, exploration-curiosity and absorption-curiosity are both positively related to peers communication from social building resources, positive reframing is positively relative to optimism, but negatively related to depression, anxiety, stress in psychological building resources. In addition, variables in the broaden and build aspects were significantly related to participants' subjective well-being, reflected by satisfaction of life. Results of this study may indicate that individuals who exhibited positive affect may experience positive outcomes through the broaden mindset and resources building. Limited studies have focused on Chinese linguistically gifted secondary school students' subjective well-being. Most of the empirical studies were concerned about linguistically gifted students' language achievement and the factors contributed to improve their language proficiency. However, the subjective well-being is as crucial as academic performance in youth development. Thus, this study extends the literature by focusing on the subjective well-being of linguistically gifted secondary school students in mainland China.
Po-Hsien Bill Chou **GICICPLT1607068**	**News Translation as a Framing Process: A Case Study of the Liberty Times News Stories** **Po-Hsien Bill Chou** **Department of Applied Foreign Languages, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei, Taiwan** **billchou0418@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **News translation has been a growing area of research in translation studies. Most of its studies focused on translation skills and linguistic-pair analysis; however, few studies touched upon news translation process with journalism theory. The desk chief, the text assigner, the news translator, the editor and the readers all play decisive roles in the production of international news. Drawing upon framing theory, the study aims to systematically theorize the process of news translation from news production to readers' perception. A case study on English-Chinese news translation process in Taiwan's leading press agency, the Liberty Times, and its readers is conducted to explain how to demonstrate step by step the framing process of international news production. The preliminary results show that the process of news translation in a press agency can be divided into three stages: internal and external framing factors in the newsroom, issue-specific frames and generic frames in the news text, and readers' information processing effects. The conclusion can be drawn that the process of news translation is deeply influenced by the complicated journalistic environment and its target readers. Trying to set up a clear boundary between multi-source text and the target text is almost impossible.** **Keywords: news translation, translation process, framing theory**

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A Critical Review of Heidegger's Views on Language and Technology

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ABSTRACT
This paper is based on the study of the German Philosopher Martin Heidegger's views on language and technology. His views on language are taken in contrast to the popular and dominant view, which is driven by grammatical conception of language.

Heidegger suggests that grammatical explanation brings out merely a logical description of language. This, in turn, gives primacy only to the figurative and symbolic character of the language over the exclusive character of word-meanings as concepts. As a result, disciplines like Biology and Philosophical anthropology, Sociology and Psychopathology, Theology and Poetics are believed to have described and explained the comprehensive nature of the linguistic phenomena. (Heidegger, 2001, 191) Here, Heidegger argues as these disciplines still keep following the fixed or narrow view on the nature of language, and therefore the conception of the language in grammar and logic, philosophy of language and linguistics is still the same for over 2500 years, despite the fact that we have accumulated huge knowledge or information about the language in one way or the other.

Major argument put forth by Heidegger is that this popular approach is actually driven by metaphysical thinking and considers language as an object of calculation.

While extending this argument, this paper will attempt to demonstrate how the modern day technology, especially Artificial Intelligence, is the culmination of metaphysical calculative thinking, which sets the limits on human capacity to understand the reality and existence. We can say that these computing machines are essentially calculating machines, and not thinking machines, as Artificial Intelligence enthusiasts claim and aim. Furthermore, the major question is whether we can ever achieve meditative thinking humanoids, instead of calculative thinking ones.

The paper will reflect on ideas of Heidegger, Husserl, Wittgenstein, Dreyfus and many other contemporary thinkers on Linguistics, Psychology, Cognitive Science, Information Science and Artificial Intelligence.

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Psychological Impact of Menopause: Factors and coping Style

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ABSTRACT
Historical evidences showed that pressure ulcers have been known to exist since ancient times and probably for as long as man has been on earth. Old aged, in specific, thought to be at a greater risk of developing pressure sores due to the reduction of functional capacity of body systems including the integumentary system. Pressure ulcer reduces the individual's quality of life, and considered as a

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significant financial burden to the healthcare system. In geriatric hospital in the kingdom of Bahrain, the fast progression of pressure ulcer, after its onset, is found to be significant. This progression indicates lack of regular assessment of elderly patients' skin condition. This project aims to introduce pressure ulcer assessment tool (PAT) in geriatric hospital as a practice developmental approach. It is expected to promote and facilitate change through educating nurses about doing proper assessment in a sustainable manner. The strategy used to identify the training need is the observation. This idea comes from the perspective that health promotion and disease prevention are of great importance for elderly people, the fact that pressure ulcer is a preventable hospital-acquired condition, and the lack of such vital assessment tool in this area of nursing. Facilitators are trained to reinforce coping skills and help nurses by monitoring the process of change in the field. As the practice development is systematic in nature, McCormack and Manley (2005) practice model of training is adopted in order to implement the change through education. Objectives of the PAT educational program are designed based on Bloom's Taxonomy (1960) behavioural objectives. In order to maintain quality standards of health, a policy to use PAT is enrolled to ensure the nurses' professional conduct and accountability. The training program is evaluated carefully and regularly to help rolling the training cycle. The evaluation focus is on nurses acquired new skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

Listeners

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» 14th International Conference on Linguistics and Language Research (ICLLR), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore

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» 15th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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