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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

8th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT), 19-20 December 2016, Dubai

19-20 December 2016

Conference Venue

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<u>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</u>

Abdul Kayoom.V
Department of English, Pondicherry Central University, Government of India

Teaching Grammar Explicitly versus Teaching Grammar through Games

Hamid Roohbakhsh Far
Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur,
Tabaran Institute of Higher Education,
aticca.etemad@gmail.com

Hamid Roohbakhsh Far
GICICPLT1609051

ABSTRACT

Teaching grammar has long been a challenge to most teachers. Whereas some teachers look for ways to teach grammar implicitly through input, others emphasize on rule instruction explicitly. This study investigated the usefulness of each in the context of young learners. A total of 73 students from Year 4 (aged 10) took part in this study. They were selected from 2 different classes and divided into two groups. The control group was given explicit teaching of grammar while the experimental group was given implicit teaching of grammar. A pre-test was conducted in order to determine the initial grammar competence of the students. After 8-weeks treatment, an immediate post-test was given to both classes to evaluate their progress. The data analysis revealed an improvement of 4.86% increase for the experimental group who received grammar lessons implicitly. As for the control group, the class also indicates improvement of 2.91%. These results demonstrate that both types of grammar teaching give positive effect towards pupils' grammar competence. However, implicit teaching of grammar has greater outcome than explicit teaching. Therefore, teachers can make benefits of applying both methods in their teaching of grammar. The result of this study have some pedagogical implications.
Key words: Teaching Grammar, Explicit teaching, Implicit Teaching, Grammar Competency.

The Role Of Literature In Teaching English As A Second Language (Esl) In Nigeria

Adedokun, Adewole Olubunmi
(Chief Lecturer)
School of Languages, Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Nigeria
wolebunmi@gmail.com

Adedokun, Adewole Olubunmi
GICICPLT1609052

ABSTRACT

The article advocates for the use of literature in teaching English as a second language. It posits that the use of literary texts to work out language problems of students in English is gradually gaining momentum in schools and that literary texts provide scope to explore multi-dimensional use of language. The author first attempts some definitions of literature, exploring a number of benefits that literature offers mankind. He goes further to discuss the general models of teaching literature, that a thorough understanding of the models (cultural,

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language and personal growth) is very essential for ESL teachers to be able to draw inputs from literature to help their students attain mastery and competence in the use of their target language. Furthermore, the author presents the rationale behind the clamour for the inclusion of literature in teaching English as a Second Language. Citing Nigeria as an example, the role of English as the official language and language of education in Nigeria vis-a-vis students' deplorable achievement in English language examinations is presented, emphasizing the need for incorporation of literature in teaching English in schools to boost students' achievement in English especially in ESL learning situations. To be able to effectively employ literary materials in teaching English, the author argues that ESL teachers must possess generic and specific competences. Also, they must not be oblivious of the close link between language and literature. The ESL teachers need to develop their capacity in integrating literature into English lessons for them to functionally use activities like role play, presentation, debate and group discussion to introduce literary texts into English language class to elicit interest and responses in students. It is believed that this will stimulate students to use English effectively and as well boost their achievement in English examinations.

Key Words: English as a second language, Literature, Cultural conflict, cultural, language and personal growth models, generic and specific competencies

Ejiofor, Eugene Uchechukwu GICICPLT1609053

Reviewing the Igbo Orthography: A Tool for Hands-Free Writing, Teaching and Learning of the Language

Ejiofor, Eugene Uchechukwu
Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil Kano Nigeria

ABSTRACT
In agreement with the Turkish proverb that "no matter how far you have gone on the wrong road, turn back", this paper reviews the present use of diacritics in Igbo orthography under the framework of Kay Williamson's Functional Parameters of Good Orthography. The paper is of the view that the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography has not fared better in the writing, teaching and learning of the language. In other to revitalize the Igbo language as a way of resuscitating it from the threat of being endangered in the highly competitive and contemporary society under the watchful eyes of modern technological advancements, this paper calls for a review of the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography. It recommends for either the modification of the four letters with diacritic marks in the Igbo orthography - ị, ọ, ụ ṅ - or the replacement of the current use of Onwu 1961 Igbo orthography with the earlier proposed Onwu 1953 Igbo orthography.
Key Words: Igbo, orthography, Language teaching, Language learning

Safa

What is depression and anxiety?
Safa
Department of Humanities and social sciences

ABSTRACT
"Depression and anxiety" is not just a mood it's an illness which occurs when people face bad times in life and as a result they lose hope in themselves, their lives and in God. They either start blaming themselves for what has happened or

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GICLEAP1609067	they just blame God for putting them in such a situation. What we need to clear out first is that, if the problem that we're going through came from God as a test or did it occur due to our own faults.
Dr. Saima Ghazal **GICICPLT1609055**	**Risk literacy, Numeracy and Decision Making Skill in educated samples in Pakistan** **Dr Saima Ghazal** **Asst. Professor, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Pakistan** **Dr Edward T. Cokely** **Presidential Research Professor & Associate Professor of Psychology** **National Institute for Risk & Resilience, Department of Psychology, University of Oklahoma, USA** **Dr Rocio Garcia Retamero** **Professor, Department of experimental psychology, University of Granada, Spain** **Beenish Najam Goraya** **Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** **Numeracy helps people make more informed decisions. Even small differences in numeracy can confer considerable benefits across wide range of socioeconomic conditions. Here we assessed links between individual differences in numeracy, general cognitive abilities, and decision making skill in Pakistani college educated. Study also focuses on examining the levels of risk literacy and numeracy in Pakistani younger adults. For this data was collected from different faculties of Punjab university, Lahore (undergraduate students). Berlin Numeracy Test (Cokely, Ghazal, Garcia-Retamero, 2013), one of the world's most validated tool for assessing numeracy and risk literacy, along with decision making skill questionnaire were used. Predictive modeling revealed that BNT explained superior decision making better than any other individual ability assessment (e.g., intelligence v. impulsivity v. other numeracy tests); a finding that is consistent with previous research findings on relations between numeracy and general decision making skill. However, younger adults of Pakistan were found to have much lower levels of numeracy compared to samples from other countries, which suggests many residents may not be risk literate. Theoretical implications and potential applications of the study are discussed.**
Hafiz Ahmad Bilal **GICICPLT1609056**	**Honour Killing in Pakistan: Transitivity and Genre Analysis of Letters to the Editors** **Hafiz Ahmad Bilal** **Affiliation: Department of English, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** **The paper spotlights the schemes and tactics of persuasion and convincing in letters to the editors – a kind of newspaper genre in English newspapers of Pakistan. The present study draws on transitivity framework (Halliday & Matthissen 2004) and genre theory (Martin & Rose 2008) and investigates the**

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persuasive patterns of evaluative implication in the selected texts. The point of argument is to explore the patterns the writers adopt to bring out their value position and to influence the minds of prospective readers to give them a specific direction to observe and think about the issue, and in particular to develop a group with reference to newspapers' stance in the ideational development of text meanings. The data come from the two English dailies of Pakistan, the Dawn and The News on the burning issue of honour-killing in Pakistani society.

Key words: letters to editors, transitivity framework, genre analysis

Diphthongs of Pakistani English: an acoustic study

Hafiz Ahmad Bilal
Department of English, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The study presents acoustic analysis of diphthongs in Pakistani Punjabi English. The subjects were selected from among the Punjabi speakers who had an exposure of at least 10 years to English. The data was acquired from 30 participants, (15 males and 15 females). Isolated words were recorded using a 'career phrase'. Acoustic analysis of their recorded sounds was done with the help of PRAAT. Formant trajectories of the diphthongs were analysed. The analysis concluded that the number of diphthongs varies from those of RP. Moreover, it was found that two of the RP diphthongs were monothongized by the Pakistani speakers and a few were substituted with the other forms.

Key words: diphthongs, acoustic analysis, Praat

Students Interaction with collocations Using Bilingual and Monolingual Dictionaries: the Case of Jordanian EFL Learners

Shadi M. Shraah
Department of English, Saudi Arabia

Shadi M. Shraah
GICICPLT1609057

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to highlight how a group of Jordanian EFL learners interact with collocations using Oxford monolingual dictionary and Al-Mawrid bilingual dictionary. The sample of the study consisted of ten students majoring in Applied English in University of Jordan who volunteered to participate in this study. A multiple choice test was used to assess students' achievement while follow-up interviews were conducted with the students in order to explore students' preferences when it comes to dictionaries being used, the problems they encounter and the strategies they employ to face such problems. the findings of the study indicated that most students prefer using Oxford dictionary. In addition, two problems were identified when it comes to consulting the dictionary for collocational information, viz. different senses of the same lexeme as well as being unfamiliar with the collocations being tested. Other problems related to the design of the dictionary were identified, viz. the weight of the dictionary. Different strategies that students employ to face the problems they encounter were identified, including taking advantage of the contextual information and translating the sentance into Arabic. Further research concerning the effictivness of such stratigies in addition to other issues related to dictionary use is recommended.

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Hamid Roohbakhsh Far **GICICPLT1609058**	**English Language Program for Bachelor Students of Chemical Engineering** **Hamid Roohbakhsh Far** **Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur, Neyshabur, Iran;** roohbakhshfar@gmail.com **Mahsa Ghaderpour** **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia;** ghaderpur.mahsa@gmail.com **Atika Etemadzadeh** **Tabaran Institute of Higher Education, Mashhad, Iran;** aticca.etemad@gmail.com **ABSTRACT** Seemingly, written communication in English is a challenge for students whom English is not their first language. While English has an important role in the field of science and technology, there seems to be little information found in reports regarding the chemical engineering students' needs in learning English. The focus of this research is first on identifying the main problems faced by second year chemical engineering students when learning in English and then to design a syllabus for overcoming them. A total of 15 second year chemical engineering students and two lecturers from the Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Natural Resources engineering were involved in the study. The data needed for the research were collected via questionnaires and interview sessions. The questionnaires used contained five questions and the interview sessions consisted of 8 questions. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive. The overall findings indicate that the second year chemical engineering students mentioned writing reports/reviews/article as the most challenging activity. Based on the needs analysis, a well-constructed syllabus was designed for the students believing that this syllabus will help them in coping with English. Keywords: Needs analysis, syllabus, chemical engineering students, writing in English
 Liqaa Habeb Aboud **GICICPLT1609059**	**The Correlation between Large Classes and EFL College Students' Academic Performance** **Liqaa Habeb Aboud** **Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Diyala, Iraq** **ABSTRACT** Large classes are a problem that faces specifically educational institutions which provide a high quality type of education to its students. According to this study, the term large class applies usually to classes with more than 60 students. This study shed the light on the correlation between class size and students' academic performance as one of the contemporary problems that need to be under investigation. It aims at determining the correlation between large class size and academic performance of students, and determining the highly percentages

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	problems determined by students in relation to large classes. The population of this study is university students, and the sample consists of eighty students as a main sample and other twenty students for the pilot administration. The researchers construct scaled questionnaire to measure large class size problematic areas to correlate it with students' final rates that are dependent by the researchers as their academic performance. Person correlation coefficient was used to find this relation. In the light of the results obtained, recommendations which are concerned with teachers and students are put forward. Keywords: large classes, academic performance
Khansaa Hassan **GICICPLT1609060**	**The Correlation between Large Classes and EFL College Students' Academic Performance** **Khansaa Hassan** **Department of English/Imam Al-Kadhim University Collegee, Iraq** **ABSTRACT** **Large classes are a problem that faces specifically educational institutions which provide a high quality type of education to its students. According to this study, the term large class applies usually to classes with more than 60 students. This study shed the light on the correlation between class size and students' academic performance as one of the contemporary problems that need to be under investigation. It aims at determining the correlation between large class size and academic performance of students, and determining the highly percentages problems in relation to large classes. The population of this study is university students, and the sample consists of eighty students as a main sample and other twenty students for the pilot administration. The researchers construct scaled questionnaire to measure large class size problematic areas to correlate it with students' final rates that are dependent by the researchers as their academic performance. In the light of the results obtained, recommendations which are concerned with teachers and students are put forward.** **Keywords: large classes, academic performance**
Fatima Rahim **GICICPLT1609061**	**The Effectiveness of Using YouTube Video on EFL Iraqi College Students' Performance in Grammar at Missan University** **Assist .Prof .Dr. Fatima Rahim Almoswai** **College of Basic Education /University of Missan/Iraq** **F.iq777@yahoo.com** **ABSTRACT** **YouTube is a social media platform that was launched in 2005 that allows billions of individuals to discover, watch and share original user created videos . It is important to understand how YouTube is being used as video is a powerful educational and motivational tool that is being used in EFL classroom . The power of YouTube has as an educational tool depends on how it is integrated into classroom learning (Duffy, 2007:6).** **This study aims at identifying and classifying the effectiveness of using YouTube Video on EFL Iraqi college students' Performance in Grammar at Missan University in Missan. The study is restricted to students (males and females) of the third year EFL Iraqi College students during the academic year 2014-2015.**

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In order to achieve the aims of the study, a questionnaire for students and a grammar test have been constructed to be the main instruments used .

The result reveals that the mean ranks of the experimental group is 28.56 and the mean ranks of the control group is 16.23 at 0.05 level of significance and under 29 degree of freedom.

This result also shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the pre and post administration of the questionnaire and in favour of the post administration of the questionnaire .

The results of the research therefore imply that using YouTube for watching English video clips can be a helpful tool for developing English skills. However, its usage can be useful not only for adolescents, but also for learners who do not have enough time to attend language courses or who would like to expose themselves to English language surroundings. English grammar videos have never been within easy reach to learners of English as they are nowadays. it is recommended that YouTube should be considered as an effective instructional tool for enhancing grammar learning of EFL college students and as an important teaching resource in classrooms.

A Contrastive Analysis of Lexical Cohesion Devices between English and Arabic Advertisements

Atyaf Hasan Ibrahim
Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Diyala, Iraq

Atyaf Hasan Ibrahim
GICICPLT1609062

ABSTRACT
Language is used by people in everyday life situations. They use it to convey their thoughts to each other about different aspects of life. Advertising as one of the methods used by humans to convey messages uses language. It uses it in a way that can be affective and sensible to the readers and the audiences. In doing so, it must be lexically cohesive. To achieve this cohesion, there are a number of cohesive devices that can be used to link the ideas of the advertisement together in order to get the intended meaning. The term lexical cohesion may be referred to as "lexicalization " highlighting the functions and roles of using the lexical devises in designing and product advertisement such as the use of "repetition , synonymy, general words, super- ordinate and collocation". In this study, the researcher attempts to focus on the lexical cohesion of the English and Arabic advertisements conducted by the use of those lexical cohesive devices. Besides finding out the similarities and differences between the two languages concerning their use of the lexical cohesive devices in advertisements. The researcher took samples of English and Arabic advertisements for the analysis. For the variety of samples, they were taken from magazines, journals and the internet. The model adopted for the analysis is Halliday and Hassan's.

Dr. Bushra Saadoon Al – Noori
GICICPLT1609064

Teaching english as a foreign language in iraq

Dr. Bushra Saadoon Al – Noori,
Assistant Professor
College of Education Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences/ English Department/ Baghdad University
alnooribushra@yahoo.com

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Dr. Bushra Ni'ma Rashid
Assistant Professor
College of Education Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences/ English Department/
Baghdad University
Bosh1969bosh@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT
Baghdad University is located in Baghdad; the Capital of Iraq, consists of many colleges via Sciences and Humanities , for example: College of languages, College of Arts, College of Education for Women and College of Education /Ibn Rushd and others. Each one of these Colleges consists of various departments. Our department is the English Department for four academic years. In the First year, we have four sections of more than fifty students each. Our students are boys and girls and all of them are going to be English Language Teachers because all these four academic years will make them qualified to be so. The government helps them to find jobs immediately after graduation. In these four years, our students spend 45 days in schools as a student - teacher and the staff members are visiting those two or three times to evaluate them in relation to the method of teaching and daily plan. Staff members will evaluate the way of treating the pupils in the secondary school, their way of teaching, their confidence inside the classrooms and many other points.
Key words: teaching English, foreign language, using game, teaching grammar, Effective Grammar Presentation.

A Pragmatic Study of Gratitude Strategies among Iraqi EFL University Learners

Zainab Saad Mohammed
Assist. Inst.
University of Diyala/ College of Education for Human Siences
Zainab.saad81@gmail.com

Zainab Saad Mohammed GICICPLT1609065

ABSTRACT
The daily communication among college students requires a number of expressions to show gratitude especially when favors are done. This study aims to show the most widely used expressions or strategies of gratitude among Iraqi learns. The data were cumulated from 40 undergraduate students/university of Diyala/College of education for human sciences. They were put in situations to see how they express their gratitude. The researcher takes into consideration the social status and size of impositions. The results illustrate that Iraqi EFL university learners tend to use the short expression of 'thank you' and 'thanks' much more than any other expression and they use other expressions only when they are in dialogue with someone of a higher status or when they try to thank somebody who do them many favors not only one.
Key words: speech act, gratitude, thanking

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The Potential Problems Of Pre-Service Efl Teachers During Their School Experience

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali MERÇ
Anadolu University, TURKEY
amerc@anadolu.edu.tr

Ali Merç
GICICPLT1609068

ABSTRACT
In an earlier study (Merç, 2004), pre-service EFL teachers' self-reported problems related to their teaching experiences had been identified based on their weekly written reflections on each of their teaching experiences. The qualitative findings of that study were transformed into an inventory by the author to once again identify the teaching problems of teacher candidates. As a part of the full project, this study aims to find out the self-reported potential problems of Turkish pre-service EFL teachers. The questionnaire was given to eleven teacher candidates who are at the start of their school experience as pre-service teachers in two secondary schools in Eskişehir, Turkey. The participant teacher candidates were asked to indicate what kind of problems they expected to be experiencing throughout their school experience. They were also introduced to an 'individual reflection protocol' (Hole & McEntee, 1993) and write daily reflection reports on their teaching experiences. The preliminary findings obtained from the inventory and the reflection reports will be presented. The results will also be compared to the findings obtained earlier in order to document the possible similarities and/or differences. These preliminary results will be discussed along current literature on problems of EFL teachers, pre-service teacher education, and importance of experience in teaching. Some recommendations for both pre- and in-service teachers and certain implications for teacher education programs and researchers in the field will also be provided.
Key Words: pre-service teachers, teacher training, school experience, EFL teachers

Ozgur YILDIRIM
GICICPLT1609069

Adjustment Problems Experienced by Turkish Students Studying in a Dual Diploma ELT Program in the U.S.A.

Ozgur YILDIRIM
Anadolu University, Eskisehir, TURKEY
oyildirim@anadolu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to investigate adjustment problems experienced by 43 Turkish dual diploma students studying in an ELT (English Language Teaching) program established between a Turkish and an American university. The data of the study were collected through a 35-item questionnaire designed by the researcher. Besides from providing an overall score which indicates the level of adjustment problems experienced by the students, the questionnaire also gives information about the types of problems with its four subscales: academic culture/education, English, orientation/preparedness, and personal/social/global. The data of the study were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, correlation coefficients and multiple regression analysis. The results of the study indicated that the participants of the study experience moderate level of adjustment problems, and academic culture differences and English proficiency are the most

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important factors affecting their adjustment process. Suggestions for current and future dual diploma program designers, administrators, professors, and students are discussed in the light of the findings of the study.

Keywords: dual diploma program, adjustment, English proficiency

**Bengi Sonyel
GICICPLT1609071**

Gaming for the purpose of education: A review of publications in selected journals from 2010-2015

Asst.Prof.Dr. Bengi Sonyel
bengi.sonyel@emu.edu.tr

Dr. Mohammad K.S. Maaitah
mohammad.maaitah87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to review the publications from 2010 onwards that best qualify to be the highlight on the game based learning. It is observed that there is a lot of theoretical evidence in support of gaming as the future of education but there is not so much empirical support. So here the research tries to discuss and reviews empirical research articles regarding game based learning from 2010 to 2015. The articles selected here are primarily on the basis of expert reviews on their effectiveness in discussing the trends clearly. The technique that was primarily used was qualitative content analysis. By that method researchers tried to highlight and analyse the research purposes and models, implementation and design, theoretical backgrounds and focus of the reviewed articles. The research was classified into 3 theoretical basis: Cognitivism, Social Perspective and Constructivism. It is seen that cognitivism and constructivism are the major driving forces used by the researchers in most of the papers while social and cultural factors are starting to strengthen up in recent years as the gaming is evolving day by day. The study showed that most of the digital games are there to promote scientific knowledge and increase concepts about a certain topic, while less than one third are used to increase the students' problem solving skills. In most of the studies it was explained that socio/cultural perspective in gaming must be promoted in order for students to relate and develop better cognitive and problem solving skills.

Keywords: Game based learning, Future education, Learning, Digital games

**Dr. Mohammad Khaleel Sallam Maaitah
GICICPLT1609071**

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from 2010 to 2015. The articles selected here are primarily on the basis of expert reviews on their effectiveness in discussing the trends clearly. The technique that was primarily used was qualitative content analysis. By that method researchers tried to highlight and analyse the research purposes and models, implementation and design, theoretical backgrounds and focus of the reviewed articles. The research was classified into 3 theoretical basis: Cognitivism, Social Perspective and Constructivism. It is seen that cognitivism and constructivism are the major driving forces used by the researchers in most of the papers while social and cultural factors are starting to strengthen up in recent years as the gaming is evolving day by day. The study showed that most of the digital games are there to promote scientific knowledge and increase concepts about a certain topic, while less than one third are used to increase the students' problem solving skills. In most of the studies it was explained that socio/cultural perspective in gaming must be promoted in order for students to relate and develop better cognitive and problem solving skills.

Keywords: Game based learning, Future education, Learning, Digital games

Investigating Teachers Attitudes towards Using Visual Aids in Developing Vocabulary

Hayfa kadhim mohummed
University of Misan Basic Education College/Iraq
Syf_2004@yahoo.com

Inas kamal yaseen
University of Misan Basic Education College/Iraq
Rarevioet2007@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT
Vocabulary is one of the key elements in learning English as a foreign language , particularly at low level of communicating meanings.

This study aims to identify and classify teachers attitudes towards Using visual Aids on developing vocabulary. The study is restricted to The teachers (females) of the primary schools in Missan during the academic year 2015-2016.

The sample of this study includes 35 teachers fourth and fifth year teachers 'primary schools of the English language in Misan Governorate.

In order to collect the necessary data. A questionnaire, has been constructed to be the main instrument used .According to the findings of this study, the researcher considered the weighted mean   50% and 70% as an item that gain low positive attitude from teachers. Consequently, Three items were gain high attitude from teachers.

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Inas Kamal Yaseen **GICICPLT1609073**	**Investigating Teachers Attitudes towards Using Visual Aids in Developing Vocabulary** **Hayfa kadhim mohummed** **University of Misan Basic Education College/Iraq** **Syf_2004@yahoo.com** **Inas kamal yaseen** **University of Misan Basic Education College/Iraq** **Rarevioet2007@yahoo.com** **ABSTRACT** **Vocabulary is one of the key elements in learning English as a foreign language , particularly at low level of communicating meanings.** **This study aims to identify and classify teachers attitudes towards Using visual Aids on developing vocabulary. The study is restricted to The teachers (females) of the primary schools in Missan during the academic year 2015-2016.** **The sample of this study includes 35 teachers fourth and fifth year teachers 'primary schools of the English language in Misan Governorate.** **In order to collect the necessary data. A questionnaire, has been constructed to be the main instrument used .According to the findings of this study, the researcher considered the weighted mean 50% and 70% as an item that gain low positive attitude from teachers. Consequently, Three items were gain high attitude from teachers.**
Melasurej C. Francisco **GICICPLT1609074**	**Self-Efficacy and Self-Worth of Elderly in Geriatric Institutions** **Melasurej C. Francisco** **De La Salle University – Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines** **ABSTRACT** **Old age is a record of one's own life, this is the crucial phase for most. However, there are individuals who believe that old people retain self-efficacy and self-worth throughout their existence. Geriatric institutions focus on health of elderly, in which they have been supported with medicines and therapies by clinician thus, indicating that these may suffice physical, emotional, and mental health of the elderly. This study focuses on (1) Describing the level or degree of self-efficacy; (2) Recognizing the extent of self-worth; (3) Determining the significant relationship between self-efficacy and self-worth. It is a mixed method design. A combination of correlational research and in depth interview. Purposive sampling technique was used to select participants, considering that this assay focused on elderly in geriatric institutions, it follows that respondents and participants are at least sixty years of age and must be living inside the institution. 121 senior citizens took part in this study. Scores from both General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) showed varying levels of self-efficacy and self-worth. SE had $\mu=28.099$, $\sigma=6.6262$, $\sigma^2=43.9067$ while, SW had $\mu=14.9669$, $\sigma=5.3789$, $\sigma^2 28.9322$ which denotes that robt (121)=0.3164 is higher than rcrit which is 0.150. Although this exhibits positive moderate correlation between SE and SW, relationship between variables is weak. Likewise, the pvalue (pvalue=0.000406) is**

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	lower than the significance level alpha=0.01, thus, rejecting the null hypothesis, and accepting the alternative hypothesis. Keywords— Elderly, Geriatric, Self-Efficacy, Self-Worth
Hana Nedjah **GICICPLT1609076**	**ICT in The Language Classroom: Exploring Teachers' Pedagogical Beliefs and Classroom Practices.** **Hana Nedjah** **Department of English, Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba, Algeria** **hana.nedjah@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **Technology integration in foreign language teaching has been the focus of attention of numerous educational researchers over the past few years. Education, especially foreign language teaching has to renew itself and adopt new ways to be compatible with the globalized world and keep up with the modernized communities in this current information age. Although teachers recognize the importance of integrating information communication technologies (ICT) into their teaching, not all of them are adopting them as much as expected. This study examines the relationship between instructors' pedagogical beliefs and actual teaching practices with respect to technology use and integration into the foreign language classroom. It seeks to identify the extent to which teachers' stated beliefs about the importance of ICT in language teaching correspond with what they do in the classroom. A questionnaire was administered to 20 teachers of the English Language department-University of Annaba to explore the pedagogical beliefs among the teachers, and the same questionnaire was formulated in a manner that enables students to measure teachers' actual classroom practices of such beliefs. The results demonstrate that there is a significant divergence between teachers' beliefs and their actual classroom practices.** **Key words: ICT, language teaching, beliefs, technology, divergence.**
Ercan Yilmaz **GICICPLT1609077**	**Contributions of Candıdate Teachers' Thinking Styles to Enterpreneurship Dispositions** **Associate Professor Ercan YILMAZ** **N.E. University, Education Faculty,** **Department of Educational Sciences** **Meram /KONYA** **ABSTRACT** **The main purpose of the research was to determine the contributions of the candıdate teachers' thinking styles to Enterpreneurship, Dispositions dispositions. Hence, it is aimed to determine whether thinking styles are related to Enterpreneurship dispositions and thinking styles measure Enterpreneurship dispositions or not. The research was designed in relational survey pattern. The research was carried out with 357 candıdate teachers, including 172 males and 185 females. The findings of the research were obtained through Enterpreneurship Inventory and Thinking Styles Inventory. In the analysis of the findings, arithmetic average, standard deviations, and the correlations between**

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variables were calculated. Afterwards, regression analyses were conducted to deter¬mine the candıdate teachers' Enterpreneurship dispositions to thinking styles. A significant relationship was found between the teachers' Enterpreneurship dispositions and thinking styles. It was demonstrated that Enterpreneurship dispositions were measured by thinking styles.

Key Words: Thinking Styles, Enterpreneurship, candıdate teachers

Lau Yoke Lian
YRSICPLT1609051

A Preview on Aphasia Research in Malaysia and Indonesia

LAU YOKE LIAN
TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, CHINA
liuyulin15@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

ABSTRACT

The current aphasia research situation in Malaysia probably can be divided into two areas. One is carried out by the research personnel of medical units, while the other is carried out by the university lecturers with linguistic background. The researches made by both parties are different in research methods and research focuses. The aphasia researches of medical units are carried out with the research on stroke patients together in most cases. The aphasia is only regarded as one of symptoms of stroke patients. They tend to research aphasia in secondary form and side form. While the university lecturers with linguistic background remove reasons for aphasia and focus on aphasia itself directly instead of discussing about reasons for stroke of aphasia patient. These researches belong to positive researches on aphasia. Malaysia has various researcher from different background on aphasia. The researcher has found a lot of relevant data on this area. Meanwhile, many students from the liberal art and science have engaged in research in this area, and some of them are undergraduate students, graduate students and doctoral students. There are more doctoral students graduating from foreign universities and majoring in local neurolinguistics aphasia than those graduating from local universities. There are many doctoral students respectively graduating from London, New Zealand and other places. The aphasia patients receiving researches are those who speak Malay, Arabic, Hindi language and Minangkabau respectively. However, it is really surprising that there is no document for research on Chinese aphasia patients. Although there are some Chinese students researching in this area, there is not any Chinese research object. For this, the researcher guesses the following reason. It is probably that the researcher, although Chinese, fails to speak or understand Malaysian Chinese or is unable to find the suitable Chinese aphasia patient, which have resulted the absence of Chinese aphasia patients.

Key words: Malaysia, aphasia, research status, stroke

Gökçe Ergin
YRSICPLT1609052

An Evaluation Of Childhood Trauma And Perceived Parenting Style Among Justice-Involved Youth: The Case Study In Maltepe Child And Youth Closed-Prison

Ergin, Gökçe
M.A., Clinical Psychology

ABSTRACT

Childhood trauma, which is also labeled as complex trauma, includes various types of trauma and refers to being exposed to interpersonal and multiple

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traumatic events. It has been documented that traumatic stress among children and youth is associated with increased risk of involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This study included five types of childhood trauma which are physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional, and physical neglect.

Additionally, there exists a variety of criminological theories that attempt to explain the effects that the family has on delinquent and criminal behavior. Researchers using Baumrind's conceptualization of parenting styles have demonstrated that the type of parenting had a crucial influence of a variety of child behavior outcomes. Many researchers believed that different parental styles and practices were best understood on the basis of two underlying dimensions; parental acceptance/ involvement and strict control/supervision and four types of parenting styles; authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved.

The main objective of the current thesis was to evaluate childhood trauma – abuse and neglect and perceived parenting style- authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved among juvenile delinquents. Sample of the current study consisted of 64 justice-involved boys from in Maltepe Child and Youth Closed-Prison. The scales used in data collection were Childhood Trauma and Child Rearing Styles Questionnaires.

The results showed that the mean score of childhood trauma among justice-involved youth was prevalent. Emotional neglect was respectively higher than psychical neglect, emotional abuse physical abuse and sexual abuse among delinquents. Importantly, 51.5% of all participants reported that they had childhood trauma. In detail, 50% of all participants reported physical neglect; 50% of all participants reported physical abuse; 39% of all participants reported emotional abuse; 26,5% of all participants reported emotional neglect and lastly 15,6 of all participants reported sexual abuse in their childhood.

The produced four parenting styles (authoritative, permissive, authoritarian and uninvolved) were determined by crossing of the two dimensions (acceptance/involvement and strict control/supervision). The study established that the majority 20 (31.3%) of the respondents had authoritarian parenting styles, 17 (26.6%) had permissive parenting styles, 16 (25%) had authoritative parenting styles and the rest of the distribution 11 (17.2%) had uninvolved parenting styles. Additionally, total trauma scores of children were compared on perceived parenting styles and found statistically significant. Juvenile offenders having authoritarian parenting styles reported more trauma (M=52.25) than respectively, authoritative (M=39), uninvolved (38.90) and permissive (M=33.76) parenting styles.

Furthermore, acceptance/involvement dimension is found significantly reverse associated with childhood trauma. The results of the study showed delinquents who perceive their mother as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical neglect and physical abuse. Additionally, delinquents who perceive their father as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional and physical neglect.

This thesis aimed to make its own contribution to the literature and in order to suggest applicable family-based preventions programs for justice-involved youth by scrutinizing the association between perceived parenting styles and childhood traumas on juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Gender Bias, Teacher,

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	Recognition, Teachers' Sense of Efficacy, Attachment Style
 Demet Yilmaz **GICICPLT1609080**	**Analysis of Learning Strategies and Learning Styles With Regard to Several Variables** **Demet Yilmaz** **Fatih Sultan Mehmet Primary School, Konya / Turkey** **ABSTRACT**

Demet Yilmaz
Fatih Sultan Mehmet Primary School, Konya / Turkey

ABSTRACT

The present study is about learning styles and strategies of primary school children with regard to different variables. İt is conducted with primary school children at the 6th,7th and 8th grades. The selection was conducted using relational survey method. 299 children attending 6th,7th and 8th grades participated in the present study.Data was collected using learning strategies inventory developed by Tay and learning styles inventory developed Kolb. İn the analysis of the data, mean, standard deviation, t-test and Pearson Moments Multiplication correlation technical were used. The findings of the present study are as follows: The learning strategies employed by the primary school secondary level differ in regard to learning styles with respect to attention, short term memory storage, snaring sense, retrieval strategies significantly however no significant difference are present with regard to motivation and implementing cognition strategies. According to t-test, arming to differentiate the groups with significant changes, attention, short term memory, sense strategies, are employed more by the students who differentiate among learning styles compared to those who are acquiring. Retrieval strategy is however used more by the students who differentiate learning styles compared to those who change this strategy. The relation between learning styles and strategies used by the students has been tested Pearson Moments Multiplication correlation test and analyzing the results a significant relation ship with a negative direction has been found between all the learning strategies used by the students and reflective observation learning styles levels. It can be said that the students who use reflective observation style while learning do not use learning styles very much. A negative significant relation is observed between students concrete living burning strategies and use of motivation strategies. A positive significant relation ship exists between students attention, short term memory storage, sensing, retrieval strategy levels and abstract conceptualization learning style usage levels. There is a positive significant and active life learning style usage levels. There was a significant relation between the students grade variable and learning styles used. This difference was observed in attention, storage in short term memory, sensing, retrieval, motivation and implementing cognition strategies. In the t-test, conducted to understanding the cause of this difference, 6th, graders employed all strategies significantly more than the 7 th and 8 th graders. According to gender variable, the importance of learning strategy use levels has been determined using t test. On analyzing the results female students employ attention, retrieval, motivation strategies significantly more than their male counter parts. Storage in short term memory, sensing and in regard to the gender variable. The importance level of the variable whether the students study on their own rooms or in the other rooms of their houses was made using t test and when the results were analyzed it was seen that the students who study in their own rooms employ attention, storage in the short term memory and motivational learning strategies more often than those who study in other rooms.

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	Keywords: Learning, learning strategies, learning styles.

Prosody instruction for interpreter trainees: does methodology make a difference? An experimental study

Mahmood Yenkimaleki,
Leiden University, The Netherlands

Vincent J. van Heuven,
University of Pannonia, Hungary

Mahmood Yenkimaleki
GICICPLT1609081

ABSTRACT
This study investigates the effect of explicit vs. implicit method of prosody teaching on the quality of consecutive interpretation by Farsi-English interpreter trainees. Three groups of student interpreters were formed. All were native speakers of Farsi who studied English translation and interpreting at the BA level at the University of Applied Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Participants were assigned to groups at random, but with equal division between genders (6 female and 6 male students in each group). No significant differences in English language skills (TOEFL scores) could be established between the groups. Participants took a pretest of consecutive interpretation before starting the program. The control group listened to authentic audio tracks and did the exercises in consecutive interpretation. The first experimental group received explicit instruction of English prosody and did the exercises based on the theoretical explanation which was provided by their Iranian instructor. The second experimental group received implicit instruction of English prosody through the use of recasts. The total instruction time was the same for all the groups, i.e. 10 hours. Students then took a posttest in consecutive interpretation. The results showed that explicit teaching of prosody had significantly positive effect on the overall quality of interpretation for interpreter trainees compared with that of implicit method of prosody instruction. These results have pedagogical implications for curriculum designers, interpreting programs in training future interpreters, material producers and all who are involved in language study and pedagogy.
Key words: Consecutive interpretation, explicit teaching, implicit teaching, prosody instruction.

Complete Or Limited Knowledge Of Geometry: This Is The Matter

Sümeyra AKKAYA,
Department of Primary Education, Faculty of Education, Inonu University
TURKEY
feridun.merter@inonu.edu.tr

Feridun MERTER
Department of Primary Education, Faculty of Education, Inonu University
TURKEY
sumeyra.akkaya@inonu.edu.tr

Sümeyra Akkaya
GICICPLT1609082

ABSTRACT
In this article, we adopted qualitative research methods to describe, conceptualize and try to explain the primary teacher candidates' knowledge of basic geometry involves two- and three-dimensional shapes. The participants

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	were selected homogeneously on the basis of two basic criteria formulated by research team to address the intellectual and theoretical contributions of the study in-depth. These were: (1) To take successfully Basic Mathematics I-II lessons, and (2) Not to take Teaching Mathematics I-II lessons as primary teacher candidates. The data was collected from participants who have experienced the phenomenon under investigation through a semi-structured interview form including open-ended questions. The collected data was analyzed using the techniques and procedures of phenomenological approach and the software package MAXQDA Plus 12.
Fereshte Rahimi **GICICPLT1609083**	**The Effect of Reflectivity/Impulsivity on LREs** **Fereshte Rahimi** **Department of English Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran** **rahimi1420@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** 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. **Key words: learning styles, reflectivity, impulsivity, LREs**
Jameel Ahmed Al Ghaberi **GICICPLT1609084**	**Post-9/11 Anglophone Arab Fiction: A Dialogue Between The West And The Arab World** **Jameel Ahmed Al-Ghaberi** **Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of English,** **Thamar University, Yemen** **ABSTRACT** This paper is a study of three novels written by Arab American writers in an attempt to analyze how such writers portray the life of Arab Americans in a post-9/11 America. The paper shows how Arab Americans dealt with the consequences of 9/11, and it reflects several aspects that characterize Arab American writing as a diasporic narrative. The paper also investigates the role of Anglophone Arab fiction in paving the way for more intercultural understanding

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and attempting to de-orientalize the Arab. Some writers often try to negotiate with the American culture in order to arrive at an identity that incorporates multiple elements from both the culture of origin and the host culture. Hybrid and cosmopolitan in their approach, such writers also attempt to be cultural mediators, and they show much concern about subverting the normative judgment and stereotypical image that has fixed the Arab American. Works of fiction produced by Anglophone Arab writers, such as Laila Halaby's Once in a Promised Land, Rabih Alameddine's The Hakawati, and Alia Yunis' The Night Counter represented how Arab Americans faced difficulties after 9/11 in terms of identity construction, cultural identification, and the conflicting sense of belonging and non-belonging. These works genuinely depict the life of Arab Americans and give a better understanding of who Arabs are. They also interlink both the Arab culture and American culture, celebrating both cultural identities.
Key Words: Anglophone, Diaspora, Hybridity, Identity, Displacement

Smart phone addiction levels of parents who have children with special needs: how physically active are these children?

Yalın Aygün
GICICPLT1609082

Yalın AYGÜN,
Department of Sport Science, Physical Education and Sport School
TURKEY
yalin.aygun@inonu.edu.tr

Mehmet ILKIM,
Department of Sport Science, Physical Education and Sport School
TURKEY
mehmet.ilkim@inonu.edu.tr

Cemal GÜNDOĞDU
Department of Sport Science, Physical Education and Sport School
TURKEY
cemal.gundogdu@inonu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT
In writing up our study, we adopted descriptive research principles in order to gain insight into smartphone addiction levels of the parents who have children with special needs based on a set of variables such as parent gender, parents watching their children participation in physical activity and duration of children participation in physical activity daily. The participants were parents who have children with special needs in Malatya, Turkey. We used "personal information form" developed by research team, in accordance with subject matter experts (2016) and "Turkish Version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale" adapted by Demirci and friends (2014) as data collection tools. The collected data was analyzed using the techniques and procedures of screening model and software package SPSS 17.0.

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**Adeel Nazir Ahmad
GICICPLT1609085**

An Innovative Method of Teaching the Art of Communication to Healthcare Professionals

**Dr Adeel Nazir Ahmad
Department of Family Medicine, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia**
adeelnahmad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Communication is an essential tool for all healthcare professionals. It was realized that poor communication among healthcare professionals and patients leads to frustration, anxiety with low satisfaction scores and poor outcomes for all. Communication skills are usually taught as lectures and PowerPoint presentations with no immediate result suggesting any improvement in the actual communication among healthcare professionals.

In view of this, an innovative and interactive method was devised to teach effective communication while achieving instant benefit reflected by actual improvement in communication skills of the Healthcare Professionals. These included medical interns, residents and nurses. Teams were formed and each team tasked with verbally communicating an image they were shown. One member from the team would draw the image shown to their team members by verbally communicating it. Images were random designs including shapes and lines interconnected to each other. Strict policy was enforced to use verbal communication only and no hand or eye gestures could be used. This was to avoid any non verbal cues hence keeping the focus on verbal communication. Teams learnt from each others weaknesses in communication as well as identifying their own shortcomings due to open discussion following each session. The result was improved awareness of individual and team based communication reflected by gradually improved performance in subsequent communication skills drawing exercises. Teaching in an interactive and innovative method involving all healthcare professionals improved teamwork and patient satisfaction resulting from effective communication.

**Huda Ali Alqahtani
GICICPLT1609087**

Making Friends: Interpersonal And Intercultural Communication Experiences Of Female Saudi Students Studying In Britain

**Huda Ali Alqahtani
Department of Psychology, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, United Knigdom**

ABSTRACT
1.BACKGROUND
Saudi women have acquired a unique position in contrast to women elsewhere both in the Arab and Western worlds. This is due to the intricate mixture of religious, tribal and cultural principles which make up the Saudi society.

As of recent years, Saudi Arabia has come very far in terms of outward student mobility at a university level. This means that more and more Saudi Universities are sending female students to study abroad.

As the Saudi female students adapt to their new surroundings they can establish new friendships as a result of direct interactions with host nationals.

Previous research have reported loneliness among international students, difficulties making friends with locals and the advantages of having local friends

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(e.g., Smith & Khawaja, 2011; Zang & Goodson, 2011). However, female Saudi students are not a well-studied in the literature; which makes this population an interesting target of research for this study.

2. RESEARCH AIMS

The aim of this research is to investigate the experiences of Saudi women during their time in the UK as international students.

This small-scale study was carried out at the initial stages of the research and the aims presented here are to investigate experiences of friendships with British people.

Effectiveness of Cognitive Factors on Dyslexia and Speech Delay among Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Abdolnoor Khaleghi
Department of English Language, Sistan and Baluchestan University, Zahedan, Iran
a.khaleghi.ling@gmail.com

Masoud Pourmohammad
Department of Psychology & Education, Allameh Tabatabae University, Tehran, Iran
Mpourmohammad.psycho@gmail.com

Abdolnoor Khaleghi
GICICPLT1609088

ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) as developmental disorders of the brain are characterized by difficulties in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and stereotyped or repetitive behaviors and in some cases, cognitive delays. Speech problems and speech delays are prevalent in almost one fourth of autistic children due to other factors such as neurological and physiological problems. Furthermore, there may be some other language disorders like dyslexia and speech sound disorder affecting speech delays among children with autism spectrum disorders and receptive language may lag behind expressive language development in ASD. Definitely, it seems that there is a direct and remarkable relationship between these two language disorders which can be studied cognitively. Consequently, this research was conducted to investigate the relationship between these disorders from cognitive perspective and examine the underlying factors that contribute these difficulties. Our findings indicate that cognitive deficits such as inadequate phonological processing, inefficiency in the working or short-term memory system, difficulties with automatizing skills and Problems connected with visual processing in Children with ASD affect reading process and then comprehension generally and consequently cause early speech and language delay.

Keywords
Cognitive factors, Dyslexia, Speech delay, Autism

An Evaluation Of Childhood Trauma And Perceived Parenting Style Among Justice-Involved Youth: The Case Study In Maltepe Child And Youth Closed-Prison

Gökçe Ergin
M.A., Clinical Psychology
Sisli Municipality / Migration Center

Gökçe Ergin

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ABSTRACT

Childhood trauma, which is also labeled as complex trauma, includes various types of trauma and refers to being exposed to interpersonal and multiple traumatic events. It has been documented that traumatic stress among children and youth is associated with increased risk of involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This study included five types of childhood trauma which are physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional, and physical neglect.

Additionally, there exists a variety of criminological theories that attempt to explain the effects that the family has on delinquent and criminal behavior. Researchers using Baumrind's conceptualization of parenting styles have demonstrated that the type of parenting had a crucial influence of a variety of child behavior outcomes. Many researchers believed that different parental styles and practices were best understood on the basis of two underlying dimensions; parental acceptance/ involvement and strict control/supervision and four types of parenting styles; authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved.

The main objective of the current thesis was to evaluate childhood trauma – abuse and neglect and perceived parenting style- authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved among juvenile delinquents. Sample of the current study consisted of 64 justice-involved boys from in Maltepe Child and Youth Closed-Prison. The scales used in data collection were Childhood Trauma and Child Rearing Styles Questionnaires.

The results showed that the mean score of childhood trauma among justice-involved youth was prevalent. Emotional neglect was respectively higher than psychical neglect, emotional abuse physical abuse and sexual abuse among delinquents. Importantly, 51.5% of all participants reported that they had childhood trauma. In detail, 50% of all participants reported physical neglect; 50% of all participants reported physical abuse; 39% of all participants reported emotional abuse; 26,5% of all participants reported emotional neglect and lastly 15,6 of all participants reported sexual abuse in their childhood.

The produced four parenting styles (authoritative, permissive, authoritarian and uninvolved) were determined by crossing of the two dimensions (acceptance/involvement and strict control/supervision). The study established that the majority 20 (31.3%) of the respondents had authoritarian parenting styles, 17 (26.6%) had permissive parenting styles, 16 (25%) had authoritative parenting styles and the rest of the distribution 11 (17.2%) had uninvolved parenting styles. Additionally, total trauma scores of children were compared on perceived parenting styles and found statistically significant. Juvenile offenders having authoritarian parenting styles reported more trauma (M=52.25) than respectively, authoritative (M=39), uninvolved (38.90) and permissive (M=33.76) parenting styles.

Furthermore, acceptance/involvement dimension is found significantly reverse associated with childhood trauma. The results of the study showed delinquents who perceive their mother as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical neglect and physical abuse. Additionally, delinquents who perceive their father as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional and physical neglect.

This thesis aimed to make its own contribution to the literature and in order to

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suggest applicable family-based preventions programs for justice-involved youth by scrutinizing the association between perceived parenting styles and childhood traumas on juvenile delinquency. Keywords: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Gender Bias, Teacher, Recognition, Teachers' Sense of Efficacy, Attachment Style

Listeners

Ahmed SulemanIssah **English Department Zafer College, Turkey** **GICICPLT1608071**
Professor Dr.AbdoulLamine Kamara, Sarifou BA **Institute of Computer Science and Business Administration Association for the Culture and Peace of the Bassari People, Dakar** **GICICPLT1608084**
Mohammad AinulFikri **Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, State University of Semarang, Indonesia** **GIC16085051**
Rafia Khan **Educational Psychology, Eye Level, Dubai** **GICICPLT1609075**
Ali Aljabban **Department of Neuroscience, University of Baghdad, Iraq** **GICICPLT1609087**
Noura Alyogami **Ministry of Education Saudi Arabia Jeddah, Saudi Arabia** **GICICPLT1609079**
Assist .Prof .Dr.. Bushra Ni'ma Rashid **University of Baghdad /College of Education/ Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences/ Baghdad/ Iraq** **GICICPLT1609078**

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» 13th International Conference on Linguistics and Language Research (ICLLR), 24-25 May 2017, Lisbon

» 14th International Conference on Psychology and Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore

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

» 15th International Conference on Psychology &Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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

» 16th International Conference on Psychology &Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

» 16th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

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» 18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

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