



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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

24-25 May 2018

Conference Venue

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da
Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Description	4-5
3.	List of Presenters	6-20
4.	List of Listeners	20-21
5.	Upcoming Conferences	22-24

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

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Preface:

Global Psychology and Language Research Association (GPLRA) is a conglomeration of academia and professionals for promotion of research and innovation, creating a global footprint. GPLRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. The association is actively involved in academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. GPLRA invites you to join its diverse group of advisory members.

For this conference around 40 Participants from around 8 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

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Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

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We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

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You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

GRDS' mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

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

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Marion Hopfgartner

Speaker, Educationalist, and Writer on educational & the TLI-paedagogics, Vienna, Austria

Marion Hopfgartner is a Speaker, Author, Education and Life Transformer and Entrepreneur. Her business career started at the age of 19, after her degree as an educator and preschool teacher - when she led a Day-Care-Institution. Very soon, she moved up the career in Personnel Management working in a social Non-for-Profit Association that had 1400 employees. This was possible by having a fantastic Mentor on her side, who guided her step by step.

Already at the age of 22, she was a Board Member of a Non-for-Profit LLC. As one of the Board Members - she focused on Personnel Management and on Social Projects. At that time, she also started her career as *an* Adult-Trainer and Speaker – working together with a local Institution in holistic health care.

At the age of 30 – she left these businesses behind and started to work internationally. This Mentor invited her to build up an International Network of Organizations in the field of Alternative Health Care and Training. Together with a team, they developed the training material, training schedules organizational structure, standardizing procedures; they set up operating Boards and trained more than 350 Instructors internationally. For more than 7 years she worked hand in hand to grow these international organizations.

As her Personal Assistant - Marion Hopfgartner also learned all basic needs to establish not only a small *business* but an International Network of Organizations. Since her Coach died in March 2016 and the different Boards took over the leading function of the individual organizations - she now focuses back on growing her own Companies. In a speed time of 4 *months*, she got them set for International Work and grew an *incredibly* successful team.

While working in this network of organizations - she constantly received requests to mentor educational institutions. As consultant and coach, *she* upgraded many in different areas,

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

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restructured their way of operation, but also started to implement modern education in some of these institutions. While she was heavily focused on working with her Coach – she still also established many successes in this area.

Now, together with her team in her Educational Consultancy focus more and more on consulting educational institutions and small businesses all over the world. They also focus on creating meaningful new ways of Training, Teaching and Modern Education.

PLENARY SPEAKER



Dr. Suresh Frederick
Dean, Head and Associate Professor of English
Bishop Heber College Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu

DR. SURESH FREDERICK, Associate Professor and UG Head in the Department of English, Bishop Heber College, Trichy, India, has 27 years of teaching experience at the college level. He is the Dean for IQAC. He has presented 79 papers in International and National conferences, published 89 articles in reputed books and journals and edited 9 books. He holds a PhD in English from Bharathidasan University, India. He is the Vice-President of OSLE (Organization for Study of Literature and Environment), a Life Member of IASA (Indian Association for the Study of Australia), a Fellow of Eco-Ethics International Union (EEIU), a Member of The Andrew Marvell Society, a member of Asia TEFL and an Associate Member of the Council for Research in Values and Philosophy. He has visited many foreign countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Ireland. He has been awarded Editor's Choice Award for his Critical Writing by The Home of Letters (India) in 2010, Best Researcher award for Literature by Bishop Heber College in 2015 and Lifetime Achievement Award for producing more than 25 PhDs. The areas of his specialization are Ecocriticism, Mass Communication, ELT, Australian Literature, American Literature and British Drama.

Topic - Ecocriticism: Paradigms and Prax

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

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Indah Agus Rahmawati
GICICPLR1803051

Narration of Women Moslem on WhatsApp Dating Agency: Discourse and Identity

Indah Agus Rahmawati
Graduate Student of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia

Abstract

The rapid development of technology has made the spread of discourse getting viral. One of most spreadable discourse is in narration form that is usually dispersed by Whatsapp application. The application that allows user to create group and forum is used to form a dating agency especially to Moslem women. In this forum, there are so many narrations create either by the administrator or the member. One of the interesting narrations in the forum is the love experience told by the member of the conversation. This study describes the structure of love narration on the dating agency forum and identify the narrator's self-construction in order to draw how Moslem women see the love story they experienced. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study with narration texts on story-telling session as the data. This research use discourse analysis of ethnopoetics, stanza, and verse analyze approach by Gee. The narration analysis theory is used to analyze the thread of sub-stories to get the motives that are the frame of the text. The motives then, are sorted by relating and comparing them. The result shows that there are three major motives namely, the desire to get married, family roles and self-surrender to God. This description portrays the position of the Moslem women in the society, family and religion.

Keyword: discourse, narration, women, identity



Anna Odrowaz-Coates
GICICPLR1803055

English Language In Public Sphere - Between Inclusion And Social Exclusion. Preliminary Study In Poland And Portugal (Study Sponsored By National Science Centre (PI), Grant No: 2017/01/X/Hs6/00316)

Anna Odrowaz-Coates
Social Pedagogy Department/Institute of Educational Studies, The Maria Grzegorzewska Pedagogical University in Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract

I would like to present the initial empirical study findings, after data collection in Warsaw and Lisbon. Please note that the study is a socio-educational and not a linguistic one. It focuses on citizens' perceptions of English language expansion in Europe and also in their own country. It looks for meta theories concerning access and social environment. This preliminary study is funded by the National Science Centre (Poland) and encompasses the Warsaw and Lisbon area. Tools of enquiry comprise of mixed method approach with quantitative questionnaire findings and qualitative semi-structured interviews as the main methods of data collection.

The discussion will be embedded in critical theory, with particular emphasis on the works of Michel Foucault, who questions the 'reasons' we use as rational beings and asks about the risks of our rationality. This question may be applied to the rationalization of learning English. Moreover, Foucault's concept of bio-power, advanced by James Marshall's (1995)"busno-power" and Louis Althusser's (1976) interpellation concept (interpellier) will be married with



<p>Dr. Fatima Al Rashidi GICICPLR1803056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Bourdieu's ideas of social reproduction through education practices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Control Center and Psychological Happiness with the Faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Qassim Staff</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Fatima Al Rashidi Psychology Department, Qassim University, Qassim, Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aimed to recognize the relationship between control center and psychological happiness. The study sample consisted of faculty members at Buraydah governorate, Al-Qaseem university, who numbered (99) professors, (50) of the scientific faculties' members, and (49) of humanity faculties' members. So, for the purposes of this study; control center scale and psychological happiness scale were used. The results showed that the internal control center came at the first place, among faculty members in Buraydah governorate, Al Qaseem University, and the level of psychological happiness among faculty members was moderate, also; there were statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) due to the impact of educational specialization in the external control center, and the differences were in favor of faculty members of humanity specializations. But according to the internal control center, the differences were in favor of scientific specializations. The results also showed that there were not any statistically significant differences due to the impact of educational specialization in the psychological happiness level. Furthermore, statistically significant correlative relationship between the internal control center and psychological happiness level was revealed. However, there was no statistically significant correlative relationship between the external control center and the feeling level of psychological happiness.</p> <p>Keywords: control center, psychological happiness.</p>
<p>Sahar Obeid GICICPLR1803058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stockholm Syndrome, A Rare Psychological Disease: Results Of The Development, Validation And Real Life Application Of The Stockholm Syndrome Scale</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sahar Obeid Psychology Department, Psychiatric Hospital of the Cross Holy Spirit University of Kaslik Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objective: To validate the Stockholm Syndrome Scale (SSS) and assess the role of this syndrome at the level of activation of early maladaptive schemas in women that are victims of marital violence.</p> <p>Methods: This case-control study, performed between April and August 2016 in 3 specialized centers for women abuse, included 30 women (14 cases and 16 controls).</p> <p>Results: The SSS items converged over a solution of two factors, explaining a total of 85.33% of the variance. The internal consistency of the scale was high, with a high Cronbach's alpha found for the full scale (0.936). Having a severe level of fusion, a moderate level of dependence on the partner and being beaten in a frequency of multiple times per month would significantly increase the SSS score (Beta= 48.37; Beta=58.03 and Beta=12.587) respectively. Having a moderate level of fusion, a moderate and severe level of sacrifice would decrease the SSS score (Beta=-56.30; Beta=-56.53 and Beta=-55.83) respectively.</p>



	<p>Conclusion: This study highlighted the correlation between dysfunctional cognitive schemas, developed during childhood and adolescence, and the development of the Stockholm syndrome in women victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>Keywords: Stockholm Syndrome; fusion; dependence; beating.</p>
 <p>Olga Dragomyretska GICICPLR1803059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Blog-technology as an interactive method of extracurricular activities for international students at the initial phase of foreign language learning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olga Dragomyretska Language department, Training center for international students, Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Odessa, Ukraine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Keywords: foreign language learning, video blog, extracurricular activity</p> <p>The goal of the research consists in showing that application of a video blog as an extracurricular activity is a very effective interactive method that improves the process of the independent learning of a new language.</p> <p>The main research method was modeling the process of organizing extracurricular activities using a blog-technology for students at preparatory department of a non-language-centered university.</p> <p>A group of international students that was studying a foreign language created a video blog under the supervision of a teacher. The objective of this blog was preparation and uploading topical videos about different places in Odessa. After preparatory work students had to schedule a consultation with the teacher and after that proceeded to filming. When the task was finished the teams uploaded videos in the blog, and then the teacher declared a winner.</p> <p>This teamwork gave positive results: it diversified an educational process, improved communicative skills, helped to overcome a barrier of speaking in foreign language with native speakers and classmates, and helped to train oral perception and improve understanding of native speakers.</p> <p>Analyzing this project - the implementation of a video blog at the initial phase of foreign language learning – shows us that integration of topical video blogs into the learning process as an extracurricular activity enhances the students’ education in many ways: primarily, it cultivates communication skills and improves interest in a foreign language.</p> <p>We can conclude that the future development and implementation of blogtechnology as an interactive method of extracurricular activity will be an important and useful tool. In the future, we hope to extend the subject area and to complicate tasks. We are also considering applying this method to the education of students in upper-level courses.</p>
<p>Ben Moussa El Hadj Moussa GICICPLR1803060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Why the Critical Thinking is absent from the Arab region post-Arab spring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ben Moussa El Hadj Moussa Postgraduate Research Student, English and Creative Writing Faculty of Education and Humanities, The University of Northampton</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to highlight the implantation of the Critical thinking approach in the Arab region post-Arab spring. The Critical thinking approach is universally considered as one of the most important teaching approaches. Therefore, I explore how this approach in academic area synthesises with a</p>

	<p>social life to propose a new way of thinking in the region toward enabling the voice of the people. By drawing upon the main stander of this research into the teaching pedagogies in the region, the study aims to investigate the adaptation of the critical thinking approach in the curriculums. Furthermore, as the primary purpose of this study is to develop ground in this significant and under-researched field. For a profuse understanding, I researched the teaching approaches have been used by lecturers and adopt by governments and also, the notion of lectures delivering the lessons. It is a small scale of populations. Therefore, the study uses exploratory research based on qualitative interviews with five instructors and six students from different departments, including four decisions makers in three different Arab countries. The main provisional hypothesis is that the Critical thinking approach is absent from the new liberated Arabic curriculums which enable the next generations to question different aspects and historical events in the region.</p> <p>Keywords: The Critical thinking, Teaching pedagogies, the post Arab spring.</p>
<p>Dr. S. Newton Raja GICICPLR1803061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Envisaging Societal Change through Human Rights Awareness in Arundhati Roy’s The God of Small Things</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. S. Newton Raja, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Asst. Professor of English, Bishop Heber College (Autonomous), Tiruchirappalli</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Creating awareness among the people about human rights is the best way to curb the uncivilized practice of human rights violations. People can fight against violation of human rights only when they know their rights. Many people, even educated were unaware of their rights, so they could not react when the rights were violated by others and sometimes they themselves were being the victimizers. This scenario has to be changed at least in posterity for that, through this paper, researcher wants to create awareness among the people with the help of the fictitious characters of the novel The God of Small Things.</p> <p>Arundhati Roy, a well-known Indian novelist, is much worried about the status of women in India. She wants to change the society through her writings for that she has presented the society as it is in her novel The God of Small Things. In the document level, Indians are perfect, but in day today practical life, they are far away from their document that is their constitution, because of their ignorance. Not only Rahel and Estha, the protagonists of this novel, but also other characters bear witness to this. This paper tries to tell how inculcation of Human Rights is the best method to wipe the tears of these unsuspecting victims.</p>
 <p>Kalema Eric GICICPLR1803062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nutrntion in Africa in a Global Economy : Perspectives Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kalema Eric Reach Young People Uganda, Mountains Of the Moon University, MK 94305, Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper provides an overview of the nutritional situation in Africa and discusses briefly some of the factors that influence nutrition status of the</p>

6th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Portugal), 24 May – 25 May, 2018
 Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>different groups of the population. Malnutrition in Africa is increasing due to various factors, some of which involve the changing global economic policies. Perspective of globalization in relation to nutrition in Africa and the opportunities and challenges faced by nutritionists and relevant workers are presented. Globalization is affecting food and diseases patterns in Africa. Africa is now facing a double burden of having to deal with traditional under-nutrition and emerging over-nutrition in the ailing economies characterized by poor physical and information technology infrastructure, unskilled and unmotivated workers and increasing poverty. Therefore, Africa has a long way to go to be able to participate in the global economy.</p>
<p>Boglarka Vekety GICICPLR1803071</p>	<p>The effects of mindfulness-based interventions on symptoms of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder among children: A meta-analysis</p> <p>Vekety, B. Doctoral School of Education, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Logemann, H. N. A. Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Takacs, Z. K. Institute of Education, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research objectives: There is growing evidence for the beneficial clinical and educational effects of mindfulness practices for children (Zoogman et al., 2014; Kaunhoven & Dorjee, 2017). Previous research has suggested that mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) may improve executive functioning in children (Takacs & Kassai, under review). In the current meta-analytic review, the effect of MBIs for the reduction of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms was evaluated. Specifically, the primary aim was to determine the effectiveness of MBIs to decrease children's inattentive and impulsive-hyperactive behavior, the two core symptoms of ADHD. The second objective was to identify potential moderators of treatment efficacy. In line with previous studies and our recent investigation, we expected that MBI's render improved attention and reduced impulsivity. The impact of this meta-analysis may extend to both clinical practice as well as to education.</p> <p>Methodology: A systematic search was conducted in the databases of Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed and ProQuest. Published and unpublished (e.g., dissertations) studies that compared the effects of an MBI to a control group in a (quasi-) experimental design on inattentive or impulsive behavior in children (up to 12 years of age) were included in this quantitative synthesis.</p> <p>Findings: Based on 17 studies, preliminary results showed that mindfulness training decreased children's inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive behavioral symptoms with small, but significant overall effect size ($g+ = 0.324$, $k = 17$, $p < .000$). Considering the core symptoms of ADHD separately, results indicated a marginally significant MBI induced reduction of inattentiveness ($g+ = 0.298$, $k = 6$, $p = .032$) and impulsivity ($g+ = 0.211$, $k = 6$, $p = .098$) in children. In addition to the aforementioned results, potential moderators of effects (e.g., age, duration of intervention, clinical status, components of intervention) will be discussed as well.</p> <p>Research outcomes and future scope: In conclusion, results indicate that MBIs</p>



	<p>have potential in decreasing inattentiveness and impulsivity in children, the two core symptoms of ADHD. Possible top-down (e.g., conscious monitoring and regulation of attention) and bottom-up (e.g., stress and reactivity) mechanisms for this beneficial effect have been proposed (Zelazo & Lyons, 2012). Although, it has to be noted that the majority of the included studies recruited typically developing children, thus results should be interpreted carefully in relation to clinical samples.</p> <p>Keywords: mindfulness-based interventions, self-regulation, inattentiveness, hyperactivity-impulsivity, children</p>
<p>Asst. Prof. Dr. Müge Gündüz GICICPLR1803072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Study-Abroad on Developing Students' Intercultural Awareness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asst. Prof. Dr. Müge Gündüz Middle East Technical University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present study aims to investigate university students' perception of culture during their study abroad experience. To succeed internationally, these individuals typically have to adapt to a new culture and acquire ICC (Intercultural Communicative Competence). The ICC concept captures the ability to interact with members of a host culture in ways that are both effective and appropriate, which requires not only sufficient language skills and knowledge about the host culture, but also a willingness to understand host-culture members.</p> <p>The phenomenon of "globalization" has been one of the mostly debated concepts especially in the last twenty years. In recent years, in line with an intensive increase throughout the world in political, economic, social, cultural and academic relations and collaboration opportunities, the concept of globalization has emerged. New cooperative fields, partnerships and solidarities make education necessary to be analyzed from the perspective of various approaches. In the process of globalization, new values have also emerged with their different dimensions and contents (Budak, Çakmak & Gündüz, 2015).</p> <p>There were two sources of data drawn upon in this study In this study: Questionnaires and Interviews. Questionnaires were directed at study abroad students (n=350). A semi-structured interview schedule (n=25) was used in this study in order to gain insight in the answers provided by the questionnaire responses. The data is analysed in order to provide insights into interpretation and understanding of "other" people's perception of reality, identities and cultures.</p> <p>the perceptions of students about their intercultural communicative competence.</p> <p>The findings of this research study are expected to provide a better understanding of how students living abroad increase their awareness of the impact that culture has on communication. This study is also expected to provide a better understanding for many more studies on ICC.</p> <p>Keywords: Cross-cultural Interaction, Intercultural awareness, Intercultural communicative competence</p>
<p>Kubra Aksoy GICICPLR1803078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Designing A New Environment And A New Technique Substantiated With Authentic And Visual Materials In Teaching English Vocabulary To Children With Autism</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kubra Aksoy</p>

	<p>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Department of Foreign Language Education, Gaziantep- Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Communication and learning problems occurs very early in development and serves many functions for the young autistic child. It has been implicated in the development of social, cognitive, and language skills. A substantial number of children with autism fail to develop these important skill and therefore experimenters with both developmental and behavior analytic perspectives have researched methods to teach with the help of visuals, videos and authentic materials in learning environment. The purpose of this case study was to extend the analysis of typical development of social and communicative skills to the teaching of English with the help of visual, authentic materials and videos to the children with autism. Data from case study of four children with autism are provided.</p> <p>Keywords: autism, learning problem, communication, visual help, authentic materials.</p>
<p>Cyril Kaplan GICICPLR1803084</p>	<p>How does it feel to switch between relaxation and concentration states? A closer look at EEG neurofeedback protocol in development</p> <p>Cyril Kaplan Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Seven active musicians (all males, age 24 – 44) were offered the possibility of testing a new neurofeedback protocol using sonic feedback to guide them through three different mental states characterized by distinct levels of arousal and specific patterns of electrical activity on the neocortex. The training protocol was developed to facilitate the process of switching voluntarily between states of concentration, relaxed attention and relaxation, all in one 30min long session. Unlike most of the neurofeedback training protocols, this one does not offer a relief from a specific set of symptoms or the enhancement of mental powers. Rather, in this instance, neurofeedback was used as a tool to offer insights into the workings of the brain.</p> <p>The method of qualitative inquiry was chosen as the most suitable instrument to verify if the training was working in the way that it was intended to do. Moreover, this achieved the added advantage of getting a better understanding from the subjects' point of view of the training experience.</p> <p>Each of the seven subjects underwent one to three training sessions. Each of the sessions was followed by a semi-structured interview targeting various aspects of the training. The format of the interview was very flexible, and always followed up the strongest impressions and ideas of each of the subjects.</p> <p>In this paper we concentrate namely on presenting the qualities and specificities of mental states as experienced by the subjects during different stages of the training. From between diversity of motives identified in the interviews we managed to sublimize several descriptions of mental states that in most cases led to perceived success in the game: according our subjects, to make the neurofeedback game work, you had to delve deeply into the process, shut out all extraneous thoughts, but try hard not to consciously direct the focus of your thinking.</p> <p>Keywords: EEG neurofeedback, mental and emotional state self-regulation,</p>

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

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



<p>Katrina B. Soho GICICSSH1803085</p>	<p>introspection, thematic analysis</p> <p>Teen Language and Instant Messaging among the Students of Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Audrea Arjaemi T. Tabadero Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Jasmine C. Alfredo Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Bianca Adrienne C. Carilla Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Lynette M. Gacayan Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Katrina B. Soho Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Melle Lorraine V. Soylo Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Eurecca Gef C. Binas-o Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Mikaela Aishel J. Flores Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Ivy Dianne P. Macabitas Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Lysel Joy J. Sibayan Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Fernando P. Oringo Research adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Instant messaging is a one to one synchronous medium of computer-mediated communication (CMC), extant language. Instant Messaging is also considered as a new hybrid register. In the Philippines, the emergence of the Jejemon language has made a significant role on how teenagers interact and communicate in the online world. This abbreviated text speak vocabulary has surfaced in SMS, instant messaging, e-mails, and on community social networks. There have been some researchers in the past years who have studied the use of text speak among teenagers and college students and many expressed concern about the negative effects of texting on literacy. This research aims to investigate the underlying status of teen language among Ilocano learners of Lorma Colleges Special Science High School. Trough purposive sampling the researchers made use of interview to gather the responses of the students when it comes to the usage of teen language. Most of the participants of the study are</p>
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	<p>aware they prefer convenience over structure when it comes using language in communicating with their peers. They strongly agree that their generation were exposed to a type of language where they talk informally and focuses on the context of their discussion. Teen language is still dominating the educational community most especially among the students. They set a barrier to what they have been exposed to in their language classes and often resort to shortening of words, abbreviations, usage of colloquial terms as an indicator of interactive and interesting discussion in social media platform.</p> <p>Keywords: Text speak; Instant Messaging (IM); Computer-Mediated-Communication (CMC); Jejemon Language; Linguistic innovation</p>
<p>Elaine Angeli Mecos GICICPLR1803086</p>	<p>Depression, Identity Theft, and Narcissism in the Online World</p> <p>Chynna Manzano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>David Deslippe Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Elaine Angeli Mecos Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Jashen Joshua Tatunay Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Jercy Flores1, Henry Lazo Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Rempy Singh Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Yuri Lubiano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Bongie Velasco Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Fernando P. Oringo Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research paper aims to establish understanding on the prevalence of Identity Theft, Depression, and Narcissism in Social Media. Almost everyone who is connected to the internet can become a victim of identity theft, ranging from kids with phones or grandparents with accounts. Today's youth also miss out social skills development when they're connected and interacted through a screen. Furthermore, the causes of depression became predominant in the social media community, and are determined through looking for clues hidden in their posts such as sadness or suicidal quotes. Moreover, narcissistic people tend to rise without being concerned about other feelings which can also lead to depression. The development of narcissism is caused by social interactions and too much use of smartphones. The researchers focused on mixed method, a</p>



	<p>combination of qualitative and quantitative research for their research design. The researchers conducted online interview with Filipino teen celebrities and were asked about their subjective experiences on narcissism, identity theft and online depression. Research shows various perceptions of the participants when it comes to dealing with depression and how social media plays a significant role towards the emotional development of teenagers nowadays. Teen celebrities are also victims of identity theft, but they tend to manage on how to deal with it and the moment they enter in the world of entertainment industry, they are already given proper orientation</p> <p>Keywords: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial</p>
<p>Fitria Widyarini GICICPLR1803087</p>	<p>A Comparative Study of Gender Difference and Creativity Level toward Students' Writing Skill at AKPELNI Semarang in the Academic Year of 2016/2017.</p> <p>Fitria Widyarini Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this research is to find out whether: (1) female students are better than male students in writing skill; (2) students with high creativity have better writing skill than male students; and (3) there is an interaction between gender difference and creativity in writing skill.</p> <p>This comparative research was carried out at AKPELNI Semarang in the Academic Year of 2016 / 2017. The population of this research is the second-grade students of Port and Shipping Management Department at AKPELNI Semarang in the Academic Year of 2016/2017. It consists of 120 students divided into 4 classes, with 30 students each class. The sample of this research consists of 60 students; they are 30 female students and 30 male students. They were divided by two levels of creativity and two different genders (male students with high creativity, male students with low creativity, female students with high creativity, and female students with low creativity). The sampling technique used is Purposive Sampling, where the sample is taken based on researcher's criteria. The instruments used to collect data are students' creativity test and writing test. The data were analyzed by using multifactor analysis of variance (ANOVA 2x2).</p> <p>Based on the results of the analysis, the findings of this research are: (1) female students are better than male students in writing skill; (2) students with high creativity have better writing skill than female students; and (3) there is no interaction between gender difference and creativity in writing skill.</p> <p>Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that the female students at the second-grade students of Port and Shipping Management Department at AKPELNI Semarang in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 have better writing skill than the male students. The effect of gender difference does not depend on the level of creativity.</p> <p>Key word: Gender, Creativity, Writing Skill, Comparative Research.</p>



Usman Latif
GICICPLR1803088

Utilizing big data to evaluate primary language distribution of patients seeking healthcare

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Abstract

Provision of medical care to patients in the United States can represent unique challenges due to the wide range of ethnicities and languages represented. This study seeks to describe the current distribution of patients as identified by the primary language utilizing data from an electronic health record system. Data was extracted from the electronic medical record and billing systems spanning a 6.25 year period from January 2012 to March 2018 resulting in 4,999,508 eligible patient visits in the outpatient setting. A distribution of primary spoken languages was generated based on this data. Further sub-analysis was performed to identify differences in distribution of primary languages across the ambulatory clinic, urgent care, and emergency room setting. The single largest primary language after English was Spanish, constituting the primary language in 3.14 percent of all outpatient visits and 59.68 percent of all non-English speakers. Burmese (0.27%), Nepalese (0.20%), Arabic (0.12%), Russian (0.07%), and Chin (0.07%) were the other leading languages with each representing at least 0.05 percent of the population. A total of 58 unique primary languages were identified among the patient population. Longitudinal tracking of percentage incidence was performed to identify trends in growth and decline among each group. This model of examination could be applied to track the effect of societal and political changes as they relate to specific immigrant groups seeking medical care. Furthermore, such tracking could be utilized to better tailor in-person and virtual translation services to match changes in the patient population being served.

Key Words: Primary language, big data, language distribution, medical care, sociology



Prof. Zhanna Mingaleva
GICICPLR1803090

Features manifestations of universal elements of organizational culture in different countries

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Abstract.

An analysis of the company's core values and their relationship to the national culture of employees is presented in the article. The management of the international working group requires special approaches to the management of personnel, in terms of the formation and translation of adequate values to the

	<p>team. Questioning of workers of different nationalities of international companies operating in Russia was used as the main research method. In the process of questioning, the opinions of workers of different nationalities about the presence in their companies of the main elements of the organizational culture were revealed and an assessment of these elements was made. It was concluded that the elements of the company's organizational culture are correlated with the national values of employees. Zones for improving the corporate spirit, contributing to the disclosure of the creative and communicative potential of the working group were identified in the study. The main elements of the non-national (global) organizational culture are also highlighted in the article. It is: the culture of lifelong learning, the culture of leadership, collectivism, solidarity of workers in the performance of a single task, attitude to failure. The key values of the company were: development, initiative, team, honesty, trust.</p> <p>Keywords : Organizational culture, company's core values, creative potential, communicative pote</p>
 <p>Daphne Catherine Spyropoulos GICICPLR1803091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Entitlement - Based Maladaptive Cognitions of the Western World and Resilience - Promoting Adaptive Cognitions of the Developing World: A Suggestion for Cognitive Therapy in the West</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daphne Catherine Spyropoulos Deree - The American College of Greece, Aghia Paraskevi Greece</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The focus of this review is to qualitatively research the cross- national dissonance between psychiatric findings suggesting that affluent countries of the West suffer a greater prevalence of depressive and anxiety disorders as compared to countries of the Developing world that are proven more resilient. The author of the paper has aggregated the multiple definitions of resilience, has detected examples of its disparity across different countries and has analyzed cognitions of the developing world that are reinforcing it, differences in cognition between the Developing and the Western world as well as a sense of entitlement and other cognitions of the Western world that counteract it. Through a parallel analysis of entitlement - based cognitions of the Western world and of adaptive cognitions of the Developing world, the author suggests a resilience- promoting cognitive therapy route, in which the latter can act as superior alternatives to the former.</p> <p>Keywords: cross- cultural research, maladaptive cognitions, entitlement, adaptive cognitions, resilience</p>
<p>Rebecca Natrajan GICICPLR1803093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“Social Entrepreneurship In Action”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rebecca Natrajan Department of Entrepreneurship, QAHE -Partner of Roehampton University and Ulster University London, London, United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As the social enterprise movement has gained momentum over the past decade, launching new conferences and awards, the researcher have found myself continually puzzling over what makes the enterprise approach different from traditional charities and nonprofits.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship among women in India is a rapidly growing concept which is</p>

	<p>the most welcoming process in the 21st century. According to Aburdene and Naisbitt (1992), women enterprise improvement is an essential part for human resource development. The improvement of women enterprise is currently low in India, particularly in the underdeveloped region. Entrepreneurship especially social entrepreneurship among women has been a current concern and women have turned out to be mindful of their reality their rights and their work circumstance. Women of working class are not very anxious to modify their part in dread of social backlash. The advance is more unmistakable among high society families in urban areas.</p> <p>This paper discusses the role of social entrepreneurship initiatives and the issues confronted by them when they tried to out to bring out their own specialty in the focused universe of business condition (Bailey, 1987).</p> <p>Key Words: Women social entrepreneurs, Economic development, leadership, motivating factors, Attitude</p>
<p>Dr. Suresh Frederick GICICPLR1803057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Domestication and Commodification in Select Short Stories of Henry Lawson</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Suresh Frederick Associate Professor & UG Head Department of English, Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli - 620 017 Tamil Nadu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Domestication and Commodification are two weapons used by the human beings to control the non-human beings. Through domestication, a population of animals and plants are selected and forced to come under human provision and control. Commodification is the continuation of domestication. Through this, an animal or plant is converted into a product for sale. The term commodification comes from the word, “commodity”. Ideologically, its semantic origin finds anchorage in Marxist theorising. As a Marxist concept, commodification entails that every human dealings or relationship is largely inherent in socio-economic as well as materialist gains. Henry Lawson is an iconic short-story writer from Australia. He brings out the plight of the non-human beings thorough his writings. Through is keen eyes, Lawson is able to see the landscape and the animate beings of the land and bring out them through his short stories. This keen observation can be clearly seen in short stories like “Bush Cats”, “The Loaded Dog”, and “Two Dogs and a Fence”. Through this paper the researcher tries to bring out the plight of non-human beings in the hands of human beings.</p> <p>Keywords: Australian Literature, Commodification, Domestication, Henry Lawson</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Erszébet Bata GICICPLR1803076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Persistence, motivation, and positive psychological factors: how do these affect job performance?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Erszébet Bata Industrial And Organizational Psychology Department, University Of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Szilvia Péter-Szarka University Of Debrecen</p> <p style="text-align: center;">József Pántya University Of Debrecen</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Theoretical background: There are a wide range of factors that affect job performance. Persistence is a prerequisite of good performance, in many cases it is more important than talent or good skills (Duckworth & Eskreis-Winkler, 2015). According to McClelland high quality work derives from the need for performance, which is an accurate indicator of work performance (Collin et al., 2016). Intrinsic motivation also contributes to the efficiency of workers, while extrinsic motivation is not or negatively correlated with effectiveness (Kuvaas et al., 2017). An increasing number of research findings show that positive psychological factors also play a role in productivity: happy and satisfied people are more productive (Diener, 2000); positive emotional states facilitate learning and performance (Corradino & Fogarty, 2016); and positive orientation (i.e., positive reviews about self, life, and the future) also promotes performance (Caprara et al., 2012). Research objectives: The aim of our exploratory study was to determine how the above factors – measured at the same time – affect job performance. Methodology: The online survey was filled in by 379 employees (301 female) and contained the following measurements: demographic questions, self-reported work performance survey, Short Grit Scale (Duckworth & Quinn, 2009), Achievement Motives Scale (Lang & Fries, 2006), performance motivation questionnaire (Helmreich & Spence, 1978), Short Aspiration Index (Martos et al., 2006), motivation questionnaire (Kuvaas et al., 2017), job satisfaction (Hackman & Oldham, 1974), and Positivity Scale (Caprara et al., 2012). Results: Regression analyses showed that positive psychological aspects had greater predictive power for work performance than motivational factors. Furthermore, positive orientation increased performance partially via job satisfaction. Future scope: Our findings attract attention to the prominent role of positivity, which seems to overwrite the role of motivational aspects. These findings may help to improve workplace policies in promoting positive orientation and subjective well-being.</p> <p>Keywords: job performance, persistence, motivation, positive psychology</p>
 <p>Adrienn Molnár GICICPLR1803077</p>	<p>The investigation of adolescents' school-self efficacy, aspirations, and academic achievement in the frame of the achievement goal theory</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adrienn Molnár University of Debrecen, Pedagogical Psychology Department, Hungary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The achievement goal theory is one of the currently most active areas of learning motivation research, with a lot of empirically supported foundations. In the 2x2 goal orientation theory there are 4 goal orientations, which are mastery-approach, mastery-avoidance, performance-approach and performance-avoidance orientations. Achievement goal theory explains students' motivation by focusing on their purposes for engaging in achievement behavior and their beliefs about the nature of competence.</p> <p>The aim of our study was to investigate how the different components of achievement goal orientations are related to each other and how they influence students' academic achievement. The connection between the different goal orientations, self-efficacy as well as aspirations were investigated. High school and vocational school students (N=187) completed the self-reported questionnaires. In the population of Hungarian adolescents the performance-</p>

approach and performance-avoidance goal orientations are not separate, the items are in a common performance factor, therefore we also used this factor structure.

According to the literature, there is no consensus about how the different goal orientations influence academic achievement (Elliot & McGregor, 2001; Senko & Miles, 2008). Based on previous Hungarian researches (Pajor, 2013; Fejes, 2015) we assumed that the mastery-approach goal orientation has the highest correlation with academic achievement. However, our data showed that performance goal orientation correlates stronger with the grades than mastery-approach goal orientations. Although this correlation is significant, but it is rather weak. To explore the wider connections, a pathway analysis was used. The academic achievement is directly influenced by the school-self efficacy and the performance goal orientation and the mastery-approach goal orientation affects it indirectly, through those two variables.

Further results show, that all three goal orientations were strongly connected with school self-efficacy. The performance goal orientations were connected with the pursue of extrinsic goals, and the two mastery goal orientations with the intrinsic goals. A strong correlation between the three goal orientation was also found: when somebody reached high scores in one goal orientation, he/she usually reached high scores in the other two. Students with high level in all goal orientations performed better in school, had higher self-efficacy, moreover, they enjoyed learning more than those with lower scores in goal orientations.

These results point out that goal orientations have key roles in the shaping of learning motivation and academic achievement. Therefore, goal orientations in practice indicate new possibilities for motivating students.

Keywords: learning motivation, goal orientations, academic achievement, school self-efficacy

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- 11th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Mauritius), 03 July - 04 July, 2018
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- Athens – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 16-17 July 2018
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- Barcelona – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 29-30 Aug 2018
- 2018 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Aug 30–31, Barcelona
- Budapest – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 24-25 September 2018
- 2018 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Sept 28-29, Budapest
- Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct 2018
- 2018 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 02-03, Dubai
- Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018
- 2018 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 11-12, Malaysia
- Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 13-14 Nov 2018
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Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



- Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018
- 2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 22-23, Jakarta
- Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius
- Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok
- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018
- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai
- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018
- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali
- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai

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