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**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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

13-14 July 2017

Conference Venue

Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia

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**PLENARY SPEAKER**



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**16th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 13-14 July 2017, Bali,  
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<p>Ms. Wendy J. Pearson GICICLLR1705051</p>	<p><b>Reflective writing in a medical school English language syllabus</b></p> <p>Ms. Wendy J. Pearson Department of English, Arabian Gulf University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Reflective writing should be an essential component in modern English language curriculum at medical schools. It helps students develop critical thinking and situation assessment skills which are vital to their profession. In the college of medicine and medical sciences at the Arabian Gulf University reflective writing course was introduced two years ago to assist non-native English speaking students from GCC countries to build effectively their required skills. The teaching and learning methodology is based on the Gibbs reflective learning cycle. Students were asked to reflect upon two medically related scenarios drawn from personal experiences. Over the ten month period of their writing course they were evaluated for: the gathering and prioritising of relevant information; expressing honestly in writing their feelings and thoughts about their experiences; critically assessing the situation from their own perspective and that of others; creating a comprehensive action plan. An analysis of the project indicated that the most difficult stage of the reflective process for them is the critical assessment and evaluation of the situation to which they were exposed. This may highlight the problem medical student's face in autonomous learning in this particular cultural environment. It also suggests that critical thinking should play a more prominent role when designing a future syllabus for Arab medial students.</p> <p><b>Keywords: reflective writing, medical curriculum, critical thinking</b></p>
 <p>Inga Milevica GICICLLR1705052</p>	<p><b>Cinematic text and translation: Latvia's experience</b></p> <p>Inga Milevica Alberta College and The University of Economics and Culture (Riga, Latvia)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article focuses on the comparative analysis of the titles of feature films produced in the USA and their translation into Latvian and Russian languages, and served as the main method of comparative study was the cognitive discourse analysis, which includes elements of the component analysis, stylistic and other calculations, and, of course, introspection. The main objective of the study is to analyse the titles of feature films (produced in the USA in 1991-2010) and their translation into Latvian and Russian languages to establish implementation of adaptation communication strategy – the systems of communication strategies and communication moves implementing them. For the description of appeal to source strategy, it would be appropriate to use the concept of precedent, which is realised in specific phenomena – precedent phenomena (e.g. precedent texts, precedent titles, etc.). Follow-ups and their translations have recourse to the source (first film, a film that originated a series of sequels). Follow-up titles are centripetal – the tend to a nest together with the film title as well. The analysis of formation of remake titles shows existence of active communicative tactics addressing the original which also realizes in communicative tactics of the translation of remake title.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords:</b> cinematic text, translation, title, strategy, tactics, adaptation, follow-up, remake.</p>
 <p><b>Prof. Harrison Adéníyí</b> GICICLLR1705055</p>	<p><b>Equilibrating Linguistic Inequalities and Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: Indigenous Languages to the Rescue.</b></p> <p><b>Prof. Harrison Adéníyí</b> Department of Linguistics, Lagos State University, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Individuals or group of people are alienated from the governance of their community because of the so-called socially devalued language variety they use and are automatically disadvantaged by the various policies of the State which are reeled out in a language that is different from the one they speak. No matter how fantabulous such policies are, the consequences are grave to the citizenry as majority of the policy decisions of the various tiers of government will automatically elude them. UN in 2015 adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It is expected that the Goals will stimulate actions over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. One cardinal deficiency that was noticed was the absence of a pronouncement on the roles that languages are expected to play. Our aim in this paper is to look at the seventeen SDG's vis-a-vis the over 500 languages spoken in Nigeria and the various challenges facing the usage of these languages and the dire educational, economic, and social consequences to life-long diagnoses of language, developmental or cognitive impairment, not only to individuals alone, but also to the socio-political and economic development of the nation. Questions such as: what languages will the dialogue for world peace be conducted and what give the indigenous people the guarantee that their voices will be heard in the various smaller languages that are spread across the country. Such questions above, and many more others, will be the focus in this paper.</p> <p>Finally, the paper suggests ways in which the challenges can be overcome so that these goals can be achieved in a developing nation like Nigeria by the year 2030.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Linguistics Equilibrium; Sustainable Development Goals; Nigeria; Indigenous Languages</p>
<p><b>Aries John G. Enardecido</b> GICICLLR1705056</p>	<p><b>Online Dating Discourse: The Emerging Language of the Filipino Bisexual Men on Planet Romeo</b></p> <p><b>Aries John G. Enardecido</b> University of the Philippines Los Baños University of the Philippines Rural High School</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Astig or barako and discreet or straight are familiar words in Filipino street-talk. However, the meaning of these words changes if they are turned into expressions such as Astig to astig, or Barako sa barako, or Discreet to discreet only, or Straight-acting for same. These expressions are constructed based on the hegemonic masculinity or the outward manifestation of the male physical body. Although the original sense of the words is still embedded in those expressions, their new meaning and function are recontextualized within a specific group of gay identities. Similarly, the expressions No to effem (effeminate), No to halata, No to malamya, No to Chubs (chubby), or Not interested in loud gays, softies, and</p>

	<p>lady boys, suggest certain hierarchy within the gay community where specific gay identities are contested and/or challenged.</p> <p>The highlighted words and expressions mentioned above are preview of an emerging bisexual language which operates on PlanetRomeo, an online dating site exclusive for gays, bisexuals, and transgender men communities. In this paper, I offer a linguistic perspective to documenting an emerging language among bisexual men. I argue that this bisexual language on PlanetRomeo is loaded, discursive, and recontextualized. Through critical discourse analysis and the concept of recontextualization of language, this paper analyzes 50 profile headline statements on PlanetRomeo in order to show and prove that there is an emerging bisexual men language.</p> <p>On the one hand, the analysis reveals that the use of ‘astig’ is the one preferred and chosen by the subjects in the study to construct an identity. On the other hand, it shows how the effeminate-gay-men-identity construction is contested and/or challenged in online spaces. The analysis section is illustrative of an interesting language and identity connections within the gay community and how they are telling of which kinds of identities are privileged or not.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> bisexuality, online dating, recontextualization, language and identity</p>
<p>Youssif Zaghwani Omar GICICLLR1705059</p>	<p><b>Challenges of Learning English as a Foreign Language in Some Expanding Circle Countries</b></p> <p>Youssif Zaghwani Omar (PhDs) University of Benghazi, Libya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Studies and research show that though English is taught from primary schools in Expanding Circle Countries, students have not reached the satisfied level to use English in communicative situations. So, this study investigates how English is learned and taught as a foreign language (FL) in some expanding circle countries. The main objective of this study is to shed lights on some of the challenges learners of English in such countries might encounter while learning English as a foreign language (EFL) in their countries. The study provides some potential remedies and recommendations for helping English language learners (ELLs) use English functionally in communicative situations. In addition, the study presents some experiences of teaching and learning EFL in some Expanding and Outer Circle countries. Therefore, the following questions were posed:</p> <p>What do international English language learners report about their experiences in learning EFL in their countries?</p> <p>What are the challenges ELLs encounter while learning EFL in their countries?</p> <p>In this study, I used Qualitative Research. To get the primary data of this study, I interviewed 20 ELLs from some Expanding Circle countries. The participants had been more than three years in the United States. Later, I interpreted the data according to my perceptions based on theories and literature reviews from secondary resources. The data analysis shows that all participants of the study find challenges in learning English in their countries. The participants spend several years learning English in school and university in their countries, yet they fail to interact with native English speakers in reality. The participants of the study attribute the challenges of using English functionally to the methods of teaching English in their countries, lack of opportunities to use English authentically in these countries, lack of self-motivation in learning English</p>

	<p>communicatively, education system policies of learning and teaching EFL.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Influence of English Language Acquisition on Bilingual Immigrants' First Language</b> Youssif Zaghwani Omar (PhDs) Department of English, University of Benghazi, Libya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Children are born with a gift for languages, and they are ready to become bilinguals and multilinguals. People in most regions in the world speak at least two languages. It is estimated that almost half of the world's population are bilinguals. This study tries to find out the effects of acquiring English as a second language (ESL) on immigrants' mother tongues. Qualitative research method is used in this study, based on literature review, regarding second language acquisition and bilingualism, and interviewing three international families (three parents and seven children, who vary in ages from seven to fourteen). To find conclusions and submit recommendations, the following questions were posed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What is the optimum age for acquiring L2?</li><li>- What is the effect of acquiring L2 on children's L1?</li><li>- What helps children acquire L2 faster and more effectively than adults?</li><li>- When does language shift take place?</li></ul> <p>The main objective of this study was directed to explore facts about bilingualism and the critical age for second language acquisition (SLA). Findings of this study show that the children who came to the USA before the age of nine are fluent speakers of English and poor users of their L1. In contrast, the children who came to the USA after the age of nine and the parents are not fluent speakers of English, yet they can use their L1 well. Findings show that the children who came in old ages and parents have language shift continuously. The data analysis show that younger children find difficulties in pronouncing some L1 sounds, and there is almost no language shift in their speech. In contrast to adults and old children, younger children speak English without thinking in grammar or structure. Based on the findings, some recommendations were presented.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> language acquisition, bilingual, language shift</p>
<p><b>Dr. Ibrahim Fallah</b> GICICLLR1705060</p>	<p><b>Semantics of Rant (Laghv) from the Perspective of Holy Quran</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Ibrahim Fallah</b> Assistant Professor of Arabic Language and Literature in Islamic Azad University of Sari Branch, Sari, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Research about Quranic words is important because the Holy Quran is the source of human life teachings and commands and in fact it is a book of human being. There is no way to achieve happiness and perfection except use of Quran's program and exact understanding of it. This study entitled with "Semantics of Rant (Laghv) from the Perspective of Holy Quran" by descriptive- analytical method and in a library way seeks to works on semantics of the word Rant and its meaning network in the perspective of Holy Quran. To achieve this knowledge of semantics this is a tool of thoughtfulness and creating deep and pervasive look, the word Rant and other words associated with it has been clarified by using the principle of core semantic context of the word Rant and systematic correlation of</p>

the associated component with it. Research results indicate that we should adequately take into account the coherent relationship of the instances of this word to identify and better understand of applying Rant, so as to use these concepts in order to lead people and prevent them from falling in deviation valley.  
**Key Words: Quran, Human, Semantics, Rant, Leading.**

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Semantics of the annunciation in the holy Quran

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**Abstract**

Research on the words of holy Quran is important in that the holy Quran is the source of education, human life commands and in fact a book in man`s teaching. One way of achieving a better understanding of the Quran to reach happiness and perfection is the semantics of words of the Quran. This study entitled with “semantics of the annunciation in the holy Quran” with library way by enjoying descriptive and analytical method seeks to investigate semantic domain of the word annunciation due to the proximity of words and their contrast and structures in the holy Quran. This knowledge of semantics is a thoughtfulness tool to create a deep and pervasive look, to achieving this knowledge, the word annunciation and other related words has been clarified by context semantic core rule of annunciation and systematic relationship of associated component of it. Research results show that the words, belief, beneficence, patience, Islam and humility are correlated with the word annunciation, and warning is at odds with annunciation. Therefore, if one believer could improve these traits on his own, he can be regarded as an annunciator of god. Also, God, holy Quran, angles, and some divine prophets are examples of missionaries in the holy Quran.

**Key words: Quran, annunciation, semantics, evangel, human being.**

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The effect of Arabic language on poems of fifth century


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**Abstract**



Language and literature is shown identity, originality and personality of a nation. Connection, relation and passion between Persian language and literature and Arabic language and literature was bilateral. The effect of Arabic language on Persian language is returned before the appearance of Eslam. But this effect extended in thinking and culture of Iranians with the appearance of Eslam. But in fifth A.H that is shining centuries of eslamic period, in this century is revealed the effect of Koran and Arabic language on Persian poems in connection with ago periods.

This search is tried to pay attention to survey and analyze of effect of Arabic language as "the effect of Arabic language on fifth century poems" in fifth century and survey the kinds of this effect too. Obtained consequences shows that kinds of effect of Arabic language on fifth century poems are included: applying Arabic words and compositions, applying contents of Arabic distiches, Arabic translation, applying eloquence decorators, guarantees and comparisons.

	<p><b>Keywords:</b> Arabic language, Persian language, poems, poets of fifth century, effect.</p>
<p><b>Munif Z. F. Nordin</b> GICICLLR1705061</p>	<p><b>From Deviant Teaching to Terrorism: A Trace through Forensic Linguistics</b></p> <p><b>Munif Z. F. Nordin</b> School of Languages, Civilization and Philosophy, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Malaysia is seen as one of the potential bases that are exclusively linked to the activities of terrorism which are indicated by acts of violence i.e., bombing and killing people. Apart from strengthening the actual understanding of the religion among the devotees, another approach of tracking terrorism, including forensic linguistics must be applied. This paper aims to (1) discuss the effects of deviant teaching on terrorism in Malaysia, and (2) propose the model of forensic linguistics in tracking terrorism in Malaysia. The discussion is based on the pragmatic concept suggested by Crystal (1999) which views language from its users' point of view, especially in the choices they make, and the effects of the use of the language on other users. The data used in the discussion relate to the some religious words which are interpreted as a holy language by the groups of deviant teaching in the states of Melaka, Johor and Sabah, who potentially involve with terrorism. The discussion shows that terrorism in Malaysia can be caused by deviant teaching. Some of sacred words, such as pembinasas Dajal (destroyer of Dajal) and Imam Mahdi are interpreted according to the meaning decided by the leaders of deviant teaching. The result shows opportunities for future research into how to trace terrorism by using the model of forensic linguistics.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b>Forensic linguistics, religious discourse analysis, religious language</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hosseini</b> GICICLLR1705065</p>	<p><b>Investigating common phrases and themes of some Persian and Arabic didactic poetry</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hosseini</b> Assistant Professor of Islamic Azad University of Babol Branch, Babol, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Persian poets have special attention to the social and didactic themes. They will draw some moral teachings and points to the society with the most beautiful and deepest meanings. This study entitled with “Investigating common phrases and themes of some Persian and Arabic didactic poetry” seeks to comparative investigating of these poetry and stories by using some Persian sources such as poetical works of Hafiz, Saadi, Molavi, and some other poets and also Arabic sources such as Holy Quran, Nahj-Al-Balaghe, works of Arab scholars such as Meydani, HabeRoody, Asgary, Rashid-al-Din, Tavati and etc. Research results show that didactic poetry of both languages have a lot of commonality in terms of the use pf phrases and contents that could be helpful in the field of promotion the Persian language and literature.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> poetry, literature, linguistics, didactic, Persian, Arabic.</p>



 <p><b>Jose Karlo Q. Principe</b> GICICLLR1705067</p>	<p><b>Extent of Language Interference of Grade Six Pupils' Native Tongue on Their Writing Ability in English: Input for Enhanced Written English Instruction</b></p> <p><b>Jose Karlo Q. Principe</b> Centro Escolar University-Manila Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to determine the extent of language interference of the Pio del Pilar Elementary School grade six pupils' mother tongue on their writing ability in English as reflected in their compositions. The respondents were asked to write three compositions and the researcher identified their errors with respect to vocabulary, spelling and grammar. These written compositions were then further analyzed by the researcher according to errors in language interference. The results of this study showed that the respondents committed most frequently errors in grammar followed by spelling and vocabulary. As to language interference errors, they committed the most numbers of errors in overextension of analogy, followed by transfer of structure, and interlingual/intralingual transfer. In general, the findings showed that language interference errors do not significantly affect the pupils' writing ability. Notwithstanding this finding, there is still a need to enhance the teaching of writing in English in basic education considering the number of errors yielded by the study in this area.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> interference, overextension of analogy, transfer of structure, interlingual/intralingual transfer, substitution</p>
<p><b>Ariffah Nourma Juwita</b> GICICLLR1705068</p>	<p><b>An Analysis On Cohesion Within Sophomore Students' Essay Writings</b></p> <p><b>Ariffah Nourma Juwita</b> English Education Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Yogyakarta State University, Special Region of Yogyakarta</p> <p><b>Ratri Budiwati</b> <b>Lina Ambarwati</b> Yogyakarta State University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Writing an essay is commonly used as a means to assess students' academic competence. Many tend to believe that it can also be used to measure the students' higher-level thinking skills. Essays reflect the way they synthesize, analyze, evaluate, or solve a particular problem. A good essay conveys interrelated ideas which are developed systematically and cohesively through the use of cohesive devices. Within texts these devices can be realized through some different resources. In response to that, this study tried to reveal the cohesive devices used by the students in their essays. The study used a descriptive quantitative approach. The samples comprised 30 expository essays written by sophomore students majoring in English Education at Yogyakarta State University. The data were then analysed quantitatively in the form of percentages. The analysis was done by using a cohesion model adapted from Halliday &amp; Hasan (1976), Hasan (1980) and Schleppegrell (2004) which consisted of reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical choice. The results of the study described how these cohesive resources explored by the students, what were the favourable and less-favourable resources and whether there was any disparity in using them.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords:</b> cohesion, cohesive device, cohesive writing</p>
 <p><b>Enkhjargal Tsogtbayar</b> GICICLLR1705069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Improving Speaking Skill through Small Group Activities</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enkhjargal Tsogtbayar</b> English Academy, Mongolian University of Science and Technology Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Small group work in EFL classrooms has been accepted as an effective method in communicative proficiency in English over the last 30 years. There are limited group work tips for teachers in real speaking classrooms of Mongolia. The interview data and the survey questionnaire were also collected from English majoring 23 students and 2 non-native speaking teachers in Mongolian University of Science and Technology. According to the survey result, many different aspects influence on effectiveness of the speaking class such as students' confidence, encouragement and environment. To improve students' speaking skill, researchers have investigated the dynamics of group work and compiled recommendations to make it viable. These suggestions allow students for different kind of group activities in the speaking class. Developing speaking skill of learners is still essential aspect for English teachers to reduce the difficulties. Despite those recommendations, those problems are still occurring in the classrooms in Mongolian universities and colleges. The most important solution is to find effective and appropriate methods which refer to learners' age, interest, sex and background knowledge etc. I'm suggesting that using small group activities can be an effective method for all age learners in the speaking class with a non-native English speaking instructor.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> small group activity, non-native speaking teacher, speaking class, improving speaking skill.</p>
 <p><b>Nurhayati Purba</b> GICICLLR1705075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gustavus Vassa's Identity in his autobiography The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or, Gustavus Vassa , the African. Written by Himself</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nurhayati Purba</b> Department of English Literature, Faculty of English Literature, The Methodist University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The study analyzes Gustavus Vassa's identity in his autobiography the Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by Himself. It aims to reveal the problematic Gustavus Vassa's identity that he claims himself to be "Almost an English Man". Accordingly, this research investigates the identity of Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa by elaborating on Vassa's narrative strategies: his sense of audience, the process of getting and using his name "Gustavus Vassa,", the process of his conversion into Christianity, the process of getting his freedom, and the state of being of literacy in Britain in the eighteenth century. This Study applies structuralist criticism which encounters Vassa's narrative strategies, and in conducting the research, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative method. It focuses on analyzing and interpreting the data gathered from the narrative. This research concludes that</p>

	<p>Vassa's narrative strategies are his political notions to reveal his identity that he has transformed from an African slave into a truly Englishman, emphasizing on his struggle to get his freedom, and his humanitarian interest. <b>Keywords: identity, narrative strategies, Englishman</b></p>
 <p><b>Vivi Novalia Sitinjak</b> GICICLLR1705076</p>	<p><b>Language Maintenance: Case Study Of Batak Toba-Javanese Families In Medan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vivi Novalia Sitinjak</b> Universitas Methodist Indonesia</p> <p>The objectives of the study are to identify the way of language maintenance in Batak Toba-Javanese families in Medan and to elaborate the reason of choosing that ways in maintains their languages. The subjects of this study are four families. The criteria of the subjects are; they must be a family which consists of father, mother and children and the parents must be able to speak their own vernacular languages. This study uses qualitative research especially case study. The data are resulted by observation and interview. The subjects are observed first then they are interviewed. The technique of data analysis uses Miles and Huberman. The findings are: 1. Language maintenance can be done through informal education, joining ethnic fellowship, and visiting homeland. 2. The best way to keep the language alive and to avoid the clumsiness in communication. This study gives a big contribution to all people to maintain their language as their identity. <b>Keywords: Language maintenance, Batak Toba-Javanese families, Medan.</b></p>
 <p><b>Martina Girsang</b> GICICLLR1705077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Methaphorical Language Through Mambere Tungkot, Duda-Duda Pakon Sulang-Sulang Pahompu In Batak Simalungun Tradition</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martina Girsang</b> Lecturer of the Methodist University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of the study is to find the metaphorical language usage in one of the Batak Simalungun traditionals ceremony, which is organized by the children and grandchildren as the form of their respect toward their parents. It will be guided by a good parhata ( a good speaker ) who describes any symbols by using the metaphorical language. In conducting the research, the author uses a descriptive qualitative method since the data will be ordinarily expressed in qualitative terms. The main source of data were all taken by the metaphorical languages that used in running the tradition ceremony in Mambere tungkot, duda-duda, and sulang – sulang pahompu; the secondary data were taken by the library, internet, and several journals or articles that related to the topic. The communication theory is used in order to find out the way of a speaker to express thoughts, messages, informations, or behavior. <b>Keywords: Metaphor, Communication, Batak Simalungun Traditional Ceremony</b></p>
<p><b>Komilie Situmorang</b> GICICLLR1705078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pragmatics Development during Study Abroad: Indonesian Graduates' Acquisition of English Address Terms in the UK</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Komilie Situmorang</b> University of Bristol, Graduate School of Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

	<p>This study investigates the Indonesian graduates' acquisition of English address terms and identity negotiation in a study abroad context in the UK. Through Free Discourse Completion Test, it is found that they encounter both sociopragmatic and pragmalinguistic failure when producing English addresses terms. Through Interviews, the study shows that despite their ambivalence on the concept of the politeness in addressing, they accommodate the acquisition of English address terms through noticing and imitating, language socialisation, corrective feedback, investment, and religious affected address terms. Furthermore, this study also looks into the identity negotiation of the participants in the acquisition of the address terms. Findings show that the participants negotiate their identity based on 1) address terms used to create solidarity 2) when in Rome do as Romans do, and 3) distinguishing one's self through Indonesian ethics. Therefore, this study suggests that some of the participants have negotiated a new identity for themselves as 'hybrid'. In conclusion, this study proposes that address terms should be considered in the English language teaching classroom.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> address terms, pragmatics development, politeness, identity negotiation</p>
<p><b>B. A. Ajantha Niroshani</b> GICICLLR1705079</p>	<p><b>Why do they need English? A case-specific scenario in teaching English to the undergraduates of the University of Visual and Performing Arts</b></p> <p><b>B. A. Ajantha Niroshani</b> University of the Visual and Performing Arts, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sri Lanka was a British colony for many years. However when the British left the language stayed. During the post-colonial era English became the language of the elite. With the present global village concepts English has become the language of education and the ladder to rise in the corporate social strata. Thus teaching English in Sri Lanka is a highly valued in the government and private sector education. However due to generations of monolingual education, teaching English has been a challenge to the teachers of primary, secondary to tertiary level. Hence the low levels of language learning in schools effected the students' inability to grasp the language at the tertiary level. Therefore, Teaching English to the undergraduates of the University of Visual and Performing Arts (UVPA) has always been a big challenge for the teachers of English as a Second Language. Some of the reasons for this challenge are common for teaching English to undergraduates in Sri Lanka in general: non-English speaking backgrounds and non-conducive backgrounds to learn English, lack of exposure during their schooling and after, to name a few. However, the most striking reason that is specific to the UVPA undergraduates is that their main curriculum is based on 99% practical lectures that include dance, drama, music and visual arts. In addition, the theoretical aspects of the main subjects are taught in their mother tongue all of which contributing to English language competence becoming a non-necessity. Therefore the motivating and teaching English to these undergraduates have become a great challenge to the lecturers of the English Language teaching Unit of the university. This paper seeks the reasons, challenges and obstacles of teaching English as a second language to the undergraduates of UVPA.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> monolingual education, Teaching English as a second language (TESL), Challenges, non-English speaking backgrounds, non-conducive backgrounds to learn English.</p>



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**An Analysis Of Engagement System In The Monkey King Movie**

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**Abstract**

Engagement is a part of appraisal theory which is concerned with the linguistic resources by which speakers/writers adopt stances toward to the value position being reference by the text. This paper focuses on heterogloss resources in engagement system to explore speakers/writers' positioning in the Chinese film The Monkey King which is released in Indonesia cinema in the year of 2014. The data are the source text (ST) and its translation which is related to the protagonist character. The findings show that contraction resources are more frequently used than expansion resources in ST, which indicates that the language leaves smaller space for other voices or it can be said that it is more subjective. The contraction resources are narrowed while the expansion resources are added by translator in target text (TT). It can be concluded that linguistic characteristics, translator values and translation purpose might cause the speakers/writers' changed positioning.

**Keywords:** Appraisal theory, engagement category, heterogloss, positioning

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**The Influence of Using Acronyms in Social Media on the Saudi Students' Academic Writing**

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**Abstract**

This paper aims at investigating the impact of using acronyms when texting in social media on the students' academic writing. It attempts to explore student frequent use of texting acronyms, their knowledge of acronyms, and the influences of using acronyms in texting and posting in different applications on the students writing. The data was collected through the use of questionnaires and supplemented by interviews. The findings revealed that the majority of the students use acronyms with chatting and social media applications. Although they used acronyms very frequently, they were not capable of recognizing all common abbreviations. The interviews showed that some applications character limit (e.g. twitter), time saving and difficulty of using phones keyboards seemed to be the most common reasons for students to choose acronyms. The findings also showed that students' academic writing problems such as spelling mistakes, incomplete forms seem to result from relying heavily on using acronyms in social media.

	<p>Students showed positive attitude towards using abbreviations when texting and posting in social media. They also stated that they use acronyms in their exchanges with their teachers and friends.  <b>Keywords:</b> acronyms, social media, abbreviation, texting, academic writing</p>
<p><b>Lovely Mae R. Prieto</b> GICICLLR1705083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Monophthongs of the B'laan Language</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lovely Mae R. Prieto</b> Department of Arts and Sciences Education, UM Tagum College</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>B'laan language is one of the few languages that were not explored and studied among other remaining Indigenous languages in the Philippines. The paper will focus on the monophthongs of the B'laan language. It will present a list of monophthongs commonly uttered by the B'laan subjects during the pre-interview and reading sessions. The subjects comprised of 15 B'laans coming from Sarangani Province of the Mindanao Island, Philippines. All the subjects were tasked to read a list of common words in their language (B'laan). Results of the paper show that the B'laan language has its own set of vowel sounds which composed of the following; /i/, /æ/, /ɔ/, /ə/, /e/ and /a/. These sounds are present in their daily conversations and interactions; unlike English language that has at most 12 monophthongs, B'laan language on the other hand, has only five.</p>
 <p><b>Abbas Ali Zarei</b> GICICLLR1705084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EFL Learners' Achievement Motivation as a Function of Assessment Type</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abbas Ali Zarei</b> Associate professor, Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of self, peer, and teacher-assessment on EFL learners' achievement motivation. The participants were 94 male and female Iranian EFL learners at IT English language institute in Qazvin. The instruments included a 55-item Preliminary English Test (PET) and the Persian translation of a 25-item achievement motivation questionnaire. The participants were randomly assigned to three groups, and each group received one of the treatment conditions (self, peer, and teacher-assessment). They were given the questionnaire twice, once before the treatment and once after it. The collected data were analyzed using the ANCOVA procedure. The results showed no significant differences among the effects of the three types of assessment on Iranian EFL Learners' achievement motivation. The findings of this study may have theoretical as well as pedagogical implications for learners, teachers and syllabus designers.  <b>Keywords:</b> self-assessment, peer-assessment, teacher-assessment, achievement motivation</p>
<p><b>Shaivi Dhruva</b> GICICLLR1705085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pakistani Artistes In Indian Cinema: A Study Of Their Acceptance In India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shaivi Dhruva</b> Department of Mass Communication, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shivam Thakur</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the time of partition in 1947 after the independence of India and Pakistan, the relations between the two nations have been very strenuous. The two nations share a lot in common ranging from language, geography, economy to certain cultural links. The differences though, do not cease to exist. Where India and Pakistan still stand against each other in the global political scenario, there have been several efforts on the sides of both nations to mellow down the enmity and promote a better understanding and tolerance towards the formerly brethren nations. A part of these efforts is Films and Media. They stand as an opportunity towards the peace making of both nations. For the past few years, a large number of Pakistani artistes have been migrating to India for careers in the entertainment industry and they have been accepted widely in India as well. These Pakistani artistes have not only become a crucial part of the industry, but also started to contribute towards inspiring Indian youth. While this stands true for a majority of the Indian audience, there is also a part of the population that is staunchly against having Pakistani artistes coming to India and earning love and respect. To top it all, at times of political and military tension, there have been instances where these artistes have been bashed and asked to go back to their nation through means like social media. This research focuses on their acceptance and persistency in India.</p> <p>The research methodology was a questionnaire including a series of 25 questions that supported my objective. The sample size was 90 and the range of the respondents' age was from 18 to 50 years. The primary objective of this research is to promote tolerance and enhance a better understanding in the minds of Indian audience towards the Pakistani artistes. The secondary objective of this research is also to create a more genuine understanding of the Indian culture and society among the minds of Pakistani audience and youth specifically, through the medium of films, music and entertainment.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> India, Pakistan, Cinema, Artistes, Nations, Peace.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Youngju Jeong GICICLLR1705086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Corpus-based Activity of Contrast Signal Words</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youngju Jeong Pusan National University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to suggest a corpus-based activity which is designed for use in a high-intermediate to an advanced-level second language writing course focusing more on contrast signal words. Following the framework for creating corpus-designed activities can help students understand the differences between contrast signal words: concession (although, even though, though, despite, in spite of, and notwithstanding) and direct opposition (while, and whereas) and know the use of the signal words appropriately to connect one thought to another according to a wide variety of genres. To gather data for the activity, I use the COCA (Davis, 2008). After engaging in quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify the sentence structure of contrast signal words used in corpus, students then complete form/meaning (gap-fill activity), followed by a whole language activity of the contrast signal words in their own writing.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> corpus-designed activity, contrast signal words, register, second language writing</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Kumari Mamta</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Morphosyntax of Indian Numeral system</b></p>

GICICLLR1705087

Kumari Mamta  
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**Abstract**

My paper attempts to highlight the morphology and syntax induced in Indian numeral system. For this paper I have taken four Indian languages belonging to the all four language families, namely, Kurukh (North Dravidian Language with 2 million speakers); Tinkar lo (Tibeto-Burman language with 400 speakers); Santali (Munda language from Austro-Asiatic language family with 6.3 million speakers) and Assamese (Eastern Indo-Aryan language with 13 million speakers). I used "Questionnaire Method" for this paper to see the various aspects which is based on the questionnaire of Sjef Barbiers (Meertens University, Netherland). This paper will describe the below mentioned structures of numerals.

- Base
- Cardinal numbers
- Complex numbers
- Arithmetic operations involved
- Morphology induced in formation of simple and complex numerals
- Ordinals
- Multiplicatives
- Fractions
- Numeral classifier
- Interaction of numerals with syntax
- Word order
- Role of numerals with gender and number
- Aggregative numerals
- Approximative numerals
- Indefinite numerals

**Research Question:**


- to understand the relationship between the language and number system
- to also answer the question that language number system behaves separately or not??
- to look upon the morphosyntactic processes exists in the numeral system if any.
- Whether numeral ONE behaves separately or not?
- How numeral 1,2,3 is different from rest numerals

The numeral system of many languages is becoming endangered even if the languages are not. Many languages losing their numeral system rapidly as they are not in use and are very much influenced of the dominant neighbouring language. Many languages are shifting their number systems into the predominantly decimal base or else into the dominant language spoken in the region. Younger generation do not want to use the traditional numeral system and they use the dominant variety so this is now high time for us as a linguist, to preserve the numeral system of the languages. As a result many uncommon systems are quickly vanishing along with the incredible mathematical insights they hold. We need more researches as we have so many lesser known languages in India whose numeral system is about to be endangered. Numeral systems provide an insight into the human cognition and along with their socio cultural background, losing them would be losing our history and a way towards our



	<p>future. This topic has cognitive implications too, acquisition of numeral system is very interesting field for future research. Because of word constraints I cannot give examples here. I will provide all my findings with ample amount of data in my full paper and presentation. <b>Key words: Numbers, Morphosyntax, Base, Operations, Endangerment</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roby Aji</b> GICICLLR1705088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Naming of Sub-District Territories in Depok City; An Overview of Administrative Signs System Based on Semiotics of Text and Space</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roby Aji</b> Magister Linguistik, Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Territories in administrative context are required to be units that can carry out the function of government distribution. So the division of territory essentially is an attempt to separate and connect an area with another region in a single-unit human ecosystem. The division of territory, as a process of space creation in culture, occurs through identification processes such as distinction, sorting, and classification. Depok which has a long history, has been inhabited, treated, and perceived by various ways and culture. They are represented in the naming system. Currently, Depok is divided into 11 districts with varied naming. The purpose of this study was to analyze the sub-districts naming system in Depok and how it relates to the establishment of the cultural perceptions of its people about space. The semiotics of text and space methodology is used in this study as a step to describe how the typology, structure, and meaning of signs in the naming of sub-districts in Depok. This is done so that we can see how far the combination of signs in the naming of sub-districts represents the attitudes and beliefs of the people. Based on the matter, it was found that the naming of sub-districts in Depok generally originated from the efforts of cultural members in marking their territory. Naming is based on sensory features, such as geographic shapes, plant entities, and artificially accessible objects. While the meaning of the name, generally moves from denotative to connotative direction. <b>Keywords: naming, semiotics, space, territory</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kokitboon Fukham</b> GICICLLR1705089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Demystifying Silence in Thai EFL Writing Class: A Case Study of Classroom Discourse</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kokitboon Fukham</b> Department of Western Languages and Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University, Thailand 4415</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chanidapa Sukchareon</b> Department of Western Languages and Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University, Thailand 4415</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Duttawan Insorn</b> Department of Western Languages and Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University, Thailand 4415</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kanthapohn Changpresert</b> Department of Western Languages and Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University, Thailand 4415</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Silence exhibits both psychological and pedagogical implications for language educators. In particular, silence, once purely the concern of its implications towards second language acquisition or so called 'silent period', is directly involved in learning processes and it is undeniable to become one of the learning styles which can be observed over the course of language learning. There are a number of studies dedicated to examine types, functions, and meanings in various aspects and contexts of silence. Based on a number of empirical research studies showing relatively interesting and significant results, it is possible to assert that the relationship of silence in relation to the study of writing class is still minimal. The focal attention of this study, therefore, explores and highlights how silence impacts students' writing performance and this paper raises questions about the role of silence and the intention of silent students which are left unstated in the literature. A dynamic discourse approach to classroom and some SLA and linguistic theories were employed in this preliminary study to elucidate data obtained from participants who were purposively selected. The results implied that silence might provide greater insightful pedagogical implications specific to Thai EFL writing class.</p> <p><b>KeyWords:</b> Silence, Thai EFL Writing Class, Classroom Discourse</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vahide Mallaki</b> GICICLLR1705090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The distribution of cohesive elements in two novels of romance and allegorical novels</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vahide Mallaki</b> M.A of Linguistics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Baluchestan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paria Razmdide</b> Phd candidate of Linguistics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Baluchestan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Discourse analysis is the branch of linguistics which concentrates on the relationship between the language and the context in which the language is used. Each text demonstrates some kind of texture. Texture is created with the help of cohesive elements.</p> <p>In the developing of linguistics, the notable merit of analyzing, explaining and classifying cohesive elements could be attributed to M. A. K. Halliday and R. Hasan. They describe text connectedness in terms of reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. This study has focused on the impact of the genre on the use of cohesive elements in the romance novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" by Tomas Hardy and the allegorical novel "Animal Farm" by George Orwell. A quantitative and qualitative research methodology was utilized to analyze the contents of these two novels.</p> <p>It demonstrated that most often used cohesive elements in allegorical genre belong to the group of lexical cohesion and in romance to the group of reference. The collected data showed that the romance genre demonstrates all possible types of substitution and ellipsis whereas in the allegorical genre this type of cohesive elements has very low frequency. In addition, conjunction was identified as the least commonly employed type of cohesive elements in romance as well as in the allegorical genres.</p>

<p>Nurlaidy Joice Simamora M.Hum GICICLLR1705091</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Discourse Analysis, genre, Cohesive, Element</b></p> <p><b>The Influence of Kid's Songs in Speaking Ability</b></p> <p>Nurlaidy Joice Simamora M.Hum Methodist University of Medan-Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Kid is human between the stages of birth and puberty. Song is a single work of music or song is intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and pattern using sound and a silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections. Kid song is a simple lyrics and tone, and lyric easy to understand and also have a repetition. The benefits listening to the music for kids are; motivations, teach kid to talking, intellectual opportunities, increased creativity, to teach to be a good listener, mood changes, increase productivity. Result from this study showed that, kid song can give the morally to the kids, to made kids feel relax, kid song can teach kids behavior, to increase speaking ability, to add the new vocabularies, and to teach the kids about a subject. This study is a quantitative research. The future scope are; hopefully for the future station televisions serve program for the kids, every parents have a much time to see what their kids watch and to introduce kids song. <b>Keywords: Kids song, speaking ability.</b></p>
 <p>Chen-Hua Hsueh GICICLLR1705053</p>	<p><b>A Cultural Exploration behind Teaching Participles in English</b></p> <p>Chen-Hua Hsueh Chaoyang University of Technology</p> <p>Chung-Hsien Hsu Chaoyang University of Technology</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Participle learning in English seems still to confuse the college students whose first language is Mandarin (or Chinese). The school English standard test (SEST) for spring term in 2015 at Chaoyang University of Technology (CYUT) indicates a quite low percentage of correction in answering participle-adjective questions, comparing to the other grammar ones. The objective of this research is to learn about what difficulties students have encountered in learning participles. Regarding the research method, the authors designed a quiz with ten sets of English present and past participle questions, along with Chinese translations to test 636 in-school college students. The findings show some participles in the quiz, such as boring / bore and shocking / shocked, couldn't be correctly or clearly expressed in sentences. In particular, the percentage of mistaking use of boring / bored is higher than the correct use of both of them, even most of the participants are at intermediate or higher intermediate of English level. Many previous studies focusing on the inquisition of participles in teaching, however few studies have discussed why learners still can't use them in correct after learning for a certain period of time. This study, according to the results of this test, attempts to explore the possible factors causing the results as well as provides the analyses for teachers. It is expected that English instructors or school teachers improve more effectively their teaching in English participles</p>

	<p>accordingly.  <b>Keywords:</b> Present participle, Past participle, Intermediate, Higher intermediate, Comprehension of Mandarin verb phrases</p>
 <p><b>Ynna Marie C. Halili</b>  <b>GICICLLR1705054</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Determining the Stages and Factors in Relation to the Second Language Acquisition of Kindergarten Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ynna Marie C. Halili</b>  <b>College of Education, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The research was conducted to determine the stages of second language development that correlates on the age of the subjects. Also, to identify other internal and external factors that affects the second language acquisition in Kindergarten. The Descriptive-Qualitative Method was used in this study. Gathering of data are done through execution of researcher-made tasks, observations, interviews, and document reviews. The subjects are asked to complete the researcher-made tasks and interview individually. The outcome of this study is that the acquisition of the second language may progress at faster or slower rates depending on the presence of internal and external factors and students who were provided with enough exposure can beat those who don't have the opportunity for interaction. For future researches, provide an intervention that is applicable to the current K-12 Curriculum which can offer exposure and access to the second language. Additionally, assessment and evaluation of the researcher-made tasks were recommended for authenticity.</p>
<p><b>Radika Subramaniam</b>  <b>GICICLLR1705062</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conceptual Metaphor within Invariant Meaning: The Learning of Phrasal Verbs among Malaysian ESL Learners</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Radika Subramaniam</b>  <b>Lecturer, Polytechnic of Sultan Idris Shah, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Phrasal verbs have been identified as one of the most challenging linguistic items to be mastered by EFL and ESL learners. Previous studies in cognitive linguistics have illustrated that not only literal expression but each idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs is also analyzable to certain extent, through its individual word analysis which contributes to the figurative meaning as a whole where particularly particles contribute to the meaning of the lexical phrase (Boers, 2004 cited in Yasuda, 2010; Neagu, 2007; Rudzka-Ostyn, 2003). This view suggests that a lucid understanding of how the meaning of verb and particle motivates the meaning of the phrasal verb in its entire occurrences is perhaps essential. This study intends to determine the invariant/core meanings of verbs and particles in isolation and see how these meanings motivate the distribution of messages in English phrasal verbs. It also aims to see if the exposure to the core meanings of the individual items that make up a phrasal verb (i.e. verb and particle) helps Malaysian learners to use phrasal verbs appropriately in English writings. The linguistic data were extracted from the BNC corpus. Tobin (1990)'s concept of invariant meaning and Lakoff &amp; Johnson (1980)'s notion of Conceptual Metaphor were used to determine the core meanings of the verbs and particles. The analyses showed that the identification of single invariant meaning of the</p>

verbs and particles is important as they contribute to the realization of different senses of phrasal verbs. These invariant meanings were then applied as treatment with fifteen students in the experimental group whereas another group of fifteen students which was assigned as the control group was engaged into traditional instruction by providing the meanings of the phrasal verbs extracted from the Oxford Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs. Students were instructed to write an essay during pre-test and post-test to see the improvement on the taught phrasal verb items. These students were also tested on novel phrasal verb items (i.e. different combinations of verbs and particles) which were not taught, before and after treatment to see if the instruction yields significant results. The inferential analyses through paired samples t-test and independent samples t-test indicate that although both groups performed significantly better in post-tests compared to pre-tests, the experimental group which received the semantic-based explicit (verbs and particles in phrasal verbs) instruction outperformed (significantly) the control group which received traditional instruction. This suggests that the explicit exposure to the invariant meaning (which comprises conceptual metaphor) of individual signs that makes up phrasal verbs helps learners to assimilate the meanings to interpret the messages conveyed by the phrasal verbs as a whole, in all contexts. The results of this study support Saussurean (1983)'s claim that each linguistic item is a sign which carries a vague (unchanged) meaning which motivates the distribution of messages in every context of its occurrences (i.e. a sign is extended metaphorically from concrete 'spatial' messages to the more abstract realm of 'temporal' to the even more abstract realm of 'existential' message).

**Keywords:** phrasal verbs; invariant meaning; conceptual metaphor; semantic-based instruction; linguistic sign.

#### Compliment Responses By Indonesian Lecturers Of English

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#### ABSTRACT

This paper analyzed the compliment responses (CRs) performed by Indonesian lecturers of English at English Department, Universitas Brawijaya (UB) when interacting with their colleagues in the workplace based on sex differences. This research used qualitative approach to analyze the compliment responses performed by the lecturers. The compliment responses were analyzed based on Herbert's (1986) theory. It was shown that the responses given are various. The lecturers are most likely to accept compliments by appreciation token, both in verbal and non-verbal responses. Moreover, most of the responses are combination of two or more types of CRs. In relation to gender, male and female participants give similar responses, yet male tend to use question preceding or following the responses, while female tend to use comment avoidance. Regarding the L2 competence, this study found out that the lecturers still retain their L1 culture in appreciating a compliment, regardless their competence in English both linguistically and culturally. In conclusion, the variety of compliment responses given by lecturers of English in English Department, Universitas Brawijaya might be caused by their habit of expressing themselves freely without too strictly bound to the norm in which they are related. Complimenting events for them can be used as media to create feeling of solidarity.



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 <p><b>Mochtar Marhum</b> GICICLLR1705066</p>	<p><b>Keywords: compliment, compliment responses, Indonesian lecturers of English Language Policy In Central Sulawesi In The Era Of Asean Economic Community (AEC)</b></p> <p><b>Mochtar Marhum</b> Department of Languages and Arts Education, Tadulako University</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The ASEAN Economic Community was established in 2015. It includes ten members of ASEAN, including Indonesia. Several members of ASEAN use Malay as a Linguafranca. Bahasa Indonesia originated from Malay. The implementation of effective language policy at Schools is important to promote linguafranca of ASEAN. The research aims at investigating the implementation of language education policy at High Schools in Palu, Central Sulawesi of Eastern Indonesia. The research employs Qualitative Method with three important instruments of data collection. They are Indepth Interview, Documentation and Observation. Qualitative ongoing data analysis was implemented. The research findings show that Language policy implemented at schools was integrated into educational policy and curriculum policy. Language policy implemented at schools is top-down and it is not explicitly stated. The teaching of Bahasa Indonesia and English at High Schools are still focused more on the pareparation of national exam program than other government related programs. The teaching of English and Bahasa Indonesia as potential linguafranca of ASEAN at schools are more popular than the teaching of other languages. Government and local communities support language teaching programs at schools. The outcomes of research are expected to become language policy recommendations and jurnal publication. For the future scope of research, it is expected that further studies will be focused on the language education policy implemented at Higher Education Level and investigate language curriculum policy.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Languages, Policy, Education, ASEAN, Linguafranca</b></p>
 <p><b>Kirankumar Ramachandran</b> GICICLLR1705071</p>	<p><b>How do learners and teachers really feel about technology - a case study from Oman</b></p> <p><b>Kirankumar Ramachandran</b> Languages Division, Police Training Institute, Qatar</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The advent of technology in language education or indeed any branch of education is well known. This, however, creates a definite need to research and document the real impact of technology in the learning and teaching process and how this can be altered or further enhanced for best results. This presentation will share with the audience the results of a study that was conducted in 2015 to assess the impact of technology on the Language &amp; Learning department of Caledonian College of Engineering, Oman and to understand language teachers' and learners' perceptions of technology.</p> <p>The study explains how technology has influenced language education at the college. In addition it has identified the impediments in using technology as perceived by the participants in the study. Further, the study analyses a range of perspectives of teachers, learners and managers of the Language and Learning program vis-à-vis technology in language education. Finally, the study has made</p>


	<p>recommendations on how the role of technology in language education can be further enhanced in the department. It is expected that the results of the study will have tremendous generalizable and applicable value to similar academic programs within and outside the region. The presentation will also cover potential areas for similar research.</p>
 <p><b>Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati</b> GICICLLR1705080</p>	<p><b>ELLT Learners' Perception on Indonesian Morphology-Syntactical Interference Done by English Lecturers versus Private-based Educational Institution: Is it a Competence or Learning Strategy?</b></p> <p><b>Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati</b> Post graduate student of Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Djatmika</b> Promotors from Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Riyadi Santosa</b></p> <p><b>Tri Wiratno</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper investigated English language learning teaching learners' perception on Indonesian Morphology-Syntactical Interference done by English college teachers. The study was done through a survey to 249 ELLT learners towards 10 English college teachers State Islamic Institute and PGRI Teacher Training College of Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia. Quantitative results showed that the way English college teachers delivered the materials was influenced by the Indonesian structure. Focusing on Indonesian structure may be true to make it easier for the learners to understand the materials, but it is not the only case in colleges where many English lecturers intend to mix Indonesian and English structures, grammatical translation method to enable the students to understand the learning material. The findings revealed that the respondents believed English college teachers tended to use their way of communication in the perspective of learning strategy. This suggests that English college teachers should do Self Professional Development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Learning strategy, English college teachers, Indonesian morphology-syntactical interference, ELLT</p>
<p><b>Shonia Galuh Ajeng</b> GICICLLR1705094</p>	<p><b>Language Learning Strategies by Indonesian EFL Learners: A Case Study of Gender Role</b></p> <p><b>Shonia Galuh Ajeng</b> Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research aimed to find out the language learning strategies used by English study program students and its differences between male and female ones. This study was a case study research, and the data were collected by using demographic background questionnaire and in-depth interviews with the selected participants. The findings were explained by using the theory of language learning strategies by O'Malley and Chamot (1990), in which they divided language learning strategies into metacognitive, cognitive and social/affective</p>

	<p>strategies. The results showed that there were differences between male and female learners in the use of language learning strategies in each language skill, but there were also similarities. Even though they have the same strategies, but they tend to have different activity in the learning process. The findings presented that male learners used more metacognitive and social strategies than female students, while female learners used more cognitive strategies than male. Cognitive strategies were the most frequently used strategies by both genders, and metacognitive are the least used one. The implication of this research for teaching and learning are the lecturer may get new knowledge, and ways of teaching and the students may find a new strategy to improve their language skills in language learning process.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> EFL, Language Learning Strategies, Gender, Case Study.</p>
<p><b>Melasurej C. Francisco</b> GICICPBS1705051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Self-Efficacy and Self-Worth of Elderly in Geriatric Institutions</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Melasurej C. Francisco</b> Psychology student at De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, 4114, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sophia D. Rusit</b> Psychology student at De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, 4114, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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 those 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 <math>\mu=28.099</math>, <math>\sigma=6.6262</math>, <math>\sigma^2=43.9067</math> while, SW had <math>\mu=14.9669</math>, <math>\sigma=5.3789</math>, <math>\sigma^2=28.9322</math> which denotes that <math>\text{robt}(121)=0.3164</math> is higher than <math>\text{rcrit}</math> which is 0.150. Although this exhibits positive moderate correlation between SE and SW, relationship between variables is weak. Likewise, the pvalue (<math>\text{pvalue}=0.000406</math>) is lower than the significance level <math>\alpha=0.01</math>, thus, rejecting the null hypothesis, and accepting the alternative hypothesis.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b> Elderly, Geriatric, Self-Efficacy, Self-Worth</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mental Health Professionals And Patients In Turkish Cartoons</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Berkant Yelken</b> Eskisehir State Hospital, Eskisehir/Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION and PURPOSE:</b> In this study, it was aimed to determine how mental health professionals and the patients were drawn and represented in</p>



<p>Dr. Berkant Yelken GICICPBS1705052</p>	<p>Turkish cartoons. In this study, a total of 810 cartoons magazines were reviewed. The cartoons that were related to mental health and/or mental health professionals were included to the study. <b>RESULTS:</b> The total of 404 mental health and/or mental health professionals related cartoons were found in 670 two bestseller cartoons magazines of Turkey. The frequency of physician related cartoons based on subspecialty were 191 psychiatry, 46 obstetrics and gynecology, 36 general surgery, 33 internal medicine, 18 urology, 17 anesthesia, and 17 ophthalmology. <b>DISCUSSION:</b> Walter et. al. reviewed a total of 404 cartoons related to psychiatrists that were published between 1941 and 1990 and evaluated psychiatrists' appearance, behaviors, treatment methods and efficacy in the cartoons. They showed that 96% of the psychiatrists were male, 92% of them had beard, eyeglasses and were bald. They also showed that diploma and sofa were frequently used in the cartoons . In this study, we showed that 97.9% of the psychiatrists in the cartoons were male and also sofa, beard like objects were frequently used as psychiatric symbols which are consistent with previous studies. We also showed in 39% of the cartoons, mental health professionals were negatively depicted. <b>CONCLUSION:</b> This study showed that in spite of culture differences among the countries cartoons magazines were published, cartoons related to mental health and/or mental health professionals used the same gender and similar objects. Even though most of the patients who receive psychotherapy are female, in the cartoons they were mostly male. This might help to decrease males' unconscious bias about psychotherapy. <b>Keywords:</b> psychiatry, Turkish, cartoons</p>
<p>Milles Aceveda GICICPBS1705055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cancer in the Eyes of a Child with Leukemia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aceveda Manila Science High School, Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mary Lourdes Candelaria, Jason Flores, Lance Oliver Medrano, Arianne Mae</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domingo, Jonas Feliciano C. Manila Science High School, Manila , Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Our world is currently facing health issues that threaten the mankind. These health issues are Diseases that usually requires intensive care before it can be totally cured. The most evident is Cancer, which has different types depending on the type of the cell they started from. One of the most prominent among these types is a group of cancers called Leukemia. Leukemia has been one of the most common childhood cancers in the world. In line with this, the Philippines have the record of leukemia ranking as their most common cancer compromising 47.8% of all childhood cancer. Children are prone to different psychological disorders even if they are not sick. What more if a child is facing such disease like Leukemia. In this research endeavor, a study on the perspective of a child battling with</p>

	<p>leukemia was done through the acquisition of their lived experiences in a qualitative approach. In-depth interview to four (4) leukemia patients together with their respective parent and guardian was done, with the participants who came from the same age level. Results of the research were used to create a paradigm of the different perspective of children who are battling with leukemia. <b>Keywords: Childhood Cancer, Leukemia Lived Experiences , Perspectives</b></p>
 <p><b>Veronika Swanti</b> GICICPBS1705056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Influence Of Humor Toward Teacher’s Work Engagement</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Veronika Swanti</b> English Education Master’s Program, Sanata Dharma University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Working in a tense environment has been proven to initiate more problems which result in negative effects toward employees’ performance. A high-stress work environment can lead employees to health problems and work errors. The lack of rest and the stress itself influence workers’ health which may increase work errors. Positive attitude toward stress and pressure is seen as one way to achieve balance. Humor is considered to be one of positive attitudes which can connect someone directly to troubles and contradictions in a way that produces not terror or anger but pleasure. This study will examine how teachers deal with humor in the school workplace and the effects of positive humor in the school workplace related to teacher’s work engagement. This study will apply qualitative method utilizing interviews with teachers. The study found the use of appropriate humor in the school workplace was highly related to the teachers’ work engagement. Further study is needed to examine the use of positive humor in other schools. <b>Keywords: humor, work engagement, teachers, school workplace</b></p>
<p><b>Hastuti Naibaho</b> GICICPBS1705057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Inverted U-Shaped Relationship Between Work Team Cohesiveness and Work Team Performance: The Moderating Roles of Group Affective Tone and Task Complexity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hastuti Naibaho</b> Business, Universitas Pelita Harapan Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>There are two potential moderating variables that can affect the inverted U-Shaped relationship between work team cohesiveness and work team performance which are positive group affective tone (PGTA) and task complexity. The purpose of this study is to investigate the moderating effect of positive group affective tone and task complexity on the inverted U-Shaped relationship between work team cohesiveness and work team performance. The study was conducted through a distribution of questionnaires to 90 work team (414 respondents) from manufactures and services companies. The results show that there were significant moderating effect of group affective tone and task complexity on the inverted U-Shaped relationship between work team cohesiveness and work team performance. This study was conducted at the profit organizations both local and multinational companies. The author predicts that the nature of organization could influence the behaviour displayed by group and group members. Future research could be conducted by using work teams from non-profit organization to explore the conformity or disconformity of the current research findings. <b>Keywords: Cohesiveness, Performance, Group Affective Tone, Task Complexity,</b></p>

 <p><b>Mona Sugianto</b> GICICPBS1705058</p>	<p><b>Inverted U-Shaped.</b> <b>Too much suffering and too little compassion? Recognizing barriers to acting compassionately</b></p> <p><b>Mona Sugianto</b> Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Urip Purnomo</b> Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Zainal Abidin</b> Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Juke Siregar</b> Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The humanitarian volunteers work with the belief that human beings are connected to each other. Compassion is the response to the suffering of others that motivates a desire to help. It motivates people to go out of their way to help physical, spiritual, or emotional pains of another. The objective of these studies is to find out how much compassion is required, the expression of the compassion, and the barriers to express same in the humanitarian volunteers' works in Jakarta. Participants of this study are 68 individuals who work as humanitarian volunteers at various NGOs and orphanages in Jakarta and who have participated in the Guardian Angel training on Oct 29-30, 2016 at Catholic University of Atma Jaya, Jakarta. They are part of humanitarian organizations that cover the issues of HIV-AIDS, prostitution, violence against women and children, poverty, street children, teenagers and LGBT. Participants are divided into 8 groups to participate in FGD to explore how much compassion is required, the form and expression of compassion in the humanitarian works, and the difficulties faced to express this compassion. Phenomenology qualitative approach was used to focus on participant's subjective experiences and interpretations of the world. This research wants to understand how compassion appears to participants. All participants expressed that compassion is really needed by both parties ie. the receiving and the giving individuals. Compassion is the reflection of loving-kindness, brings happiness, keeps human beings healthy and happy, and makes people connected to each other. The expression of compassion in the humanitarian volunteers' works is the willingness to listen, be simply there as 'friend', giving the encouragement to others to live their life, and doing the campaigns to reduce the discrimination. The difficulties in applying compassion consist of two factors, internal and external reasons. Internal factors will be such as loss-profit calculation, fear, busy, and self-interest. The external factors include prejudice, sense of pride and stigma.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> compassion, suffering, volunteer, humanity, social-connection, loving-kindness</p>
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Dr. Shweta Chauhan  
GICICPBS1705059

**Prevalence of depression amongst nursing students**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Aims & Objectives:** To find the rates of depressive symptoms amongst various nursing courses at a nursing teaching and training college in India.

**Methodology:** 500 students studying in various nursing courses at a nursing college in North India were enrolled in the study. A two-part questionnaire was distributed amongst the students, the first part of which included basic socio-demographic details and the second part consisted of Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI) translated to Hindi for ease of understanding of the students. A total BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory) score of  $\leq 13$  was taken as the cut-off value. Results were tabulated using SPSS v20 and independent sample t tests were applied.

**Results:** 48% (n=240) students showed signs of Depression as per the total BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory) score, with mean score of  $14.29 \pm .377$ . The highest Scores were seen amongst GNM (General Nursing and Midwifery) III year students. Significant p-value of 0.001 was obtained (Confidence Interval 95%). 122 students showed mild depression, 83 showed moderate and 35 showed signs of severe depression.

**Conclusion:** This study shows similar results as demonstrated by comparable studies done in other countries. This calls for the need of more intervention based follow up studies and education of primary medical care givers in any hospital, in recognizing the signs and symptoms and seeking prompt treatment. Treatment facilities should be made easily accessible to students in view of the stigmatizing nature of mental disorders.

**Keywords:** Depression, Nursing Students, Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), India



**Prevalence of stress and psychiatric morbidity among post graduate resident doctors working in Medical College In Uttar Pradesh**

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**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Residency training is a stressful course. Interns and resident doctors in developing countries encounter additional challenges including shortage of health sector budget, low income and disparities in health care distribution. The need to study and work simultaneously make them more susceptible to psychological problems.

**Aim of the study:** To study the prevalence of stress and the associated factor & other psychiatric morbidity among postgraduate doctors at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad (U.P) in India.

**Materials and Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted at the University Teerthanker Mahaveer Medical College & Research Center (TMMC & RC) Moradabad in U.P, 50 postgraduate students were included in this study after obtaining written informed consent.

**RESULT:** The mean depression score was  $6.26 \pm 6.00$ , the anxiety score was  $10.34 \pm 3.91$  and the mean stress score was  $15.30 \pm 3.93$ . The present study showed mild anxiety level and moderate level of stress in postgraduate students. The study showed a difference in stress level when compared for age and gender, but it was not statistically significant. When the stress level was compared for clinical and non-clinical departments; the difference was statistically significant.

**Keywords:** Stress, Anxiety, Depression Scale post graduate



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GICICPBS1705063

The Relationship Between Learning Styles And Educational Performance Among  
Students Of Regular Schools And Smart Schools

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**Abstract**

Present study was performed to determine the relationship between learning styles and educational performance among students of regular schools and smart schools in Sari. This is descriptive co relational study and statistical population were all 8530 high school, first grade students of regular and smart schools from Education organization, district 2, Sari in academic year 2015-2016. According to Kerjcie-Morgan table, by stratified random sampling method (in terms of school and gender), 368 students were selected as sample. Study measurement tools were questionnaires of Kolb's learning styles (1991) and FAM and Taylor educational performance (1999). Data were analyzed by descriptive (frequency and percentages, mean, standard deviation) and inferential (Pearson co relational

	<p>coefficient tests and independent group t) statistics methods by SPSS 23 software. Results showed positive significant relationship between diverging, assimilating, converging, accommodating learning styles and students educational performance. Also, among learning styles, there is significant difference between converging and accommodating learning styles in students from regular and smart schools. There is significant difference in educational performance of students from regular schools and smart schools. Keyword: learning styles, educational performance, smart schools, regular schools</p>
<p>Suman Dhaka GICICPBS1705064</p>	<p><b>Impulsivity and Reward Choice: Role of Non-Invasive Brain Stimulation</b></p> <p>Dhaka. S Sleep and Cognition laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati</p> <p>Kashyap. N Sleep and Cognition laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> In intertemporal choice (ITC), people discount future rewards in proportion to the time delay until reward receipt. Imaging studies showed frontal cortex activation during delay discounting task (Ballard &amp; Knutson, 2009). A repetitive low frequency TMS in the left DLPFC showed increased choices of immediate rewards over larger delayed gains, compared to the sham stimulation (Figner et. al., 2010). Given the extensive involvement of prefrontal region in intertemporal choices, this study aimed to investigate whether modulating prefrontal activity with tDCS has any effect on reward choice in delay discounting tasks.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Thirty healthy participant (mean age: 22.5 yrs) participated in this study. On each experimental day active tDCS and sham tDCS (separated by at least one week) was applied on each participant when performing delay discounting task to identify indifference point (Mazur, 1987; Green &amp; Myerson, 2004).</p> <p><b>Results:</b> An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare delay discounting rate (K) for tDCS and sham conditions. There was a significant difference in the scores for tDCS (M= .026, SD= .01) and sham (M= .073, SD= .06) conditions; <math>t(29) = 2.137, p = 0.04</math> which indicate that the anodal stimulation over left DLPFC decrease temporal delay discounting.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Participants preferred more choices of larger delay reward, instead of smaller immediate option, when the left DLPFC was stimulated compared to the sham stimulation. These observation indicate the significant role of the left prefrontal cortex in intertemporal choice, and demonstrate that increased left DLPFC activation can alter decision making by intensifying a tendency to choose delay gains.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Delay discounting Choices, DLPFC, tDCS, TMS, sham stimulation, indifference point.</p>



Rahul Eragula  
GICICPBS1705065

**Social Relations Entangled Leadership**

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**Abstract**

Great amiable pioneers consequently have adherents who tail them. Democratic authority isn't an obligation. It exists in the willingness of a man to take up the responsibility. A man considers being a pioneer when he feels responsible. It is this burden which persuades him to do what he does. Effective relationship building abilities are imperative for such individuals to make the best pioneers. In the event that a pioneer is narrow minded, the supporters have a tendency to have disappointment with the relationship they have with their pioneer. Numerous researchers have concentrated on the significance of social relations among individuals, yet there still are pioneers who don't consider the social fulfillment of their devotees which makes individuals lose regard for such pioneers. This sort of pioneers believe that social relations are only passionate bonds and so they mislead themselves in attempting to be exceptionally functional but rather wind up being unreasonable towards social relations. It is a natural stipulation for any pioneer to keep his adherents and himself in a condition of social happiness for viable authority and control. A pioneer who relinquishes this information is simply an egocentric planner. At the point when pioneers don't fulfill their devotees but the supporters are peaceful, it is not on the grounds that they know their pioneers are correct but rather in light of the fact that they would prefer not to hurt their sugar-sprinkled egos.



Anggi Aditiawan  
GICICPBS1705066

**Physical Activity Of Primitive Society In Jambi Indonesia**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to (1) reveal the phenomenon of physical activity of primitive society in their daily life, (2) understand which physical activities have the element to improve physical performance, (3) understand which physical activities have the element of motor skills.


The subject of the study is physical activity conducted by primitive society of Suku Anak Dalam in Jambi, Sumatera, Indonesia. This study uses descriptive qualitative method with phenomenology approach. Level of confidence is tested by using data triangulation from the informants who are considered to understand the primitive society Suku Anak Dalam's life structure. The analysis in this study is conducted within five stages, which are: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, (3) conclusion drawing, (4) validity result improvement and (5) narrative analysis result.

The result of study shows that: (1) there is physical activity conducted by Suku

	<p>Anak Dalam people as part of survival activity in the jungle, (2) there is physical activity which has the element of physical performance, (3) there is physical activity which has the element of motor skills.  <b>Keywords: Physical Activity, Primitive Society, Suku Anak Dalam, Physical Performance, Motor Skills.</b></p>
<p><b>Maria Helena Suprpto</b> GICICPBS1705067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Differences In Internet Addiction Among Javanese Adolescents</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maria Helena Suprpto</b> Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Pelita Harapan Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Firmanto Adi Nurcahyo</b> Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Pelita Harapan Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Increasing number of internet users is accompanied by the risks of internet addiction. Gender plays a role in internet addiction. Men are more likely than women to suffer internet addiction. This study aimed to determine gender differences in internet addiction among Javanese adolescents. Subjects in this study were 132 Javanese adolescents with internet addiction. Internet addiction was measured by using Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT). Data were analyzed using Independent sample t-test. The results showed no difference in internet addiction by gender (<math>t = 1,128</math>, <math>df = 130</math>, <math>p = 0.261</math>, <math>p &gt; 0.05</math>). Individual vulnerability to internet addiction is not due to gender differences, but rather an individual developmental stage (adolescence) and level of computerization in schools or universities.  <b>Keywords: Internet addiction, adolescence, gender</b></p>
<p><b>SANDY G. VALE</b> GICICPBS1705068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Effectiveness of the Competence, Autonomy, Relatedness (CAR) Motivation Model for Enhancing Pupils' Reading Attitude, Practices and Proficiency</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SANDY G. VALE</b> Centro Escolar University (CEU)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The advent of technology causes most young learners to neglect reading today, thus it is important to motivate them to love and value reading as it is an important language skill in learning. This study particularly tested the effectiveness of the Competence, Autonomy, Relatedness (CAR) Motivation Model to a group of Grade Six pupils. To accomplish this goal, an adapted and self-constructed questionnaire was administered first to the pupils to determine their reading attitude and practices. Likewise, their scores in the Standardized Reading Proficiency Test given to them by the school at the start of the school year was examined. These were followed by the implementation of the CAR Motivation Model for about three months, after which the same questionnaire and reading proficiency test were administered again to see if some improvements had occurred as a result of the CAR Motivation Model application. Findings of the study showed that the CAR Motivation Model did not affect the pupils' reading attitude and practices. However, there was an improvement in several of the pupils' reading proficiency.  <b>Keywords: CAR Motivation Model</b></p>
<p><b>Liu Ying</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The relationship between exogenous attention and visual consciousness</b></p>



<p>GICICPBS1705070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chen Yifan</b> School of Kinesiology, Shanghai University of Sport, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yu Yanglan</b> School of Kinesiology, Shanghai University of Sport, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Liu Ying</b> School of Kinesiology, Shanghai University of Sport, China Key Lab of Cognitive Evaluation and Regulation in Sport, General Administration of Sport</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Many theories of consciousness posit that neural amplification plays a key role for a given piece of information to reach awareness. It seems reasonable to assume that sensory amplification by attention fosters visual awareness, because attention selectively enhances neural responses to relevant targets. This view has been challenged by an increasing number of empirical evidence. In behaviour, with evidence that attention can adjust subconscious process, and at the neural level, attention and consciousness may rely on independent neural basis. However, attention is a multidimensional phenomenon, and the relationship between different types of attention and consciousness may not be identical. Previous research focuses mainly on endogenous attention, a few studies found that endogenous attention is more closely linked to awareness when compared to the exogenous attention. Although endogenous attention and consciousness are so closely connected, whether the exogenous attention and consciousness are independent in certain circumstances still need to be tested.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> To ascertain the above problem, in this study, physically identical stimulus is visible in only half of the trials. In addition, physically identical stimulus can be classified as attended/unattended based on the color congruency between cue and target. <b>Results:</b> The results of the study show that the brain activity related to consciousness spans a wide range of time, in the following cue-locked time-windows, 0-50ms, 180-200ms and 750-800ms. Attention related brain activity is embodied in 750-80ms time windows. Consequently, the results reveal that exogenous attention and visual consciousness correspond to different and relatively independent brain mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The exogenous attention and consciousness are distinct processes under certain circumstances.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> visual awareness; exogenous attention; neural basis</p>
<p>Saeed Farahbakhsh GICICPBS1705071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The effect of organizational justice on the relationship between administrators' spiritual leadership and quality of work life of teachers in Iranian schools</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Saeed Farahbakhsh</b> Associate Professor of Education Dept. Lorestan University, Khorramabad, Iran Department of Education, Lorestan University, Kamalvand Road, Khorramabad, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of organizational justice in relation to quality of work life of teachers led by spiritual leaders in schools. This research is descriptive and co relational method. The sample consisted of 294</p>

	<p>teachers of secondary schools in Khorramabad city, (Iran) that was selected through the krejcie and Morgan table and using relative stratified sampling. In order to collect the data, three forms of Standard questionnaires of spiritual leadership, (Fry, Vitucci and Cedillo, 2005), organizational justice, (Nihoff and Moorman, 1993) and the quality of work life (Walton, 1973) were used. Data was analyzed by using Pearson correlation coefficient and structural equation analysis. The results showed that there was a significant positive relationship between the spiritual leadership of administrators and the quality of work life of school teachers. Also, there was a positive and significant effect of organizational justice on relationship between administrators' spiritual leadership and quality of work life of their teachers.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> spiritual leadership, quality of work life, organizational justice, school, Iran.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Uzma Rani</b> GICICPBS1705076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in Pakistani Females: A Psychosocial Perspective (Cultural Manifestation, Symptomology, Understanding and Treatment)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Uzma Rani</b> Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Syeda Salma Hasan</b> Government College University, Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The present study aimed to explore Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), in females as a cultural phenomenon. Manifestation, symptomology and understanding of OCD are purely cultural specific. The findings indicated that females in Pakistani culture significantly suffer from all types of OCD but checking, contamination, doubting and cleanliness obsessive compulsive behavior is common. Qualitative study design was used and investigated the cultural specific experiences, perceptions, understanding and treatment of OCD females regarding their problem. Thematic Analysis was conducted to capture experiences of OCD among females. The main themes derived were psychological distress, social avoidance, social rejection, poor quality of life and functional impairment in almost all areas of life and facing hurdles in treatment. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were also carried out with Psychologists who were treating females diagnosed with OCD, they indicated that females with OCD are perceived negatively in Pakistani culture due to which treatment process face problems and recovery is very slow as people are not supportive towards the treatment. Cultural specific prevention techniques such as affective parenting, psych education, awareness, proper religious teachings would be provided to overcome and to prevent this OCD in Pakistani society.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Affective parenting, Psychological distress Cultural specific experiences.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Clinical And Neuropsychological Study Of Natural Course Of Light Cognitive Failure, Alzheimer Disease And Vascular Dementia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Selver Burcu Tellioglu</b> Research Assistant, Mersin University Faculty of Medicine Neurology Department, Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey</p>

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**Abstract**

**Objective:** The Objective of this study is to examine the natural courses of Alzheimer Disease (AD), Light Cognitive Failure (LCF) and Vascular Dementia (VaD) cases free of any therapeutic procedure and with neuropsychological test series; to determine the transformation ratio of these cases to dementia and to examine the courses of clinical factors.

**Tools and Method:** 120 patients consisting of 72 AD, 16 VaD and 32 LCF patients and 24 healthy controls who are the spouses of the patients or healthy volunteers, who have applied to Mersin University Faculty of Medicine Education and Research Hospital Neurology Department between years 2007 and 2011, have been included in the research.

During the follow up, measurements of functionality (Blessed Dementia Handicap – Scale of Habits, Scale of Instrumental Daily Living Activities) and neuropsychological tests (Minimental Status Evaluation Test, Number Range Test, Calculation, Number Range, Verbal Fluency, Learning Word List, Memory of Recognition and Remembrance, Shortened Boston Nomenclature Scale, Visual Memory Test, Clock Drawing Test, Neuropsychiatric Inventory, Clinical Dementia Grading Scale and Global Degradation Scale) have been added to standard information.


Patients have been invited to control visits once every 6 months and healthy individuals have been invited to control visits once a year. In the control visits, standard evaluations and neuropsychological test series have been applied. Variables which affect the natural course of the disease, the changes in diagnosis and the natural course have been determined for every diagnosis group by using appropriate statistical methods.

**Findings:** The average observing time for the patient groups of whom women were a majority has been 1,46±0,97 annual, month (min-max).

In the patient groups, functionality and DLA scores have considerably failed in comparison with the scores of control group. In the LCF group, MMSE, forward and backward counting range, calculation, abstraction, praxis, memory of word list, understanding, construction, clock drawing scores have been higher than the other groups but lower than the control group. In the LCF group, total NPI and NPI trouble scores have been lower than the other groups. In the VaD group, total NPI scores have been determined to be higher than the AD and LCF groups. Total NPI trouble score has been higher for the AD group when compared with VaD and LCF groups. In the LCF group, for 11 % of the patients, diagnosis have transformed to AD in the control period. In the control visits, MMSE values of the control group have risen significantly after the second visit. In the LCF group, falls in word list memory scores which are statistically meaningful have been determined in the first and third trials. In the AD group, statistically meaningful falls in BDS functionality, BDS habit, EGYA, MMSE, forward counting range, praxis score, word list learning (2nd and 3rd trial), Boston naming score, understanding score have been determined. In the Vascular Dementia group,

	<p>statistically meaningful falls in abstraction, praxis, Boston naming and understanding scores.  <b>Result:</b> In our study, we determined that 11,1% of the patients with LCF cogenesis had transformation to AD, in this group no transformation to VaD has been observed in the control time period, no transformation in the healthy control group has been observed;  <b>In the diagnostic series, clock drawing test, total NPI scores, CDR, GBO, Blassed ability-habit scales, EDLA and MMSE test scores are determined to be valuable to distinguish LCF and AD and healthy controls.</b></p>
<p><b>Mr. Kudakwashe Chasakara</b> GICICPBS1705080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Why should the criminal justice quickly investigate crime and avoid relying on individuals who appear confident in identifying suspected perpetrators of crime</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr. Kudakwashe Chasakara</b> <b>Department of Psychology, University of Zimbabwe</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Using a 2x2x2 factorial design an experiment was conducted to explore the effects of a delay in time and the number of suspects in a lineup on identification accuracy and confidence of eyewitness memory, in a sample of 112 University of Zimbabwe students. The participants were randomly assigned to two groups of 5 and 10 suspects and each group was tested immediately after viewing a forty-seven minute, video- taped criminal (shooting) event and one week later. The participants were 54 Males and 58 females with a Mage=19.48 and S. D=1.95. Each group was tasked with identifying the criminal perpetrator and to self-rate their confidence in identifying the perpetrator. The results indicated that identification accuracy, <math>t(106) = 3.27</math> <math>p = 0.001</math> <math>\alpha = 0.05</math> and confidence levels, <math>t(110) = 7.65</math> <math>p = 0.000</math> <math>\alpha = 0.05</math>, were slightly lower during delayed recall and higher during immediate recall respectively. There were no gender differences in identification accuracy <math>\chi^2(1) = 0.0533</math> <math>p(0.302) &gt; \alpha(0.05)</math> and confidence <math>\chi^2(5) = 4.201</math> <math>p(0.521) &gt; \alpha(0.05)</math>. The results also pointed out that the presence of more distractors led to inaccurate identification of perpetrators, <math>t(214) = -2.134</math> <math>p = 0.034</math> <math>\alpha = 0.05</math>. However, the number of distractors did not prove to have any effects on confidence levels, <math>\chi^2(5) = 7.595</math> <math>p = 0.180</math> <math>\alpha = 0.05</math> and there was a very weak relationship between confidence and accuracy, <math>r = -0.083</math> <math>p = 0.223</math> <math>\alpha = 0.05</math>. The findings imply that legal criminal justice system should act quickly when investigating a criminal event that include witnesses and should reduce the number of suspects to the minimal possible number (at most 5 suspects) with a view to avoid wrongful convictions. In addition, the findings suggest that confidence with which witness identifies a perpetrator should be cautiously used as a predictor of identification accuracy.  <b>Key words:</b> identification accuracy, confidence, time lapse, distractors. Eye witness, memory.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative consequences of smartphone addiction during early childhood</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cheol Park</b> <b>College of Global Business, Korea University, Sejong, South Korea</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ye Rang Park</b> <b>Department of Human Development &amp; Family studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA</b></p>

<p><b>Cheol Park</b> GICICPBS1705081</p>	<p><b>Ye Ju Park</b> Department of Life Science, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Smartphone addiction during early childhood is serious problem around the world. When young children who lack the ability to control themselves are exposed to smartphones, it has harmful influences upon them such as physical and mental side effects as well as the interruption of learning, even causing disabilities for children. Korea has the highest rate of smartphone spread and wireless high-speed internet infrastructure in the world, which make children more prone to be exposed to smartphones through their parents. We have investigated the smartphone addiction among children through a survey of 608 parents with 3-5 year old children in Korea. As results, the higher addition group showed more negative consequences of mental, physical, and social aspects. Moreover, the negative consequences of children with smartphone addiction parents were higher. Implications for decreasing smartphone addiction for children and further researches are suggested in the conclusion.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Addiction, Smartphone, Childhood, Preschooler, Korea</p>
<p><b>Lina Natalya</b> GICICPBS1705084</p>	<p><b>Exploratory And Confirmatory Factor Analysis Of Academic Motivation Scale (Indonesian Version)</b></p> <p><b>Lina Natalya</b> Faculty of Psychology, University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Cynthia Vivian Purwanto</b> Faculty of Psychology, University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Factor analysis is one of many ways to evaluate the validity of psychological measurement. There are two types of factor analysis often used for psychometric test which are confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). In this research, the grouping results of 30-item Academic Motivation Scale (AMS) in Indonesia will be compared based on CFA and EFA. The total sample analysed is 1,168 undergraduate students. Based on the factor analysis results obtained, it is known that all dimensions and sub-dimensions of AMS have good internal structure. Each sub-dimension of AMS fulfills the goodness of fit criteria (<math>RMSEA \leq 0.08</math> ; <math>GFI \geq 0.9</math> ; <math>CR \geq 0.7</math> ; <math>\alpha \geq 0.7</math>). While it was analysed using EFA, it is found that every items of three dimensions are grouping perfectly as a priori. This perfect grouping was shown by the factor loading value of all items were greater than or equal to 0.4 and all items were single items without any cross loading or zero loading.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis, academic motivation scale, validation</p>
<p><b>Ikhda Izzatul Aqilah</b> GICICPBS1705085</p>	<p><b>Tabung Keki (Taman Bunga Kehidupan Kita Sebagai Sarana Mengurangi Stres Pada Lansia)</b></p> <p><b>Ikhda Izzatul Aqilah</b> Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Talitha Lintang Pertiwi Itsnaini Mubarokah Talitha Lintang Bertha Kristiyanti</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dosen Pembimbing : Dinie Ratrie Desiningrum, S.Psi., M.Psi.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study is how to know about Tabung Keki can influence to decrease stress in elderly. Subject in this study are 31 (N=31) and can be given treatment are 16. This study use quantitative method with one group pretest and posttest design. Subject is done try out then subject is given pretest and also is given treatment as much as three treatment, then subject was given posttest. From Normality test that was done show that signification of normality test is 0,2 and that is normal and T test with Paired Samples T-Test with signification 0,0 and correlation 0,961. Tabung Keki has influence 96,1 % to decrease stress in lansia and hypothesis can be received.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cynthia Vivian Purwanto</b> GICICPBS1705082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Are You a Procrastinator? Active or Passive?: Validation of Active Procrastination Scale (Indonesian Version)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cynthia Vivian Purwanto</b> Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lina Natalya</b> Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>All this time, procrastination is often known as a habit of delaying task which has negative effects to the procrastinator itself. However, Chu and Choi (2005) provide a new form of procrastination, which has positive effects to the procrastinator, called active procrastination. This research aims to validate Active Procrastination Scale (APS), which was created by Chu and Choi (2005) and was revised by Choi and Moran (2009), in Indonesian language. In this validation, 239 undergraduate students from a university in Surabaya was asked to fill out the online questionnaires of APS and other criterion: that were GPA, Academic Motivation Scale (AMS), International Personality Item Pool (IPIP), and The Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE). The data was analysed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), reliability analysis, heterotrait-mononmethod analysis, and correlation analysis with other criterion. It is found all items are fit in the same factors as Choi and Moran' s designed before (<math>RMSEA \leq 0.05</math> and <math>GFI \geq 0.9</math>) while it was analysed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). In addition, all dimensions are reliable with sufficient Alpha Cronbach value and Corrected Item-Total Correlation value. Meanwhile, the heterotrait-mono method analysis indicates each dimension correlates with each other as previous findings. The same findings are also found in correlation analysis. Each dimension has the same correlation pattern with other criterion as the prior findings. In conclusion, the Active Procrastination Scale in Indonesian language is a valid procrastination measurement.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> active procrastination, passive procrastination, validation,</p>

<p><b>Siti Nurjanah Hadiati</b> GICICLLR1705096</p>	<p><b>confirmatory factor analysis, reliability, correlation analysis</b></p> <p><b>Phonological Process Of Deletion Voiced Stop Consonant In Sundanese Language</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Nurjanah Hadiati</b> Faculty of Cultural Scientist, Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lia Maulia Indrayani</b> Faculty of Cultural Scientist, Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sundanese language is as one of ethnic language in Indonesia which contains of some phonological rules. In sundanese language, medial phonem /b/, /d/ and /g/ have often been deleted in some cases. This research is aimed at answering: (1) to find out the deletion voiced stop consonant found in Sundanese language, (2) to explain the phonological process of deletion voiced stop consonant found in Sundanese language. As Chomsky said that deletion discussed in two distinctive features which are manner of articulation and place of articulation. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research which uses observation methods. To get the data, the researcher which is as a native also interview the other native speaker. The data are taken in the words form and collected 20 data as sample. After analyzing the data, the researcher found three places of articulation where the phonological process happen with nasal and voiced as manner of articulation. The findings consist of 8 data of /b/ consonant bilabial voiced which are deleted after bilabial voiced nasal /m/, 5 data of /g/ consonant velar voiced which deleted after velar voiced nasal /ŋ/, and 7 data of /d/ alveolar consonant voiced deleted after alveolar voiced nasal /n/.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Deletion, Phonem, Consonant, Sundanese Language, Phonology.</b></p>
<p><b>Astri Utami Indriyani</b> GICICPBS1705087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Effect of Compensation and Benefit to Employee Engagement through Organisation Brand in Indonesia's Startup Company</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Astri Utami Indriyani</b> Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Ir. Ignatius Heruwasto</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Startup business in Indonesia has become a popular way to start the business. Startup is as well a promised business in the filed of investment and pay/salary. Does pay and facility is suit well with their job description and makes the engage to company? This paper tests the hypothesis that compensation and benefit have effect on employee engagement with organisation brand in between. Result shows that organisation brand failed to be mediating variable just because only compensation who have effect, that is on organisation brand and employee engagement. Which engagement is affected as well by compensation.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Startup, organisation brand, employee engagement, compensation, benefit</b></p>
<p><b>Sabiha Yasmeen</b> GICICPBS1705088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Difference On Hardiness Among Cardiovascular Patients</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sabiha Yasmeen</b> Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, A.M.U, Aligarh</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohd. Ilyas Khan</b> Professor, Department of Psychology, A.M.U, Aligarh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Coping strategies play a key role in the management of different diseases. Hardiness and positive emotions in patients could enhance coping strategies and reduce disease complications. Hardiness appears to promote health independently of stress, rather than operating as a buffer by reducing illness primarily among individual experiencing high stress levels (Cohen &amp; Edwards, 1989; Hull et al. 1987). This study aimed to explore gender difference on hardiness along with its dimension cardiovascular diseases (CVD) patients. CVD are the leading cause of death globally. This study provides an important contribution to a growing field of research of hardiness that shows the gender difference of cardiovascular patients.</p> <p><b>Aims and Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To find out the difference between male and female cardiovascular patient on overall score of hardiness.</li><li>2. To explore the gender difference on the dimensions (commitment, challenge and control) of hardiness among cardiovascular patients.</li></ol> <p><b>Materials and Methods:</b> This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on 100 CVD patients referring to JNMCH (A.M.U, Aligarh). The study included two groups of cardiovascular patients, each of 50 members. Group 1 consisted of male cardiovascular patients and group 2 consisted of female cardiovascular patients. Data were collected using the Hardiness scale (Kobasa and Maddi, 1982) data analysis was performed using descriptive and inferential statistics and independent sample test was performed in SPSS 16.</p> <p><b>Results and Conclusion:</b> Result revealed there is a significant gender difference on two dimensions of hardiness (<math>t= 2.25</math> on first dimension commitment, <math>t= 2.69</math> on third dimension challenge) whereas on second dimension control there is no gender difference (<math>t=.46</math>) while on overall score of hardiness (<math>t=2.65</math>).</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Gender, Hardiness, Cardiovascular Disease.</p>
<p>Aqueleem Un Nabi GICICPBS1705089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mental Well-Being Among Cardiovascular Patients- A Comparative Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aqueleem Un Nabi</b> Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, A.M.U, Aligarh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohd. Ilyas Khan</b> Professor, Department of Psychology, A.M.U, Aligarh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>With lifestyle changes and increased longevity, cardiovascular (CVD) diseases have become a common threat to human health and are the leading cause of death in many countries. Enhancing daily functioning and well-being is an increasingly advocated goal in the treatment of patients with chronic conditions. As the disease progresses, it carries with it a tremendous increase of mental health consequences such as depression. The present study aimed to explore the gender difference on mental well-being among cardiovascular patients. The study included two groups of cardiovascular patients, each of 50 members. Group 1 consisted of male cardiovascular patients and group 2 consisted of female</p>



cardiovascular patients from Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital (JNMCH) A.M.U, Aligarh. Data were collected by using the Mental Well-being scale (Warwick and Edinburgh, 2008), and independent sample test was performed in SPSS 20. Result revealed there is a significant gender difference mental well-being ( $t= 4.13$ ) among CVD patients. Male shows stronger mental well-being ( $M=55.76$ ) than female ( $M=46.26$ ). Mental Well-being enhanced when an individual is able to fulfill their personal and social goals and achieve a sense of purpose in society. (Jenkins, R. et al 2008).  
Key words: Gender, Mental Well-Being, Cardiovascular Disease.

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

<http://gplra.org/conference.php>

» 17th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS),  
20-21 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

**16th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia**  
Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia



- » 17th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 20-21 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 19th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain
- » 21st International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 07-08 September 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 22nd International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
- » 23rd International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 11-12 October 2017, Dubai, UAE
- » 24th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 09-10 Nov 2017, Singapore
- » 25th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 16-17 Nov 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai, UAE
- » 27th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 28-29 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 28th ICPLR 2017 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Bangkok), 23 Nov – 24 Nov, 2017
- » 4th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (UAE), 19 Feb – 20 Feb, 2018
- » 5th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (UK), 12 Apr – 13 Apr, 2018

» 6th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Portugal), 24 May – 25 May, 2018

