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## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT)

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Conference Venue

Yildiz Technical University, 34349 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey

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**Mahsa Pravin**  
GIC16025051

**The Effect of Types and Levels of Anxiety On Performance in the Speaking Subtest of IELTS**

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**Abstract**

This study addressed the issue of foreign language anxiety to investigate the effect of type and level of anxiety on IELTS candidates' performance on speaking subtest. Likewise, it was an attempt to describe the relationship between language anxiety and speaking ability, offering strategies to reduce language anxiety. Besides, it aimed to explore the factors which caused language anxiety for IELTS candidates. Participants were 137 Iranian learners attending IELTS classes. To measure the type and level of FLA, Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale questionnaire was used. An Oxford Placement Test was also administered to measure the proficiency level. Furthermore, a semi-structured interview was conducted with 12 participants. The results indicated that "situational" and "trait" anxiety had a facilitative impact on candidates' performance whereas "state anxiety" had a debilitating one. The most important factor in improving candidates' performance was language proficiency with a facilitative role. Regarding the relationship between anxiety and speaking performance, results showed that higher levels of situational and trait anxiety can negatively affect speaking ability while for state anxiety and speaking performance, the interference of proficiency resulted in a statistically significant change; i.e., proficiency has the most neutralizing effect on state anxiety. The interviews revealed that social and personal factors like environment, low self-confidence, fear of making mistakes and lack of proficiency, have a considerable impact on performance. Some guidelines are provided for those who would like to take the test, using the techniques recommended as well as ways of managing time and anxiety during the test.

 <p>Hanan Ali Abdul Mohsen Taqi GIC16025052</p>	<p>Evaluating The Students' Language Proficiency In The English Department, College Of Basic Education In Kuwait</p> <p>Hanan Ali Abdul Mohsen Taqi English Department , College of Basic Education, Kuwait <a href="mailto:Hanan.taqi@gmail.com">Hanan.taqi@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Abstract</p>
 <p>Ali Abdul Mohsen Taqi GIC16025053</p>	<p>Essay or forced-choice tests? factors determining instructors' preferences in designing tests for core curriculum requirements in the college of basic education in Kuwait</p> <p>Ali Abdul Mohsen Taqi Department of Educational Foundations and Administration, College of Basic Education, Ardhyia, Kuwait <a href="mailto:prof.a.taqi@gmail.com">prof.a.taqi@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims at exploring the factors determining instructors' preferences in designing tests for Core Curriculum required courses at the College of Basic Education in Kuwait. For this purpose, a sample of 120 instructors was randomly chosen from a population consisting of 500 instructors teaching the Core Curriculum Program in the CBE. The sample of instructors responded to a 21-statement questionnaire. Furthermore, a sample of 12 instructors, selected randomly from the population, was interviewed. The results of the study were based on the instructors' response to a questionnaire and the interview related to two Core Curriculum required courses (Science Education and Kuwait and Development) which fairly represent the Core Curriculum Program at CBE. The study has shown that the main factors determining the choice of one test over the other are external to the processes and steps used in test design, like the class size and the amount of time consumed in designing and scoring the tests. Such factors were prioritized by instructors mainly because of special circumstances related to CBE's admission policies of accepting a large number of students without strategically planning for proper teacher-student ratio. The study also showed that the tests were limited to the lower-order thinking skills, knowledge, comprehension and retrieval of information, a shortcoming attributed to the course designers who limited the learning objectives to the lower levels of thinking. <b>KEYWORDS:</b> Testing, education, curriculum, forced-choice tests, essay tests, higher education</p>



Anita Banerjee  
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**Participation of women voters- with special reference to Mayabunder Tehsil**

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**Abstract**

The present study seeks to examine the pattern of voting of women voters in A & N islands with special reference to the voting pattern of women in Mayabunder Tehsil. Women in general got the right to exercise their franchise as late as 1893. Ironically even the most advanced nation of the world, the USA conferred voting rights to women in the 1920s. In India voting by women picked up momentum after the 73rd and 74th amendment to the constitution. The voting pattern in Mayabunder was studied with reference to both published data (North and Middle Andaman District) and data collected on the basis of a survey in Mayabunder Tehsil. It was found that voting pattern did not confirm to any particular paradigm of voting theory. Nor were the women voting much in favor of language or manifesto. Instead they were found to be voting in favor of two variables namely party basis (65%) and secondly on the basis of the candidate suggested by their husband or family (18%). However women in the age group of 40 and above were found to be a little inclined towards language as the basis for voting. But they hardly seemed to be aware about the women's issues in general. The last section concludes by suggesting that though women are participating in the electoral process in large numbers yet there seems to be a vacuum as far as awareness regarding the choice of appropriate candidate is concerned.

Misbah Shahzadi  
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**Manifestation of Behavioral and Emotional Disturbances in News Reporters covering Traumatic Events**

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**Abstract**

The present study was conducted to identify emotional and behavioral disturbances among the News Reporters covering Traumatic events. In the present study, a sample of 50 News Reporters belonging to the national and the local news agencies were selected from Rawalpindi and Islamabad who has covered any traumatic event in the past one year. Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) and Impact of Event Scale interpretations were used to assess variety of emotional and behavioral patterns of News Reporters. Results showed that some of the frequent emotional/behavioral reactions exhibited by individuals like withdrawal, anxiety/depression, aggression, hyperarousal and avoidance behavior. Whereas gender based comparisons indicated that there is no significant gender difference in the News Reporters in manifestations of behavioral and emotional disturbances. It is concluded that significant negative emotional and behavioral reactions are exhibited by the News Reporters who cover

	<p>traumatic events. The study identify the negative emotional and behavioral reactions towards trauma, which can be helpful for identifying problematic area for counseling and therapeutic interventions for these News Reporter</p>
<p>Mahwish Rabia GIC16025056</p>	<p><b>Manifestation of Behavioral and Emotional Disturbances in News Reporters covering Traumatic Events</b></p> <p><b>Mahwish Rabia WRRC</b></p> <p>The present study was conducted to identify emotional and behavioral disturbances among earthquake survived children and the perceived coping strategies of effected children. In the present study, a sample of 50 children (6-16 years) belonging to badly affected areas (earthquake) was selected from different camps in Islamabad. Child Behavioral Checklist (CBCL) and Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) interpretations were used to assess variety of emotional and behavioral patterns, and Child Coping Strategies Checklist (CCSC) was used to assess the perceived coping strategies of effected children. Results showed that some of the frequent emotional/behavioral reactions exhibited by children like withdrawal, anxiety\depression, aggression and attention seeking behavior. Whereas gender based comparisons indicated that female children showed more internalizing behavioral patterns (withdrawn, somatic complains) as compared to male children who exhibited more externalizing emotions (aggression, delinquent behavior). Coping strategies in which male children tried to adopt Positive Cognitive Restructuring and for distracting attention they used distraction strategies of coping. It is concluded that significant negative emotional and behavioral reactions are exhibited by the earthquake affected children. Male children adopt coping strategies more as compared to female children. The study identify the negative emotional and behavioral reactions towards trauma, which can be helpful for identifying problematic area for counseling and therapeutic interventions for these children. Key words: Emotional disturbances, perceived coping strategies, earthquake traumatized children</p>
 <p>Napaporn Panomrit GIC16025057</p>	<p><b>Use of Metaphors in Conceptualizing Healthcare Policy Covering Obama's Affordable Care Act Speeches</b></p> <p><b>Napaporn Panomrit</b> Department of English, Faculty of Liberal Arts, University of Phayao, Thailand <a href="mailto:classgirl76@gmail.com">classgirl76@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Much research that discusses Obama's use of metaphors within cognitive framework, such as his approach with Middle Eastern policy, has been the object of scholarly research (e.g. Scacco, 2009; Charteris-Black, 2011; Lakoff, 2013). His speeches on healthcare before the enactment of the law have also been analyzed for their use of metaphors (Lakoff, 2012). However, less attention has focused on how these speeches are analyzed since the Affordable Care Act came into effect and how his use of metaphors in these speeches structure ways in which healthcare policy conceptualized as well as debated (Lee, 2004). This study aimed to fill this gap by analyzing and assessing the metaphorical expressions used in</p>

	<p>Obama's Affordable Care Act speeches on November 14, 2013 as well as on April 1, 2014. As metaphors are pervasive in political discourse and vital to the language of leadership, it also seeks to reveal the real intention behind the incorporation of figurative language within Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory (1980) and Charteris-Black's critical metaphor analysis (2004). The scope of the research consisted of corpus containing two of Obama's speeches on healthcare. Descriptive - analytical and statistical methods have been used to discuss what underlying conceptual metaphors Obama uses in his speeches in terms of the specific challenges he was facing. The findings show that Obama's repertoire of metaphors portrayed a spectrum of political problems with carefully chosen metaphors to defend his healthcare law, technical project and political process to move it from a faltering website to something fairer that provides accessible healthcare. The linguistic and conceptual metaphors that occur in his speeches play a significant role in the construction of Obama's self-image as a political leader for persuasive purposes that aligned to American values.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> metaphors, conceptual metaphors, metaphorical expressions, Affordable Care Act, healthcare policy, political discourse</p>
 <p><b>Hendry Tanoko Sugiharto</b> GIC16025058</p>	<p><b>Explicit and Implicit Instructions in Table Tennis Learning: Impacts on Players' Gaze</b></p> <p><b>Hendry Tanoko Sugiharto</b> Laboratory of Movement Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Engineering, Graduate Institute of Biomedical Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan (R.O.C.) <a href="mailto:hendry_gunners@yahoo.com">hendry_gunners@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Successful scoring in table tennis return service relies on the gaze location during the oncoming ball. The target in which a gaze is stares at may come from the instruction of learning. To explore issues in the relationship area of interests and motor learning, we designed a series of table tennis learning. Preceding and following up by eye-tracking study, was conducted to examine learners' eye behavior and the effect of the instructions. A usability study with 15 participants learnt to execute table tennis topspin and downspin using forehand and backhand by either explicit instructions or implicit instructions from the coach. An experienced table tennis coach be the server in the pre- and post-training test, also some parts of her body became the determined gaze locations. Our results showed that participants with explicit instruction who gained higher succeed return focused more on head of the server and ball than implicit group. Findings from this research on participants' eye behaviors shed light on the future methodology of table tennis motor learning instructions.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b>—Table tennis learning, explicit instruction, implicit instruction, eye behaviors.</p>



Osamah Mohammed  
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The “PK” Movie spoke out, it’s time for the right call

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Abstract



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The Use Of English Quantifiers In Writing. A Case Study Of The NCE1 Students Of The Federal College Of Education Kano. Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper is extracted from my own M.A thesis. It was discovered that English quantifiers are incorrectly used by the students of tertiary institutions. Therefore, the paper is concerned with the use of English quantifiers in academic writing using NCE1 students of the federal college of education, Kano as the case study. English quantifiers are many but the paper concentrates on only one quantifier in order to investigate and analyses its usage. Like articles quantifiers belong to the wider class of determiners; that is word or phrases that come at the beginning of a noun phrase and signal whether the information is new or familiar or (in the case of quantifier) which tell us something about quantity (Parrot 2000). The paper aims at studying the problems that arise due to incorrect use of quantifiers as well as identifying the causes of difficulties in the use of English quantifiers by some NCE1 students of the federal college of education Kano; to expose the problems that arise due to incorrect use of English quantifiers and explain them. To achieve this objective, the data was collected through sentence writing test by testing the student’s use of quantifiers, using only one quantifier as the variable of the study, which is (SOME). In analyzing the data, the sentence wring tests were analyzed item by item and the scores of the correct responses as well as the wrong responses were converted into percentage forms. The paper will contribute in the field of study because applied linguists, teachers as well as students can benefit from the findings. And if students can identify quantifiers and where they function then there will be better use of English quantifiers. The findings revealed that the students have difficulty in remembering and grasping the grammatical restrictions that control the use of English quantifiers specifically (SOME); mother tongue also affect the use of quantifiers by some NCE1 students to the extent that they use one word to represent about the three or four English quantifiers. However, having collected the data and analyzed it, it was discovered that the problems the students encounter in the use of quantifiers has to do with confusion. Some of them leave out the more neutral quantifier (SOME) as in: could I have help? They were confused on how to use (SOME) and the confusion resulted in the incorrect use. The causes of difficulty in use of English

	<p>quantifiers by NCE1 students of the federal college of education Kano, can probably be attributed to poor background and inadequate use of English language and quantifiers, because we cannot use quantifiers alone and get the desired meaning without putting them in a sentence. The quantifier <b>SOME</b> has been selected to be the focus of this paper.</p>
 <p><b>Minhajul Islam Ukil</b> GICA16025051</p>	<p>Department of Management, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh</p> <p>Minhajul Islam Ukil Department of Management, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh <a href="mailto:minhaj6ukl@hotmail.com">minhaj6ukl@hotmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Young students are believed to have greater perceived difficulties in making career decision. Researchers found many factors that affect finding expected career, and leading to career indecision. The present study thus functions into two directions: first to identify the key barriers that affect getting into the desired career in Bangladesh, and second to investigate what occupational barriers lead to career indecision. The sample of this research involved final-year BBA (Bachelor of Business Administration) students emerged from ten different universities. A survey was administered using structured questionnaire consisting of two standardized measures to gather research data. Surveyed data were reviewed first and then analysed performing a set of distinct statistical techniques including descriptive and reliability analysis, Pearson correlation and regression analysis. All the statistical analysis were done in SPSS software version 20.00. Results uncovered that political and social reference, national shortage of good job, lack of parental interest, lack of career counseling and lack of personal ability significantly affect students to get into their preferred career in Bangladesh, that in consequence signals to career indecision. This study suggests that policy-makers and educationalists may support students by ensuring merit-based recruitment, generating prospects through new ventures, organising career meetings and developing their aptitudes.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Career, Career barriers, Career difficulty, Career indecision.</p>
 <p><b>Parisa</b> GICA16025052</p>	<p><b>An Arabic Version of the Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cog(ADAS-Cog):Reliability, Validity and Normative Data</b></p> <p>Parisa Soleymani M.A. student in Exceptional Children's Psychology, Azad University,Urmia <a href="mailto:tbellaj@qu.edu.qa">tbellaj@qu.edu.qa</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive (ADAS-Cog) is used to describe disorders inherent to Alzheimer's disease and to study their progress. Since there is no Arabic version of the ADAS-Cog (A-ADAS-Cog), the aim is to present an Arabic version for the ADAS-Cog, studying his reliability and validity and provide normative data. The study population consisted of three Tunisian groups: 107 normal controls (NC), 71 patients with non-Alzheimer Dementias (N-AD ) and 29 patients with Alzheimer</p>

	<p>Disease (AD). All was tested with the A-ADAS-Cog, an Arabic version of the Mini Mental State Examination (A-MMSE) and the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDR). The results showed that the internal consistency of the A-ADAS-Cog is good: <math>\alpha = 0.86</math> for the study population, 0.87 AD and 0.65 for N-AD. The test-retest, performance revealed that the A-ADAS-Cog is stable (<math>\rho = 0.95</math>). The A-ADAS-Cog differentiates the 3 groups by their overall score and scores on subtests. The scale has an excellent discriminating power in the diagnosis of AD (ROC area = 0.921). The cut-off score 10 (sensitivity = 93% and specificity = 81%) is indicated for the screening of the DTA. Its concurrent validity is established with the A-MMSE (<math>\rho = -0.73</math>), CDR-SB (<math>\rho = 0.80</math>) and CDR-Global (<math>\rho = 0.73</math>). The evaluation of its construct validity through a PCA led to a solution with 3 factors. The MLR shows that the A-ADAS-Cog scores are significantly affected by age and education. A correction table is set to control these effects. The overall results indicated that the A-ADAS-Cog is reliable and valid for the detection of AD.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Alzheimer's disease - Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive (ADAS-Cog) – Test Adaptation - Reliability - Validity - Normative Data.</p>
 <p>A.Aksa Marlan GICICPLT1602053</p>	<p><b>A study of code-mixing as a bilingual instructional strategy in university contexts</b></p> <p>A.Aksa Marlan University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom andiaksamarlan@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research investigated the code-mixing technique from perspectives of teacher and student in university teaching contexts, more specifically the use of L1 (Chinese) in L2( English) in Chinese university English education programs. Through the analysis of results of semi-structured interview, several themes emerged: (1) from the student's perspective, the use of code-mixing at classes helps her to understand the lesson better, while she also performed resistance to the overuse of code-mixing; (2) from the perspective of the teacher, the use of code-mixing helps her to address the complex or difficult points more easily to the class; (3) the use of code-mixing influences not only linguistic competence , but also cognitive and sociocultural aspects of the learner. The results demonstrate that using bilingual instruction significantly enhance the way both teacher and student use English.</p>
<p>Asma GICICPLT1602054</p>	<p><b>A Study of satire methods in war short stories of Iran</b></p> <p>Asma Hosseini Department of Persian Language and Literature, Persian Gulf University, Bushehr, Iran hosseini.simin@ymail.com</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Satire within imposed war literature in the form of novel and story has been in great focus; works by Akbar Sahrayi and Davod Amirian are being considered as instances in Iran. It's required to pay more attention to this</p>

field because welcomed by readers. Based on this and using methods of satire writing, their works will be investigated here. This research aimed at investigating methods of comedian within their works and determining variety or iteration of methods and finally their initiation limits and forms. The research method is descriptive- analytic and data was collected by library- documentary method using internet which has been performed through internet note taking form mentioned works and resources, papers and previous researches. Toward this end, we practiced to study the analyses of findings and evidences in the main chapter of the thesis. Tables and graphs have also been applied. This study indicated that most of investigated comedies are owed to the imposed war as well events during the war. The writers perspired from these events and could create two forms of satire; word satire (contains word exchanged by public not merely satire of properties) and image satire (possibly a new type and affected by comedy). Investigations also showed that abovementioned authors have satiric stories in common. We, considering transpositions and the frequency of similarities, perceived that they have interactively affected each other which will be showed in this thesis. It was indicated based on methods and statistic assessment that Akbar Sahrayi has been a word satire successful writer and has outperformed Amirian; on the other hand in field of image satire it was Amirian that did so using various images to create satire.  
**Keywords:** Satire, Short story, war stories, Iran.



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Language death and maintenance: the case of swahili in oman

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**Abstract**

This study attempts to find out whether the Swahili language is endangered or maintained in Oman by exploring to what extent factors contributing to language death exist within the Swahili speakers in Oman and what are the applicable strategies to preserve Swahili in Oman. At first, the study provides a literature review about language death and maintenance. To fulfil the main aims, the study used three instruments to collect data. It used a questionnaire that was completed by 30 Zanzibaris of three areas in Oman which are Al Dakhliyah, Al Sharqiyah, and Muscat. It also used a survey that targeted 21 Zanzibari families from the same previously mentioned areas. The last instrument was an interview with a professor at SQU. Based on the literature review and the analysis of the collected data, the study came up with the result that Swahili will not be spoken in Oman within two generations from now. The reasons of this are parents are not passing the language to their children and Swahili is not used as an identity marker in Oman. The conclusion of the study recommends that Zanzibaris rethink the advantages of acquiring Swahili in Oman and make an effort to preserve it.  
**Key words** language death and maintenance, Oman, Swahili language, languages contact, Swahili speakers, preserving minority languages

## **Upcoming Conferences**

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29-30 June 2016, Singapore
- » 4th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
20-21 July 2016, Kuala Lumpur
- » 5th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
31 Aug - 01 Sep 2016, Istanbul
- » 6th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
19-20 Oct 2016, Hong Kong
- » 7th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
09-10 Nov 2016, Singapore
- » 8th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
19-20 Dec 2016, Dubai
- » 10th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
20-21 Feb 2017, Dubai
- » 9th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
28-29 Dec 2016, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 11th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),  
19-20 Sept, 2016, London

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