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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**12th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology &
Language Research (Bangkok), 12-13 July 2018**

12-13 July, 2018

Conference Venue

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

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**12th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Bangkok), 12-13 July
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Associate Professor Dr Noor Hanim Rahmat
Academy of Language Studies Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia

She is an associate professor in Universiti Teknologi MARA teaching English for SecondLanguage courses. She started her teaching career in Singapore as a school teacher. She then proceeded to become a lecturer in Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia for the past 22years. Her expertise is teaching English as a second language, as well as staff training. Herresearch interest includes language proficiency as well as educational psychology. He haswritten books, book chapters, journal articles as well as presented in international conferences.

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PLENARY SPEAKER



Petro Van Der Merwe
Department of Psychology, University of South Africa, South Africa

Petro van der Merwe is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of South Africa (UNISA). She obtained a Doctor of Literature and Philosophy (DLitt et Phil) in Psychology in 2012. She combines research in psychology, education and the emerging field of cyber-psychology to develop an educational intervention focused on critical thinking skills, ethical and responsible use of the media. The suggested intervention, and her extensive research on adolescents' digital media use, make a valuable contribution, since few studies in South Africa deal with this theme and there are limited interventions to prepare young people to deal with related challenges. Her academic and research interests concern the important role that Emotional Intelligence (EI) can play in an educational context. She has published in local and international accredited journals and presented a variety of papers in South Africa and abroad with the emphasis on these research themes

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Antonio Olivera-La Rosa
GICICPLR1808051

Subliminally Presented Mutilation Pictures Exclusively Reduces The Severity Of Moral Judgments

Antonio Olivera-La Rosa

Department of Psychology and Social Sciences, Universidad Católica Luis Amigó. Transversal 514A #67B 90, Medellín, Colombia
Human Evolution and Cognition Group, associated group to IFISC (University of the Balearic Islands – CSIC). Carr. de Valldemossa, km 7,5, 07122, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

Abstract

Previous studies have shown that disgust shapes moral judgments. However, the specificity of this causal relationship remains unclear. The current investigation tests how subliminally presented affective primes by disgust pictures (depicting human mutilation) influence participant's moral judgments.

Method: All participants were undergraduate students (N = 40, 30 females; age M = 20.51) at a university in Spain. Affective primes (mutilation and neutral) were presented at extremely short (20ms) exposure times. Both moral and non-moral dilemmas were both presented in experimental vignettes that were accompanied with a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 7 (perfectly OK) to 1 (completely wrong).

Results showed that affective priming by disgusting images (depicting human mutilation) made moral judgments less severe ($p < .001$). No effect of disgusting priming on non-moral judgments occurred.

Therefore, this study suggests that the effect of disgust primes on moral judgments is moral specific. The fact that the effect of affective inductions on moral judgment was found at extremely short exposure times (20-ms) strongly suggest that the effects of primes in moral judgments may be caused by a basic affective processing—probably unappraised—involved in the emotional experience of disgust. Our findings suggest that the moral-specificity of this effect relies on affective dimensional properties that are inherent to moral dilemmas.

Keywords: moral judgments, disgust, affective priming, subliminal

Sex or help? A preliminary study on Facebook implicit associations

Antonio Olivera-La Rosa

Department of Psychology and Social Sciences, Universidad Católica Luis Amigó. Transversal 514A #67B 90, Medellín, Colombia
Human Evolution and Cognition Group, associated group to IFISC (University of the Balearic Islands – CSIC). Carr. de Valldemossa, km 7,5, 07122, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

Abstract

This research proposes a novel methodological approach to research in cyberpsychology: implicit measures of social cognition. In particular, the objective of the present study is to test implicit associations between Facebook and two evolutionary relevant constructs: sexual and prosocial behavior.

Method. All participants were undergraduate students (N = 100, 50 females; age M = 20.6, SD = 1.95) at a university in Spain. All participants described themselves as active Facebook users. We used a version of the Single-Target Implicit Association Test (ST-IAT) to assess implicit associations between Facebook and two additional categories: “Sex” and “Prosociality”. We chose

four unambiguously identifiable stimuli (item) for each category. In the ST-IAT, participants are asked to categorize each presented stimuli as quickly and accurately as possible. The procedure is considered a valid measure of implicit processing in the sense that the psychological attributes of the individual are inferred from the speed with which the participants respond to stimuli in the categorization task.

Results. Our analysis revealed that Facebook is more strongly associated with prosocial than with sexual behavior, $F(1, 96) = 28.92, p < .001, \eta^2 = 0.03$. This effect was not sensitive to sex differences.

Our results support the claim that Facebook users differ in their implicit associations towards the social network. We can interpret our results in the light of the social nature of Facebook, which might facilitate the accessibility of the more “social” category. Indeed, the present findings constitute a first step in the application of implicit measures to cyberpsychology research, and more data are needed to disambiguate relations between implicit and explicit associations towards Facebook. Further studies should explore whether these associative patterns also drive motivational dispositions, such as Facebook users being more likely to engage in Facebook activity that pursues prosocial concerns.

Keywords: Facebook, implicit associations, sex, prosociality

A cross-cultural comparison of affective priming effects on moral judgments:
Colombia vs Spain

Antonio Olivera-La Rosa

Department of Psychology and Social Sciences, Universidad Católica Luis
Amigó. Transversal 514A #67B 90, Medellín, Colombia

Human Evolution and Cognition Group, associated group to IFISC (University
of the Balearic Islands – CSIC). Carr. de Valldemossa, km 7,5, 07122, Palma de
Mallorca, Spain

Abstract

The role of cultural variables on automatic evaluative judgments is still a novel empirical topic. Built on previous studies showing that affective priming by mutilation pictures reduced the severity of moral judgments in a Spanish population, the present study addresses the interaction between a particular cultural context (Colombian population) and the severity of moral judgments through the affective priming paradigm. Specifically, given the “extreme” nature of the affective primes (highly arousing unpleasant pictures depicting blood and mutilation), we considered an intriguing question to test whether the documented influence remains consistent in a country with high rates of violence such as Colombia.

Method: All Colombian participants were university students ($N = 126$; 39 males; age $M = 20.6, SD = 1.95$). The Spanish sample was composed of 81 participants (24 males; age $M = 21.2, SD = 1.75$). Affective primes (mutilation and neutral) were presented at extremely short (20ms) and short (250ms) exposure times. Participants judged moral and non-moral dilemmas using a 7-point Likert scale.

Results: We found that affective priming by mutilation pictures induced at both extremely short and short exposure times did not influence the severity of moral judgments in a population that is less sensitive to the affective content of these type of stimuli (i.e., Colombian population), $t(125) = -0.938, p = 1, r = .084$. This finding contrasts with previous results showing that affective priming by

mutilation pictures reduced the severity of moral judgments in a Spanish population, $t(80) = -4.091, p < .001, r = .416$.
All together, these results suggest that a cultural variable such as sensitivity to violent stimuli modulates the effect of affective priming on moral judgment. Indeed, the role of cultural differences in research on the automaticity of moral judgment may be greater than previously assumed. We believe that the fact that people from different cultures differ in basic psychological processes is an important issue that needs to be addressed in more depth by future research.
Keywords: morality, cultural differences, Colombia, Spain, affective priming



Inga Milevica
GICICPLR1808052

Do Hipsters Are Bad Orators: Research Issues Of Communicative Personality

Inga Milevica

Alberta College, The Economics and Culture University, Riga, Latvia

Abstract

Hipsters are a subculture or pseudo-culture, which appeared in 20th century and in 21st century millennial generation representatives often belong directly to this group or are described by the titles of this group: behave like a hipster, hipster's lifestyle. It might seem that composability, openness, positivism and eloquence may be quite representative of this culture; communication and openness in communication are also indicated by several scientific and popular scientific articles about features of hipster subculture. However, from rhetoric point of view, and also from aspects of communicative personality and communicative image-forming, such features are no longer exhaustive. Moreover, they are not precise: many indications suggest that hipsters in their communicativeness can be aimless, lazy and incorrect speakers, with clear contradictions between text and message, but in the choice of communicative tactics they show sympathy for infantilism tactics.

At first, my research will be based on scientific research in sociology, culturology and linguistics, hipster's linguacultural type, which is the fixed picture in the minds Latvian and Russian language carriers. Main characteristic of this type is ambivalence: the hipster is reflected in the language consciousness both positively and negatively, and non-verbal hipster's behavior is perceived more positively than his verbal behavior. Hipster is a non-ideological representative of a subculture, which has a global character, so the question of the national character of this type requires a separate study. Subcultures are characterized by distance - true or illusory - from the public. Behavioral models are subordinate to this distance patterns, for example, alternative art forms, venues, etc. are preferable, but these alternatives and sites must be confirmed by authority. Same alternatives, but expressly subordinate to authority in mass culture, apply to occupations or activities (photographer, blogger, dj, club worker, etc.). Negative features are related to carelessness, show-off, shallowness; in the conversation, the subculture representative realizes himself as fashionable, trendy, and simultaneously mainstream denying person. In a negative sense, subculture representatives are shown as not originals: they do not realize their ideas, but mass-culture ideas for mass consumption, for example, hipsters very actively and regularly declare beliefs of other subcultures: hippies and metrosexual beliefs. Non-independent, inertness thinking and overstated character become indicators, which are responsible for the negative subcultural image. So the hipster can be described as a conformation in a non-conformist image.


Researchers of hipster subculture tend to admit that it is difficult to study this

	<p>culture, because its representatives tend to avoid calling them hipsters. Therefore, it is more important to carry out such empirical studies, and one such study will be presented in the second part of the article. I studied one communicative personality (29 years old, living in Riga), who positioned himself as a stylist, blogger and founder of the store. Ego-messages of this personality became the material of this research: 1) video blogs that clearly characterize the verbal communicative personality aspect; 2) interviews in publicities; 3) Partly structured interview materials. The main results of the research confirm the communicative personality features: mismatch of message and the text, communicative masks, infantilism, as well as naive elitism and pseudo-intellectualism tactics, which in no way contributes to successful orator skills. These features will be discussed closer in this paper with example discussions and formulation of regularities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tajudeen Yusuf GICICPLR1808053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Politeness in Yoruba and Arabic Languages: A Comparative Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tajudeen Yusuf, PhD (Arabic Lecturer), Department of French, Portuguese and Arabic Languages and Literatures, Kwara State University, Malete, P.M.B 1530, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Many studies have addressed the role of politeness, as social rules, in consolidating interpersonal communication and effective interactions in human society. Indeed, Communicating politely indicates a respect for others, which can go a long way in both personal and business communications. Although, politeness exists in all cultures and languages, however, the specific language and communication strategies that are employed to speak in language may not work as well in other languages. One may use a wide range of grammatical structure, have an impressive vocabulary, and be clear in pronunciation that everybody understands. But, for some reason, one may not seem to get the results he/she wants when speaking in a second or foreign language such as Arabic or English. Perhaps the speaker has not mastered the culture of a target language to the degree of demonstrating linguistic politeness which may render ones speech to be too direct speaking to them. This paper addresses linguistic politeness in both Arabic and Yoruba; it gives an insight into the similarities and differences that exist in the politeness cultures of the Yoruba and Arabic languages. A special focus is given to the use of honorific pronoun.</p> <p>Keywords: Politeness, Language, Yoruba, Arabic, Culture</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sheena Caraig GICICPLR1808054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anankastic and Narcissistic Tendencies among Female K-Pop Fanatics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sheena Caraig Department of Behavioral Sciences, Southern Luzon State University, Lucban, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renzo Kevin Enriquez Department of Behavioral Sciences, Southern Luzon State University, Lucban, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Karen Anne C. Quing Southern Luzon State University,,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>


	<p>This study aimed to determine the level of Anankastic and Narcissistic Tendencies of the K- Pop Fanaticss and its relationship between their age, Socio- Economic status and how long they have been a fan. The respondents in this study were 103 K-Pop fans from different schools in selected municipalities in 2nd district of Quezon province whose age are 13 to 18 years old. The instruments used were Narcissistic Personality Inventory developed by Ames (2006) and Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder Questionnaire by Martukovich (2010). Percentage, mean, Chi- square correlation and Pearson r correlation were used to test the data gathered in the study. Findings revealed that 89.3 % of the respondents obtained a moderate level of Anankastic tendencies, and then there were 51.5 % of the respondents obtained low level of Narcissistic tendencies. In addition, results showed that there is a negative correlation was also revealed between the relationship of length of being a K- Pop fan and Anankastic tendencies with a $p = -.195$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. Moreover, results showed that there is a significant negative correlation between age and Narcissistic tendencies with $r=.008$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. Furthermore, this study showed that Anankastic tendencies are not related to Narcissistic tendencies. Based from the findings, it was recommended to conduct an in-depth interview with questions that are more direct in order to scrutinize the answers of the participant and determine its implication in their personalities.</p> <p>Keywords— Anankastic tendencies, Narcissistic tendencies, K-Pop fanatics, K-Pop</p>
<p>Easter B. Belandres GICICPLR1808057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conjoint Analysis As Robust Measure of Leadership Preferences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Easter B. Belandres Philippine Military Academy, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study proves that conjoint analysis is a robust measure of preferences as it offers to be a promising technique in determining the leadership preferences in the military service. The process of conjoint analysis in this study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative result shows that the ideal military leadership style in Baguio City and in Benguet is authentic, servant, transformational, and transactional leadership. The findings led to the construction of a data gathering tool for the quantitative method to determine the average importance utility weight that the respondents attach to their preferences on military leadership. Quantitative results reveal that the respondents give a higher degree of importance to military officers who carry out transformational, transactional, servant, and authentic leadership, in decreasing order of importance.</p> <p>Keywords: Authentic leadership, conjoint analysis, military leadership, servant leadership, transactional leadership, transformational leadership.</p>
<p>Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel GICICPLR1808059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Darkeness before the Dawn: Experiences of selected Parent/s with a family member who is HIV+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel Ariane Anne Coleen C. Morales Kelly Anne H. Obispo April Marie C. Ramos</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteceo’s (1999)</p>

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	<p>Pagdadala Model as a guide. Participants were gathered through the use of snowball sampling and are members of different organizations and groups who supports people with HIV/AIDS. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through direct-content and cross-case analysis. With the use the of the Pagdadala Model and its six aspects: (1) The Burden, (2) The Burden Bearer, (3) The manner by which the Burden Bearer carries the burden, (4) The destination of the Burden Bearer, (5) The path of the Burden Bearer, and (6) The experiences of the Burden Bearer on the way to the destination. The experiences of the participants were categorized in five themes in dealing with the burden together with their family member who's positive with HIV/AIDS: (1) The relationship of the Parent and the family member before and after the disclosure of the disease, (2) Facing the consequences as a Parent of the HIV+ family member, (3) Dealing the stress or problems due to HIV/AIDS, (4) Experiences of the Parents: The disclosure of the Parents whose HIV+ to their family member whose also HIV+; The disclosure of the family member who's HIV+ to their Parents who are HIV+, and (5) Acceptance on the family member for being HIV+. Despite their encumbrances, the parents still remained to have a positive look in life and continues to fight for their family member. This study can be used as a guide to know and understand the state of the PLHIV and even the family that is also affected by the disease.</p> <p>Keywords: gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)</p>
 <p>Anwar Khan GICICPLR1808061</p>	<p>Efficacy of Eye Movement Desensitization & Reprocessing in the treatment of post-traumatic stress and co-morbid disorders: A systematic review of recent literature</p> <p>Anwar Khan Assistant Professor Department of Management Science, Khushal Khan Khattak University, District Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Post-traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) occurs among individuals exposed to traumatic events. Different psychotherapeutic interventions are available for treatment of PTSD, among them, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) is a relatively recent and validated technique. As a treatment of choice, EMDR has been widely used in a variety of populations suffering from PTSD. However, the current state of research on the efficacy of EMDR in PTSD and its comorbidities is not known. Aim: This systematic review aims at determining the effectiveness of EMDR therapy in the treatment of PTSD and associated comorbidities. Methods: This study was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) protocol. This review has included all research papers published between January 2010 and January 2018 on the efficacy of EMDR for treatment of post-traumatic stress and co-morbid disorders. The studies were searched in Pub-Med, PILOT, Science Direct and Cochrane Library databases. Moreover, Quality and Risk of Bias assessment were performed according to the guidelines provided in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. Results: After a thorough screening process only 26 studies were finally selected for detailed analysis. The main result of this review is that EMDR therapy has been successfully used in the treatment of symptoms of PTSD and its co-morbid disorders in different countries and among patients</p>

	<p>having a diverse demographic profile. After carefully reviewing finally selected 26 studies, it was revealed that the patients treated with EMDR therapy showed remarkable reduction in the symptoms of PTSD and its co-morbid disorders. Conclusion: Although EMDR therapy is still in its infancy stages and more studies are required to confirm the effectiveness of this psychotherapeutic approach. However, many of the researchers consider EMDR therapy as a safe intervention for the treatment of PTSD and its comorbidities, therefore EMDR therapy is hoped to the treatment of choice in the near future.</p> <p>Keywords: Eye Movement Desensitization & Reprocessing; Post-traumatic Stress Disorders; Co-morbid Disorders; Systematic Review</p>
<p>Karen V. Rendeza GICICPLR1808062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Turning Weakness Into Strength: The Benefits Of Shedding Emotional Tears</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Karen V. Rendeza Guidance Counselor, Malolos Marine Fishery School And Laboratory, City Of Malolos, Bulacan, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated the benefits of the human experience of shedding emotional tears in the physiological, psychological and social perspectives. Two hundred twenty (220) randomly chosen adolescents aging 16 to 19 years old wherein 159 are females and 61 are males participated in this research. This study used the descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages to describe this human experience of shedding emotional tears. A focus group discussion with 20 students was also employed to validate the data gathered from the survey. The personal observations of the researcher as a practicing counselor and youth minister were considered in this study. Results reveal that crying is indeed beneficial to humans because such relieves the pain that they are feeling. Crying helps them release stress and it eases the pain. Majority of the research participants believe that crying is good for the heart because it makes them feel better afterwards. Others may look at it as a weakness, but shedding emotional tears becomes a strength when it binds people together.</p> <p>Keywords crying, emotional tears, physiological, psychological, beneficial</p>
<p>Elaine Angeli Mecos GICICPLR1808063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Depression, Identity Theft, and Narcissism in the Online World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chynna Manzano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">David Deslippe Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elaine Angeli Mecos Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jashen Joshua Tatunay1 ,Jercy Flores Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Henry Lazo Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rempy Singh</p>

	<p>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 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>Key Words: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial</p>
 <p>Achmad Sholeh GICICPLR1808064</p>	<p>Spiritual Well-Being among College Students: Study in Java Province-Indonesia and Hangzhou Province-China</p> <p>Achmad Sholeh Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p>Hazhira Qudsyi Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p>Fani Eka N. Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p>Nyda Afsari Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p>Hanifah Nur F. Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p>Shuang Geng</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Zhejiang University, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jiayao Liu Zhejiang University, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Xin Wen Zhejiang University, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mengyan Xu Zhejiang University, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Spiritual well-being is a fundamental dimension of people's overall life, well-being, and the relationship with God. This is supported by the growing evidence of spiritual well-being having positive influences on individual health (World Health Organization, 2007; Fernando & Chowdhury, 2010). This study aims to determine to compare of spiritual well-being among college students in Indonesia and China. It is important to investigates spiritual well-being between both countries, whether there are differences and underlying. This Study conducts a quantitative approach and performed in Java Province (Yogyakarta City and Surabaya City), Indonesia and Hangzhou Province, China. The subjects in this study are 50 Indonesia students and 50 China students. Measurement of spiritual well-being used The Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) by Darvyri, et al. (2014). This study used independent sample t-test to compare the spiritual well-being of college students in both countries Indonesia and China. The results were consistent with the study hypotheses, indicate that there is different spiritual well-being among college students in Indonesia and China. It is shown from the value of $t = 13.520$ with the significance of $p = 0.000$. The spiritual well-being of Indonesia students is higher than China students. From the results, it can be concluded that there are the different level of spiritual well-being among Indonesia students and China students, this study identified both countries have a big difference related belief in life. Keywords: Spiritual Well-being, Indonesia, China, Diversity, Cross-Cultural, Religion</p>
<p>Yassin Mohammed GICICPLR1808065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New Look in to the Coping Strategies among TB Patients in Northwestern Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yassin Mohammed Psychology university of Gondar Gondar, Ethiopia</p> <p>Background: TB patients around the globe had been found to experience a host of psychosocial adjustment difficulties that compel the patients to employ strategies to cope with the difficulties. The studies conducted so far, had geared towards identification of strategies employed by TB patients to cope with financial burdens. Hence, the objective of the present study was to explore the cognitive and behavioral strategies TB patients employed to cope with their psychosocial burdens.</p> <p>Methods: The study employed qualitative design. Data were collected using semi-structured interview protocol. Purposive sampling was used and data were collected from a health center in Northwestern Ethiopia till saturation is reached. Thus data was collected from 13 TB patients (8 females and 5 males). Interviews were tape-recorded; transcribed and thematic analysis was used to</p>

	<p>analyze the data.</p> <p>Results: In this study it was revealed that self- and others- discrimination, fear of transmitting their illness to others, anxiety, depression and shame were the main psychosocial burdens experienced by TB patients. In addition, it was found that TB patients employed a host of cognitive and behavioral coping strategies. Specifically information collection, accepting, mental readiness, religious coping were cognitive strategies; and distancing oneself, hiding information, instrumental actions, planning and struggling were the behavioral strategies TB patients used to cope with the psychosocial burdens. Receiving instrumental support from others had helped the patients to cope not only with the psychosocial burdens but also with economic burdens.</p> <p>Conclusions: TB patients found to employ a number of strategies to cope with their illness. The study has unique contribution in that it had examined the cognitive and behavioral strategies TB patients had used to cope with their psychosocial burners. Besides, the present study had identified specific areas that are substantial to design tailored intervention programs to patients.</p> <p>Key words: TB patients, coping strategies, cognitive coping strategies, behavioral coping strategies, Northwestern Ethiopia</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sadique C GICICPLR1808066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Psychology Of Frustration And Atomic Bombs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sadique C Calicut University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Which is more hazardous in making long term impacts, frustration or atomic bombs? What are the types of and how frustration plays significant role in causing heart diseases? And how psyche relates with heart via frustration?</p> <p>What made me to take a brown study in the massive impact of frustration is the observation that being born as an African American increases the chance of dying from cardiovascular diseases. The research has revealed unbelievable results in connected with becoming frustrated will cause for severe mental problems and physical too. The study has find out that the root cause of heart diseases in African Americans is they had been frustrated throughout centuries differently and yet now also in the mere name of colour and race. For instance since 1555 they had been cursed by slavery, Jim Crow and disenfranchisement. Even in modern days segregation has not been vanished from sub continents.</p> <p>The study also does open new doors to how psyche and heart interrelated via several path ways while psychical problems last in physical illness. The research does appropriate discussions on both positive and negative emotions followed by variety of life experiences and its impact in daily life. At last as it is necessary mitigation of dilemmas also suggested along with heralding the primness and relevance of the study in a world of discrimination on the basis of caste, gender, colour and religion.</p> <p>Key words: Frustration, Psyche, African American, Cardiovascular Diseases, Slavery</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sheeba Farhan GICICPLR1808067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on the Impact of Pet Ownership on Mental Health and Perceived Social Support</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sheeba Farhan Transformation International Society, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Amena Zehra Ali</p>

	<p>University of Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Anjum Ara Jahangir University of Karachi ,Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Keeping the growing trend of using pets for psychological well-being of humans at front, this study was devised to understand how pet attachment can possibly affect owners' life in both, positive and negative ways. The study undertook qualitative analysis of available literature on various factors (like age, gender, time duration etc.) that can affect owners' pet attachment and the end-result of having a pet overall (specifically in terms of love, regulation, personal growth and social support). To support the researched facts from the literature, this study surveyed 70 pet owners, both Male (N=16) and Female (N=54) from different socio-economic backgrounds and analyzed the results using PALS (Pet Attachment and Life Impact Scale). The study shows that owner's personality traits like love, regulation and personal growth are significantly correlated with the level of attachment they have with their pets. It also affirmed the type of pet can significantly affect the level of attachment. However, it was found out that having a pet for longer time duration could possibly have negative impacts on owner's life since with time it gets tiring to take good care of the pets.</p> <p>Keywords: Mental Health, Perceived Social Support, Pet Attachment</p>
<p>Sungbom Lee GICICPLR1808068</p>	<p>Expressing negative self-conscious emotions in Korean and English</p> <p>Sungbom Lee Sogang University, Seoul, Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Negative self-conscious emotions are those adverse feelings or affects that reflect an individual's unfavorable and low self-esteem. They are antagonistic and pessimistic varieties of what Taylor (1985) calls 'emotions of self-assessment.' Some typical examples of negative self-conscious emotions are shame, embarrassment, and guilt. They are often realized verbally as speech acts of self-blaming, self-despising, confessing, and deploring. The negative self-conscious emotions are not just uncomfortable but potentially dangerous to the people around the person who experiences them. Therefore, when someone wants to show or convey his or her negative emotions, he or she needs to choose a strategy of speech acts carefully that can be accepted as appropriate by the interlocutors. There are various factors that determine the appropriateness of speech acts of expressing those negative emotions. This paper examines the socio-pragmatic and cultural conditions that influence the felicity of such speech acts by analyzing how the negative self-conscious emotions are linguistically expressed in Korean and English, the two languages that are considered widely different in their expressivity in emotions. In particular, different viewpoints on the relationship between the expressivity of negative emotions and the differences in social norms and cultural values are investigated on the quantitative analysis of the utterances collected on the Internet that exhibit the speaker's shame, embarrassment or guilt in Korean and English. The results are compared and discussed in terms of Hofstede's theory of cultural dimensions.</p> <p>Keywords: emotions, shame, expressivity, honesty, humility, speech act, cultural dimensions</p>



Prof Petro van der Merwe
GICICPLR1808060

Counselling services in a multicultural country like South Africa

Prof Petro van der Merwe
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of South Africa

Abstract

Life is more complex than it used to be. We noted how our networks of family and community are depleted, showing that people struggle to find people they can turn to for help. This implies that more people are seeking to establish supportive networks of relationships, which counselling can help provide. While professional counselling can have a bigger role to play in meeting the growing demand for counselling, we also acknowledge that there are lay people who are trying to make a difference in their communities.

This paper explores South African counselling psychologists/psychiatrists and traditional healers views on their experience of the links between Western psychotherapy and traditional healing using debate and informal discussions as a narrative tool. This study aims to determine how professional counsellors and traditional healers can take up the responsibility of social engagement and elicit stories that might influence relationships positively and build life for the better. In this study, the author had chosen a story of an ordinary woman, a sangoma doing lay counselling and two interviews of people that have received professional training in psychology to illustrate how people in their diverse ways bring counselling to life. This study contributes to the on-going debate on provision of counselling services in a multicultural country like South Africa with people holding views different from Western views in Psychology.

Key words: Professional counselling; lay counselling; multicultural; traditional healers; Western psychotherapy



Majid Ariyoga
YRSICPLR1802051

Disfluency in Producing Speech on the Contestants of Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia Season 7 Audition in Jakarta

Majid Ariyoga
Master Program in Linguistics, University of Indonesia

Abstract

Everyone must have experienced disfluency to speak clearly due to obstacles in processing words in the brain. In addition, mental condition and self-readiness can also affect the fluency of a person in speaking. Related to that case, this paper studied disfluency in producing speech (DPS), the incompleteness of a person in producing speech. The subjects of this research were the contestants of Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia Season 7 (SUCI 7) audition organized by Kompas TV in Jakarta. In that event, several contestants made DPS when they performed stand-up comedy, so their conveyed speech was unexpected and did not run well. Because that phenomenon associated with mental and language process in mind, it was exactly analyzed through Psycholinguistics study. To achieve directed analysis, the author summarized two research problems which were basis of the research analysis in this paper, namely 1) what were the kinds of DPS made by the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition; and 2) what were the factors causing the DPS on the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition. Based on such research problems, the purposes of this research were 1) systematically to explain the kinds of DPS made by those contestants; and 2) to reveal the main factors causing DPS on those contestants. The author applied qualitative methods to conduct this research in order to gain the expected results. In

	<p>analyzing DPS, the author combined the theory proposed by Dardjowidjojo (2014), namely senyapan (the pause); and Carrol (2008), namely slip of the tongue. The results of the analysis showed that the five observed contestants of the SUCI 7 audition made DPS consisting of the pause such as filled pause; and slip of the tongue such as addition, substitution, and blend. The several factors causing the DPS on those contestants were not only psychological factor such as mental readiness, but also adequate practice and material mastery. Scientifically, this study contributes additional knowledge in science of language especially Psycholinguistics study, while practically, this study is beneficial for the entertainers such as comics to understand DPU and to trigger them improving capability.</p> <p>Keywords: disfluency, speech error, the pause, slip of the tongue</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Wu Jian YRSICPLR1802052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Research and analysis of cultural items of seven Chinese culture textbooks for foreigners</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wu Jian Faculty of Education, Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Uttaradit, Thailand,53000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This essay examines the culture items in seven Chinese culture textbooks for foreigners published in the past 20 years. Firstly, we classify and characterize the textbooks and indicate the scope of the study. Secondly, it points out the problems of the items in terms of the presentation, arrangement, and proportion. Finally, some tentative solutions are put forward. Firstly, we should adopt a consistent principle to unify the arrangement of major categories and minor categories. Secondly, we should further optimize the arrangement of cultural items and prioritize the introduction of material culture. Thirdly, we should make a balanced distribution of cultural items, increasing the proportion of modern culture items and focusing on spiritual items.</p> <p>Key words: teaching Chinese as a foreign language; Chinese culture textbooks ; culture items</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Vera Yulianti GICICPLR1802070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study Of Indonesian Learners' Sociolinguistics Awareness Through Online Intercultural Exchange In Japanese Language Learning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vera Yulianti Faculty of Letters, Japanese Department, University of Al Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D octoral Student in Department of Applied Linguistics, State University of Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study reports the intercultural exchanges between Indonesian and Japanese students through online correspondence and presentation class. It has utilized the usage of electronic mails and video call group presentation via Edmodo classroom over one semester of blended learning course. The study examines how online intercultural exchanges via correspondence in electronic mails (web 1.0 tool) and presentation via internet-mode video call (web2.0 tool) (provides) equip learners with intercultural communication competence through the experience to communicate with native speakers as an alternative of the interaction in sojourn. The result of this study shows that a technology-based distance collaborative learning by using e-mail and video call will assist</p>

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language learners in gained intercultural communicative competence. This competency refers to cultural knowledge, skills, and attitudes including their own as well as the interlocutors under the context of business communication.
Keywords : Intercultural Communicative Competence, Online Intercultural Exchange, Blended Learning, Japanese Language, Business Communication

LISTENERS

Sadia Mehjabin Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh GICICPLR1808056
Emily Balcetis Department of Psychology ,NYU, New York, USA GICICPLR1808058
Dr Mohan Bairagi Department of Hindi, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam University, India GICICPLR1808069

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- 2018 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 18–19, Athens
- 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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- Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018

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- 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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