



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**5th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching
(ICPLT), 31 Aug – 01 Sep 2016, Istanbul**

31 Aug–01 Sep 2016

Conference Venue

Yildiz Technical University, 34349 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: info@plra.org

<http://plra.org/>

August 31, 2016

- Arrival and Registration: 11:00 AM - 1 PM

September 01, 2016

- Technical Session and Certification: 10:00 AM - 1:30 PM



**Mutasim Yousuf
Mustafa**
GIC16065051

Cultural Content of Arabic Language curricula

Mutasim Yousuf Mustafa
Department of teaching Arabic.ALI,UmmAqura University,KSA. Sudan
mym58@hotmail.com

Dr. Mansour Suhaimi
Department of teaching Arabic.ALI,UmmAqura University,KSA.
mssohaimv@uqu.edu.sa
msohaimv@gmail.com

Abstract

Second language teaching and learning is not in isolation from learning its culture .So attention should be paid to the cultural content, that are carried by books designed to teach Arabic for both: its speakers and non- native speakers as well.

This study attempts to reveal the Cultural Contents of a selected sample of Arabic text books in two spheres in kingdom of Saudi Arabia: The general education "Secondary Level" and teaching Arabic as a foreign language at university level "Arabic for the world" book 3.The nature of this study requires that it should run as follows: An introduction: dealing with the definition of cultural contents, its necessity and its components. First topic: A review of the cultural content of the book for teaching Arabic to the third grade/Secondary level in KSA. Second topic: A review of the cultural content of the book (Arabic for the world).Third topic: A comparison between the cultural content of the two books (The sample of the study).The study concludes with results and recommendations.

<p>Dr. Lanja A. Dabbagh GIC16065052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Use of Reference in Pinter's The Room</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Lanja A. Dabbagh Dept. of English, College of Languages, University of Salahaddin , Hawleir (Erbil) lanja_dabbagh@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Suhayla H. Majeed Dept. of English, College of Languages, University of Salahaddin , Hawleir (Erbil)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The story of any play is taken forward by means of the dialogue. The story is narrated to the audiences through the dialogue written by the playwright. The success of a drama depends hugely on the contents of the dialogue and the quality of dialogue delivery by the actors of the play. Dramatic dialogue is a conversation between two or more people in a vibrant way, involving conflict, in change, and movement. Dramatic dialogue is where there is lots happening - but it's realistic, and the characters are reacting passionately but realistically. Harold Pinter the absurd playwright wrote "The Room" in 1957 to be seen played on stage. The written dialogues in the play were transferred to spoken language on stage. The analysis in the present paper is done to the spoken language (conversations and dialogues) of the characters. The paper analyzes the use of reference in The Room by Harold Pinter. The procedure is done through investigating selected passages (conversations and dialogues) from the play and how the actual use of reference is exemplified in them. The aim of the paper is to show that reference in The Room is of two kinds: some are clear but most often they are not identified in the play because they refer to something which is unclear. Reference identification is not clear in the selected play, since the characters speak about some referring items which refer to the psychological condition or even to something in the immediate context.</p>
<p>Majid Elahi Shirvan GIC16065053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Ecological Exploration of Iranian General English University Students' Attitude based on Nested Ecosystem Model</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Majid Elahi Shirvan English Language Department, University of Bojnord, Iran Elahimajid64@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pinar Karahan Anadolu University, Faculty of Education, Department of English Language Teaching, Eskişehir, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Exploring Iranian General English University Students' Attitude based on Activity Theory English language learners' attitudes towards learning English is a recently investigated concept in the field of applied linguistics; however, most of them focused on the linear cause-effect relationship with a predictive nature; thus, an ecological perspective to cover the dynamics of different factors underpinning the emergence of learners' attitudes is needed. This study aimed to explore the dynamics of the attitude of general English university students</p>

	<p>towards learning English in light of activity theory. For this purpose, a triangulation of data collection with semi-structured interviews with 20 general English university students, language learning journals and observations at university of Bojnord, Iran, was conducted. The findings indicated that the activities students do in the classroom provide them with different mediators shaping their attitude in the context of the classroom which are in sharp contrast with the attitudes they had ,due to their activities, when they were high school students. More explanation regarding this contrast is discussed. Key words: Activity theory, general English, attitude</p>
 <p>Salami Mutiu Olagoke GICICPLT160651</p>	<p>The Cognitive Correlates of Hope, Belief and the Placebo Effect</p> <p>Salami Mutiu Olagoke Department Of Psychology And Counseling, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia mutiugokey@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Generally, hope is seen as a cognitive-motivational stimulus and a future-oriented positive emotion which serve as a drive towards helping a person in meeting set goals and being optimistic in positive outcomes. Furthermore, based on Al-Ghazali's conceptualization, hope stands at the opposite end of the continuum from despair where both the former and the latter encourage motivation and optimal wellbeing. Besides, looking at the connective-spiritual dimension of hope, being connected to the Supreme Being breeds certainty and confidence that there is no such thing like failure except what is imminent to be outcomes and results. Moreover, while there are indications of possible physiological explanations to the placebo response in human functioning, the religio-cognitive factors related to hope and belief tends to gain more attention. Hence, the psycho-spiritual phenomenon which explains the mind-body interaction through hope and religious related variables provides helping professionals with alternative measures in the healing process. This paper seeks to examine the correlates related to hope, beliefs and the placebo effects with the aim to limelight the cognitive and cultural significance of the placebo response with emphasis on hope and religious belief as possible motivators towards eliciting the placebo response. Key words: Hope, belief, placebo effect, mind-body interaction</p>

**5th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT), 31 Aug – 01 Sep
2016, Istanbul**

Yildiz Technical University, 34349 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey



<p>Vahideh Fatemi GICICPLT160652</p>	<p>Comparison of Self Esteem and Locus of Control in Students of Universities of Tehran</p> <p>Vahideh Fatemi Khatam University, Tehran, Iran vahideh.fatemi@gmail.com</p> <p>Simin Hosseinian Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many of human's problems are happened in relation with his self-esteem situation. If he know his validity, he will be more strong when facing negative senses and annoying thoughts and then he can make harmony between his believes and acts. The kind of locus of control indicates that the person recognizes the main reason of his success and failure, himself or the others and chance. These two mentions lead to different results. This study aims to compare self-esteem and locus of control between female and male students. The statistical population included 6110 MA and MS students from 10 large state universities in Tehran. The statistical sample included 360 individuals, selected randomly from 5 universities. Rotter's locus of control and Copper Smith questionnaires was used for data collection. Descriptive statistical methods and inferential statistical methods (Pearson's correlation and t-test) were used for data analysis. Results of the research showed that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and locus of control. The increase in self-esteem leads to internalization of locus of control. This relation is strong and negative correlation. Results indicated that a person with internal locus of control can control his self-better than a person with external locus of control. The reason is that persons with external locus of control believe in their abilities less. One of the most important consequences of different locus of controls is different self-esteem. The more internal locus of control results in the stronger self-esteem.</p> <p>Keywords: locus of control, self-esteem, students</p>
<p>May al-Shaikhli GICICPLT160653</p>	<p>The Impact of Lexical and Cultural Ambiguity on Translation</p> <p>May al-Shaikhli Amman Arab University, Jordan may7070may@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Ambiguity is a natural feature that exists in all languages .Stylistically, it varies in degree from one domain to another .It simply means a state of having more than one possible meaning .Lexical and cultural ambiguities are interrelated phenomenon since lexical ambiguity is sometimes culturally determined. Thus ,what is lexically ambiguous in one society may not be such in another .This study will tackle the close relation between language and culture because language reflects the ideas ,attitudes and other cultural aspects of a community . In addition to that the lexemes of a language manifest many cultural significant areas whether religious, aesthetic or social etc... This study will focus also on the impact of these two important features (lexical and cultural) on translating</p>

<p>Norman Mudor GICICPLT160654</p>	<p>English and Arabic texts.</p> <p>Medical Student's Perception Of Educational Environment In A Medical Center Of Thailand</p> <p>Norman Mudor Yala Medical Education Center, Thailand norman_yla@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Yala medical center is the first medical center in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand that admits students mainly from local area. Since year 2013 there were started admit students from other area of Thailand. So the curriculum planner decided to assess the perception of students about the educational environment for regular evaluation and feedback.Objective: the purpose of this cross sectional study is to investigate student perception of learning environments at Yala medical center and to compare educational perceptual between gender, religion, year level, school background and failed experience.Method: The Dundee Ready Education Environment Measurement (DREEM) and a demographic questionnaire were completed by 59 undergraduate students. The results were analyzed and interpreted in relation to standard norm of DREEM.Results: total score of DREEM were fairly high (M= 136, S.D.= 15.6). The five domains score were also positive. There were no statistically significant in DREEM score among different demographic groups.Conclusion: In general, students perception held by Yala medical center is fairly high. It was indicate that learning environment was fostered by the institution and its educational program for all students despite their demographic variation.Take home message: As the learning environment affected students' motivation and achievement. It is important to get feedback from the students' on how they are experiencing their learning environment on a regular basis.Keyword : medical education, educational environment, DREEM</p>
--	--



Yusuf Ahmed Garzo
GICICPLT160655

Body Part terms Metaphors in Hausa Local Media

Yusuf Ahmed Garzo
Department of Languages, Northest University Kano, Nigeria
yusufahmad96@yahoo.com
yusee85@gmail.com

Abstract

Metaphors develop through experience and become a part of our basic conceptual systems (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). Conceptual metaphor involves a mapping between two different domains, the target and source domains (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980; Barcelona 2002). In other words through bodily experiences we learn to connect one thing to other and that mapping stored in the mind. Metaphors are influenced by bodily experiences (Johnson, 1987). In addition to this the parts of the human body are rich in figurative associations (metaphor) with an unlimited variety of objects and phenomena in the outside world. Therefore, body parts are often used as sources of linguistics concepts or metaphorical expressions. The purpose of the present study is to comprehensively explore the employment of body part terms conceptualizations in Hausa local media. Within the conceptual metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Lakoff (1987), and Radeen and Dirven (2007), the present research investigates the conceptualizations of body part terms in Hausa local media. The research only investigates the employment of hannu 'hand' and kai 'head' conceptualizations. The study is aimed at identifying the metaphorical expressions of both hannu 'hand' and kai 'head' in the Hausa local media. The study also examines how the idealized cognitive models (ICMs) are operating in the conceptualizations. The data was compiled from the two popular Hausa newspapers between January 2013 and April 2014. The newspapers are Aminiya and Leadership Hausa. The findings revealed that the Hausa local media make use of body part terms conceptualizations. The findings also revealed that the hand and head metaphors are very exploited in Hausa language.



Dr Tasleem Ahmad War
GICICPLT160657

A Psychological Approach to Language Teaching

Dr Tasleem Ahmad War
Department of English, University of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, India
tasleemelt@gmail.com

Abstract

The broad theme of the conference is Psychology, Language and Teaching and these three terms are not just technical ones but they have a thematic link with one another. For a meaningful and successful language teaching, it is better to have a profound understanding of all the three: psychology, language and teaching. Psychology is understandably relevant in all the areas of life but when it comes to teaching and more importantly language teaching, it becomes all the more important. The argument of the present research paper would be to show that in a second language context like of India and the whole South Asia, a psychological approach is the need of the hour. By psychology, the argument is that different factors like personality traits, emphatic approach, motivation, consistency and consistency play a role in teaching it successfully. Furthermore,

the idea of the paper is that usually the learners get stressed easily and no effort is made the teachers to remove or minimise this level of stress as a result of which a good learning environment is not created and language learning does not materialise. In majority of these situations, only ten or twenty percent students succeed in breaking the ice and hone their communicative competence while as majority of them remain tongue tied even towards the end. The discredit goes to depressive language teaching environment created by teachers in these classrooms. There is too much anxiety and seriousness in the classrooms which again impede the teaching/learning process. Therefore, the present paper shall highlight the role of all the psychological factors in the effective teaching of language. This shall be authenticated/validated by the practical experiences of language teachers from different parts of the world.



Elyas Barabadi
GICICPLT160659

The Unifying Influence of Religion and Language on Iranian Educational System

Elyas Barabadi
Foreign Language department, University of Bojnord, Bojnord, Iran
e.barabadi@ub.ac.ir
elyas1364@gmail.com

Reza Pishghadam(PhD.)
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Abstract

The main aim of this study is to explore the unifying effect of religion and language on education system in Iranian context. On the one hand, the influence of religion is evident in almost all human spheres including family life, business, identity and education. For example, followers of every religion claim that God has spoken their language, and in this way, they ascribe a privileged status to their language, culture and hence, identity. On the other hand, by drawing on language socialization theory, Vygotsky's mediation theory and Lacan's psychoanalysis, we can figure out the critical role of language in enhancing or hampering human intellectual capacities. In this study, we explore the effect of Arabic as the language of Muslims' sacred text (Quran) on education system. Since the conversion of Iranian to Islam, Quran and other religious texts have been the main source for educating children. In other words, religious literacy through the Arabic language has been the base of education in Iran. These religious materials have been taught in a non-critical way in which repetition, memorization and recitation have been highlighted to the exclusion of critical and personal understanding and interpretation of them. This stems from the fact that the language of Quran which is the language of God is considered by Muslims too holy to the point that its mere recitation is a religious observance. Additionally, the idea that the so-called true interpretation of Quran is beyond ordinary people have thwarted them from interpreting or reading Quran critically. It is believed that Iranians have been socialized through and by use of the Arabic language in a non-critical and passive way. Hence, according to the authors, any qualitative change in education system in Iran calls for a change toward teaching and learning the language of Quran. This claim is justified by the fact that Arabic not only plays a mediating role like other languages but also it takes its power from religion.

<p>Hanan Taqi GICICPLT160660</p>	<p>How Demotivated are our EFL Teachers: a Kuwaiti college study</p> <p>Hanan Taqi English Department, College of Basic Education, Istanbul, Turkey Hanan.taqi@gmail.com</p> <p>How Demotivated are Language Teachers: a Kuwaiti college study Abstract: Studies on factors that motivate language learners are extensive. They have looked at motivation from different angles, such as teachers being motivators, curriculum, teaching context and the facilities available. However, it would also be interesting to know what the demotivating factors, if any, are not for EFL learners but for EFL instructors. The proposed study will attempt to investigate the reasons behind the demotivation of language teachers in the College of Basic Education. The researchers will design a questionnaire, adapted from Warrington (2003), to be pilot tested, first, then distributed to approximately 100 teachers from different ages, departments, years in CBE and social status. The questionnaire will aim at covering all the aspects shown in the research questions below. In addition to the questionnaire, random individual interviews will be conducted to report directly on the teachers beliefs and needs as academics and higher education instructors, which also reflex on the research questions.</p>
 <p>Gökhan Çepni GICICPLT160662</p>	<p>Question Types in Texts of Efl Course Books</p> <p>Gökhan Çepni Department of English Language Teaching, Turkey gokhancepni@gamil.com</p> <p>Erdoğan Bada Çukurova University</p> <p>Abstract Reading is an interactive process between the text and the reader. This process makes reading ever so much enjoyable and an informative activity. Thus, texts designed targeting English language learners are expected to present questions that would go beyond a low-order level with an aim to trigger critical thinking in learners. Based on this premise, we conducted this piece of research in order to discover the types of questions related to EFL course books used in Middle and High School institutions in Turkey. As a result of our investigation, we found that a great majority of the posed questions did not go beyond a low-order level. Although this finding seems to have significant implications for the thinking process of learners of English specifically, the implications can also be of some significance for the general reader. Keywords: types of questions, course books, reading skill, low-order questions, high-order questions</p>
<p>Ozlem Yagcioglu</p>	<p>Vocabulary Training Sessions with Young Adult Learners in Higher Education</p>

<p>GICICPLT160663</p>	<p>Ozlem Yagcioglu Dokuz Eylul University, Modern Languages Department, Turkey ozlemygcgl@gmail.com ozlem.yoglu@deu.edu.tr</p> <p>Abstract There are various kinds of approaches and techniques for teaching vocabulary to university students in higher education. Instructors use different kinds of methods to teach vocabulary in their classes. This study deals with classroom activities to teach new words to university students who learn English as a foreign language. Sample classroom activities will be shared. Useful blogs, websites and books will be shared. Key words: teaching vocabulary, sample classroom activities, useful blogs, websites and books</p>
<p>Rumana Amin GICICPLT160664</p>	<p>The Role of Instructors in Implementing Communicative Language Teaching Methodology</p> <p>Rumana Amin Graduate School of English, Assumption University of Thailand (ABAC), Bangladesh baishakhforever@gmail.com ruhulamin222@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract The main objective of this study is to examine the role of instructors in implementing communicative language teaching methodology in their classroom. In order to achieve this objective seventy second and third year students of English, Amharic and Afan Oromo departments of Madawalabu University were participated. Besides, sixteen instructors of the mentioned departments were also included in the study .Furthermore, the researchers used three instruments namely, questionnaire, interview and classroom observation to collect the required data from the participants. While both open and closed ended questionnaires used with instructors and students to gather the information from participants; whereas interview was done only with instructors. On the top of this, the researchers carried out classroom observation with the help of check list. The result of the study collected through the above three tools revealed that as there are shortage of up to date teaching materials, lack of experience on the part of instructors and problems of using different active learning methods in order to implement CLT methodology effectively and efficiently in their teaching-learning process. Hence, it was recommended that the instructors should use various active learning methods in order to address the learning styles of students. It was also forwarded that the university has to equip the departments with a lot of teaching materials facilities, experience sharing workshops and seminars to assist less experienced instructors to boost their commitment as to apply their maximum effort in the classroom. Key words: communicative, methodology, active learning, student-centred</p>



Dr. Farhan Kamrani
GICICPLT160666

Perceived Mother's Warmth and Psychological Wellbeing: A Relational Analysis of Young Adults

Dr. Farhan Kamrani
Department of Psychology, University of Karachi-Pakistan
farhankamrani@gmail.com

Dr. Anila Amber Malik
Department of Psychology, University of Karachi-Pakistan

Abstract

Current study was an attempt to see the relationship between perceived mother's warmth (an important ingredient of maternal acceptance) and psychological wellbeing. It was hypothesized that perceived mother's acceptance would be positively correlated with psychological wellbeing and its six sub-constructs (i.e. self-acceptance, personal growth, and purpose in life, environmental mastery, autonomy, and positive relations with others). For this study a sample of 200 students (100 male, 100 female), of ages 20-25 years were randomly sampled from educational institutions. The participants provided their consent and demographic information and filled following questionnaires; (1) Perceived Maternal Warmth Sub-scale of Adult PAQR/CONTROL: Mother (Short form) (Rohner, 2004), (2) Psychological Wellbeing Scales (Ryff, 1995). After the data collection, data was tabulated and statistical analysis was conducted. Special package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to calculate the descriptive statistics and Pearson product moment correlation for the above mentioned hypotheses. Two out of seven hypotheses were proved. Perceived mother's warmth is positively correlated to environmental mastery, positive relationship with others. While remaining 5 hypotheses were not accepted, i.e. perceived mother's warmth is not a predictor of overall psychological wellbeing, personal growth, self-acceptance, purpose in life and autonomy.

On the bases of the findings of this research it can be concluded that perceived mother's warmth is a predictor of some aspects of psychological wellbeing, i.e. positive relationship with others and environmental mastery. Avenues for future researches are also suggested.



Tariq Hussain
GICICPLT160667

Favoritism in Education: Case of Pakistani Technology Education Students

Tariq Hussain
University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan
tariqedu71@yahoo.com
tariq.ier@pu.edu.pk

Abstract

In contemporary world, favoritism exists in every field of life, particularly educational institutions. This study finds out students' opinion about favoritism in educational institute of Pakistan. The subjects were students of two year master degree programme. The sample contained of 225 students. The scale was adapted for data collection. The scale was comprised of 28 items which were divided into four factors: nature of preference, violation of rules, students' assessment and

terms of communication. Scale was developed by Dr. Ismail Aydogan in Turkey. .Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics t-test and ANOVA. The results show that teachers give favor to beautiful\handsome and ideologically closed students. Majority students agreed that teachers give preference to female students during educational career. The results suggested that for accountability purpose the administration must make casual interactions with the students and the students must not be left alone on the mercy of such types of teachers only. **Keywords: Favoritism, Nepotism, Cronyism, patronage.**



Muna K. Al-Khabbaz
GICICPLT160668

Detecting the Aspects of Employee Engagement in Al-Sabah Hospital in Kuwait Using Hierarchical Regression

Muna K. Al-Khabbaz
Department of Development and maintenance of systems
mask50kw@yahoo.com

Abstract

This Study is about detecting for effects of employee engagement based on work environment, development of employee and employee efficiency work in Al-Sabah Hospital in Kuwait. Employee engagement includes those characteristics of a workplace environment that “attract and retain the most productive employees” (Buckingham and Coffman, 1999, p. 30). Employee engagement has been measured by using a questionnaire that consists of 12 items measuring concepts ranging from understanding work expectations to having a best engagement level at work to having opportunities at work to learn and grow. Objective— Measuring the level of employee engagement based on the employee feedback collected through a manual survey in Al-Sabah Hospital. Results— Hospital nurses’ positive feelings regarding their working lives may be influenced by developments in the hospital care system and the nursing profession in Al-Sabah hospital in Kuwait. Nurses’ experience level is an influencing factor on nurses’ views and experiences of their working lives with the findings suggesting the need to develop a hospital career ladder for nursing staff in Al-Sabah hospital in Kuwait.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Nurse shortage, Role perception, Regression analysis, OCE Model

Sana Mumtaz
GICICPLT160669

Role of Workplace Spirituality in Stimulating Creativity and Innovation in Hospitality Sector of Pakistan

Sana Mumtaz
Szabist Islamabad, Pakistan
sana_mumtaz91@hotmail.com

Abstract

Aims: In current study, I have conducted research on role of workplace spirituality in revitalizing creativity and innovation in hospitality sector of Pakistan. In the current era of competitiveness, organizations introduce different kind of practices to trigger innovation and creativity and this research focuses on examining how workplace spirituality impacts creativity and innovation. To get accurate results, I had picked 5 dimensions of Workplace spirituality which are considered as most essential and significant ones by past researchers. Those five dimensions include Team’s sense of community, Alignment between values, Sense of enjoyment at work, Sense of contribution to society and Opportunities for inner life. These five independent variables were measured using Armenia Rego’s likert type scale. Creativity and innovation of employees was measured using Whittington and Galpin scale. **Methodology:** To ensure right data collection, I had picked four major hotels from Pakistan including Serena, Pearl continental, Marriott and Ramada hotel for data collection. Sample size was 3000. I got 3000 questionnaires filled from employees of all these selected organizations using

	<p>“Self-Administered Approach”. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and I had applied Regression as well as correlation analysis for hypotheses testing. Outcomes: Results suggest that some dimensions of workplace spirituality plays a vital role in enhancing creative environment in organizations. Those dimensions are opportunities for inner life, Team’s sense of community and Alignment between values. However impact of sense of enjoyment at work and sense of contribution to society was least significant in triggering creativity and innovation in organizations. Overall Workplace spirituality plays a positive role in stimulating creativity and innovation in hospitality sector of Pakistan and open new doors of research in this field for other researchers. Biography of Author: Ms. Sana Mumtaz was a student of Masters in business administration in Air University Islamabad. Her majors were Human resource management. She is a gold medalist in MBA and has secured CGPA 3.95. Currently she is working as a permanent faculty in SZABIST Islamabad and teaches HR subjects to MBA and BBA (Hons). Her ability to work with consistency differentiates her from others. She has ability to work really well on research projects and has won first prize for exhibiting most creative idea in Air University. She got scholarships in all the semesters and had awarded Laptop under Prime Minister Scheme 2013. She has won first prize in Business plan competition held in LUMS. Furthermore, she has worked as Teacher Assistant in MBA and due to her exceptional communication skills, she is currently teaching Leadership to MBA Executive students in Pakistan. She is highly motivated and sincere about her work and in the coming years, she wishes to complete PhD from reputable university.</p>
 <p>Mehrdad Haji Hasani GICICPLT1606076</p>	<p>The Effectiveness of Increased Psychological Empowerment Group Model in Children of Divorce</p> <p>Mehrdad Haji Hasani Assistant professor in counseling, Sharekord University, Iran, mehrdadhajhasani@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: Current study was aimed at investigating the effectiveness of increased psychological empowerment group model in divorce children. Method: This study benefited from a post-test control group design within a quasi-experimental method. Statistical population of the study consisted of male adolescents from divorced families residing in Eslamshahr and Shahriyar cities (Tehran province’s counties). The study sample consisted of 16 children of divorce selected through available sampling and assigned randomly to control and experimental groups. The experimental group was subjected to nine one-and-half- an hour group intervention sessions. The control group did not receive any intervention. To collect the data, Haji Hasani et al.’s (1394) psychological empowerment questionnaire was used. Findings: To analyze the data, multivariate analysis of variance test was used. Results showed that increased psychological empowerment group model is effective in increasing such components as competence, meaningfulness, self-concept, belonging and trust ($P < 0/01$). Discussion: Children of divorce participating in psychological empowerment intervention model sessions succeeded to overcome the negative effects of parental divorce through learning new skills. It is recommended that parents, school counselors and educational authorities benefit the study findings in order to help</p>

	<p>increase the adjustment in children of divorce. Keywords: psychological empowerment model, children of divorce.</p>
 <p>Mohammadreza Valizadeh GICICPLT160679</p>	<p>Emotional Intelligence and University Learners' Autonomy in EFL Learning</p> <p>Mohammadreza Valizadeh Department of English Language, Gazi University, Turkey mrvalizadeh@ut.ac.ir</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present study attempted to clarify EFL learners' conceptions of autonomy and whether their autonomy was correlated with their emotional intelligence. The research was carried out with the participation of 110 learners at Distance Education University in Urmia, Iran. The autonomy and emotional intelligence questionnaires were emailed to the participants. The results of statistical analyses revealed substantial correlations between learners' conceptions of autonomy and their emotional intelligence. 'Independence', 'Stress Tolerance', 'Problem-Solving', 'Happiness', 'Self-actualization', 'Self-awareness', 'Optimism', 'Self-regard', 'Empathy' and 'Impulse Control' became the most determining elements of EI by learners. Overall, the findings lead the author to conclude that learners' EI is a key factor influencing the extent to which they are ready to learn autonomously, and that teachers could therefore strive to ascertain learners' intelligence type before they train them to become autonomous.</p> <p>Key words: autonomy, emotional intelligence, learner-centered learning, English as a foreign language (EFL)</p>

<p>Alqahtani, Saleh Mohammad GICICPLT1606080</p>	<p>The Effect of the Motivational Strategies Implementation In-Class on the Learners' EFL Proficiency: A Quasi-Experimental Study</p> <p>Alqahtani, Saleh Mohammad Department of English Language & translation, University of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia smalqahtani@uj.edu.sa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Motivation has been found to be a key factor in learning a foreign/second language (L2). The motivational strategies have been seen as an important aspect in enhancing the motivation of EFL learners' in the classroom. However, there are no empirical investigations focusing on the effectiveness of the motivational strategies in the classroom on the learners' proficiency. The present study is only the first of this kind in L2 motivation research. A quasi-experimental study was conducted to investigate the effects of motivational strategies on learner motivation and proficiency in English language classes in Saudi Arabia. The study was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the most important motivational strategies were identified. In the second stage, 189 learners divided almost equally into two groups (experimental vs. control) and 10 English as foreign language (EFL) teachers were recruited. Three instruments were used to assess teacher motivational practices and learner motivation levels before and after treatment. IELTS test was conducted before and after the treatment in order to measure the English language proficiency of the learners. Inferential statistical analyses (e.g. ANOVA and ANCOVA) were applied on the collected data. The findings revealed that the use of classroom motivational strategies by teachers led to an increase in learners' motivation, in the learners' self-evaluation of English language proficiency, and in the learners' objectively-measured proficiency. Correlation and regression analysis revealed that employing motivational strategies positively affected teacher motivational practice, which in turn promoted learner motivation and subsequent learner achievement in the experimental group. The results may have implications for teacher training and theory development. Keywords: motivational strategies, learners' motivation, English language proficiency</p>
<p>Silalahi, Wolter Parlindungan GICICPLT1606081</p>	<p>The Use of Facebook to Improve Indonesia Migrant Workers Ability in Writing Recount Text in Taiwan</p> <p>Silalahi, Wolter Parlindungan Dept. Of Curriculum Design and Human Potentials Development, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan Silalahiwalter@yahoo.co.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research deals with the use of Facebook to improve Indonesia migrant Workers' ability in writing recount text. The methodology was designed by using an Action Research. The participants are Indonesia Migrant Workers in Taiwan. This research objective aimed to investigate the way Facebook improves migrant workers' ability and in writing recount text and the way Facebook improve migrant workers' motivation in recount text of writing. The researcher conducted</p>

	<p>two cycles to improve the migrant workers' ability in writing recount text. The result of the study showed that the use of Facebook can improve the migrant workers' ability in writing recount text and the way Facebook improve migrant workers' motivation in recount text of writing are accessible and affordable, feedback on performance, messages to reach out to each other and finally reminders and notifications of deadlines.</p> <p>Key words : facebook, recount, teaching writing, migrant workers'ability</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Saira Akram GICICPLT1606082</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect of Cooperative Learning on Student Achievement in English Comprehension at Secondary Level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saira Akram M.phil Linguistics (Research Scholar),ISP Multan saira.kaleem1@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kamran Ashraf Visiting lecturer IQRA college of IT mian channu kamran_elahian@hotmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the major problems of Pakistani school going students in learning English language is their lack of ability to comprehend the language. Unfortunately, a large number of students fails to pass the high stake tests as these students are not provided with sufficient background of comprehension strategies of learning English language. The purpose of this study was to fill this gap and teach students different reading strategies which are highly effective in increasing students' comprehension of the language and which have successfully been implemented in various countries whose first language is not English. In this experimental study, two groups of 9th graders in a public high school in Punjab, each comprised 30, were randomly selected for the experiment. A pretest-posttest control group design was used for this study. Two teachers having same qualification (in English language) were randomly assigned to each group. Three unseen comprehension passages were given to both groups as pretest in which both groups performed in a similar way. Six learning strategies (predicting, skimming, scanning, guessing the meaning of the word from context, making inference, and self-monitoring) of Oxford's (1990) learning strategies an Anderson's (1991) reading strategies were used to increase student comprehension. The experimental group was taught these strategies through cooperative learning method (STAD) while control group was taught by traditional method. After three month experiment posttest was conducted in which five unseen passages were given to students and they were required to answer the questions given in the end of each passage. The study found that experimental group significantly performed better than control group. (258 words)</p> <p>Key words: comprehension strategies, cooperative learning, skimming, scanning, guessing</p>
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Quratul Ain Mirza GICICPLT1606083</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study of Perceptions of Undergraduate Students Regarding their Motivational Level in ESL Class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quratul Ain Mirza English Language Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering &</p>

	<p>Technology, Jamshoro Sindh, Pakistan guratulain.mirza@faculty.muett.edu.pk</p> <p>Sahib Khatoon English Language Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Shoukat Ali Lohar English Language Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract Motivation plays a vital role in second language learning. According to Van Lier 1996(p.98), motivation is one of the most significant factors in L2 learning. An element of motivation in L2 learning has always been a major aim in ESL classes in order to encourage learners and make language learning more interesting for them. If the students are not proficient in English language, they fail to cope up with the challenging tasks such as findings white-collar jobs, which require proficient speakers of English. The objective of this study is to investigate whether or not there is a significant difference between perceptions of male and female students regarding their motivational level in learning English at Mehran University. This study employed a quantitative approach. A second language motivational research questionnaire was administered with 162 first year students aged between 18-20 to determine the perceptions of male and female students about the factors that may cause their motivation of learning L2 in ESL classes at Engineering University. The results of this study suggest that there is a statistical significant gender difference of students' motivation in terms of their perceptions about course content and teacher's attitude in ESL class. Keywords: Motivation, Gender difference, perception, ESL class</p>
<p>Zoya Anoosh GICICPLT1606084</p>	<p>Effects of Obesity on the Mental Health, Psychological Wellbeing and Life Satisfaction of Youth</p> <p>Zoya Anoosh Fast National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan zoyaanoosh14@hotmail.co.uk</p> <p>Misha Zia FAST School of Management, FAST National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan misha_zia@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract This objective of this research is first to highlight the effects of obesity on psychological wellbeing of the youth. Second it will explain its effects on mental health of the youth and third on the level of satisfaction with their lives and themselves. In almost all organizations, the degree of labor intensity has decreased and workplace has become increasingly mechanized (Nanan, 2002).</p>

	<p>Employees themselves put little effort and are over reliant on the computerized systems and machines. All these factors eventually lead to corpulence. As the degree of obesity rises, so does the number of individuals with impairments as it leads to a range of serious health issues (Fontaine and Barofsky, 2001). We targeted a total of 91 individuals; both obese and non-obese, belonging to upper middle class, aged between 18 and 45 and majority being female. Our key findings show a very interesting and contradicting result. It says that obesity does not have a negative effect on all three variables mental health, psychological wellbeing and life satisfaction.</p> <p>Key words: obesity, psychological well-being, mental health and life satisfaction.</p>
 <p>Shahirah Shaikh GICICPLT1606087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What is Depression and Anxiety?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shahirah Shaikh Psychology, Turkey fauznusrat@gmail.com</p> <p>“Depression and anxiety” is not just a mood it’s an illness which occurs when people face bad times in life and as a result they lose hope in themselves, their lives and in God. They either start blaming themselves for what has happened or they just blame God for putting them in such a situation. What we need to clear out first is that, if the problem that we’re going through came from God as a test or did it occur due to our own faults.</p> <p>WHO report indicates that depression would be the second leading cause of life loss after heart disease by 2020!</p> <p>Why do bad things happen?</p> <p>God loves us more than anyone in this world. He gives us pain for us to become a better person and to lead the best possible life on earth; sometimes we need to be reminded of our purpose of life. However Pain is a sharp, clear tool to achieve that purpose.</p> <p>A needle may be necessary to prevent disease or infection; nobody welcomes or enjoys the injection, but it prevents a far greater suffering,</p> <p>Pain may not be desirable, but it's only a feeling, as is joy. Yet pain is not mere suffering, but also a warning sign and a way to protect us against danger and evil. Consider pain as a blessing by God and opt the right path!</p> <p>The secret: God has made us for heaven; our bodies are manufactured that way. The worldly life is just a test by God to get there.</p> <p>Everyone faces problems in life because it’s Hard to settle down on earth and this is the reason why human desires never end. We don’t get everything that we ask for in this world but in heaven God promises us to give whatever we want before we even think about it.</p>
<p>Osamah Anwer Mohammed YRAICPLT1606051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The “PK” Movie spoke out; it’s time for the Right Call</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Osamah Anwer Mohammed Department of Political Science and International Relations in Bahcesehir Universit, Besiktas-Istanbul suaamo@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>I’ve never been hooked on Bollywood productions. Actually, only a few Hindi</p>

movies have attracted me. Lately, I came across a headline that described one of them as the finest production ever diffused since decades of Bollywood. I didn't care much at first, but afterwards I decided to see the extent of technical and artistic development reached by Bollywood in these years. Fortunately I can witness it has made great strides in the levels of artistic form and content. "PK", unexpectedly, fixed me in front of the screen for two hours and a half. This movie is well directed and amazingly scripted. I guess it will be acknowledged as one of the legendary movies ever broadcasted in the Indian Cinema. The movie explicitly dramatizes what seems a subject of explanation. Therefore, it is vain to mention details about the plot here. I'm not attempting to review anything here. However I will use this movie as a significant reference that stands for what I 'am about to write. Humanity is the product of some million years of evolutionary processes. Along that period of time, the most long-lived conflicts were based upon the issues of race, ethnicity and above all theological beliefs. Why would God be involved into such conflicts and who stand behind stoking them for his Name? Why we're so afraid from questioning religious beliefs these days? From whom we fear: Is it from God himself or rather from those who claim to be his representatives? Let's consider this vicious circle: From the first drops of blood wasted during the process of colonization, to the vain destruction of both World Wars, whose soldiers coming from different places over the world believing in the delusion of being supported by God, from the Jews who believed that God saved them to the Nazis who shared Christianity's God, or even obviously nowadays' ISIS who terrorize on the name of God. The question to be asked here is: who are all those Gods and if it's one, why would he make all those versions of himself? Is it valid to search for an invariable truth related (God, Religion)? We've been witnessing the same failure for thousands of years. And if you say we weren't aware before, then now we are so. Till when this bloodshed should continue in the name of God? Where's God? What's the solution? "Where's God?" is one of the most important questions in "PK" which was scripted according to the principles of a SC-FI, Comic scenario that resists ideological interpretations as I believe it's because of our radical beliefs that we hold against each other, we can't get into a point of any of these serious matters (as we call it). But here it takes successfully the shape of a movie. Just after watching it, I thought that it won't be easily accepted in India where it has dozens of different beliefs and thousands of different Gods, and I knew I was right when I got into this headline: "Religious leaders demand banning of PK in MP". To get back to our subject. Raising the questions: "Where's God?" or "What's the right path?" may cause some problems, especially when everyone everywhere, from different beliefs consider God, theirs and any theological issue a supreme truth. These beliefs, actually are what we have been taught since we were in the cradles. Hence, it's time for change here. Unfortunately, because of those crowd makers, dogma holders, we barely hear a humanoid-shared belief. One of those philosophy schools that appeared almost from 20th century, is the Traditionalism School which disseminated Orthodox philosophies about the world's great religions, claiming that all religions share the same origin (in a primordial principle of transcendent unity) and are, at root, based on the same metaphysical principles. These ideas are sometimes referred to in the Latin as philosophia perennis. That's the only belief that can hold all religions despite differences in God and path peacefully without sending each other to hell or heaven. Many of those who read this may not be

acquainted with philosophy, but that doesn't matter. What matters is the principle of sharing and believing in humanity before anything .This is the only aim. I personally called for that according to an Islamic perspective as (Muslim's peace worldview) in my second unpublished book. Also it was considered from my friend Alan Cleveland's scope as being "Nativist". What you call it doesn't matter .what really matters is believing in its content. So when the man who brings out all those brave questions in "PK", gets asked about his religion, he replies pointing at all those people who represent different religions saying that their religion is his. And concerning the answer of the question of the right path, it's simply "we don't need one, knowing God is enough."Now relating the philosophy of the movie to this article, I would say that what I wrote is a call for the need to work peacefully against those who make wrong calls (as the movie mentions those who claim to be God's representatives). From this scope education becomes the clue to solve this added to the cut of connections with those countries who still make wrong calls bullying people to serve their business, authority and autocratic laws. If we don't do any of those, any other attempts will be useless and humanity's bloodshed will never cease. I'm not dreaming about utopia here, but I merely call for stopping an obvious stupidity done by humans since centuries. A call to stop letting our future generations feel sorry for how we thought, the same way we feel sorry for the past of the preceding generations. And I know for sure that future wars won't be based on such matter but rather economically oriented as they are now.As we are aware, why wouldn't we make the change? The "PK" movie highlights what is perceived as a right call on the basis of wrong ideas. Here I and many more like me wait for a chance to speak it out too. In brief, what makes me happy is Quartz.com's headline: "PK" as Bollywood's most successful film ever. Which makes me say: "it's a Must Watch movie"!

Listeners

Mahmood Raza
Southshore School for A Level Studies
GICICPLT1606056

Riaz Pervez
Peshawar University, Pakistan
GICICPLT1606058

Dembo Saho
Department of Sales and Marketing, Mkrubally Construction Gambia Limited, The Gambia
GICICPLT160665

<p>Oladele Tunbosun Oluwafemi Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606070</p>
<p>Wasiu Yusuf Kamal Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606071</p>
<p>Anthony Mike Unyime Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606072</p>
<p>Ukali Chimezie Cletus Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606073</p>
<p>Tosan Erhabor Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606074</p>
<p>Lamin Ceesay The University of the Gambia, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Gambia GICICPLT1606075</p>
<p>Bilgen Kumral University of East London, Clinical and Community Psychology, Türkiye GICICPLT1606077</p>
<p>kassim father kamara Ceo, Sierra Leone Medical Research Group, Sierra Leone GICICPLT1606078</p>
<p>Lawalson Fatai Adesina Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Nigeria GICICPLT1606086</p>
<p>Ohiaeriaku Osinachi Joseph Medical Laboratory Science Council Of Nigeria GICICPLT1606088</p>

Upcoming Conferences

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

» 3rd International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),
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**

Yildiz Technical University, 34349 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey

- » 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