Global Research &
Development Services

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

08-09 June 2017

Conference Venue

University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Email: info@gplra.org

http://gplra.org/

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Safary Wa-Mbaleka

AIIAS, Lalaan I, Silang, Cavite 4118, Philippines

APUGE Michael Etuge
GICICLLR1707051

The Semantics of Focus Constructions in Akoose

Michael Etuge Apuge
University of Maroua, Cameroon
apugelombe@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper examines the semantics of focus constructions, and the analysis is based on Akoose wh-phrases. Extracted wh-items are either hosted in an XP that contains a morphological focus marker or to one where no focus morpheme is attested. In complex wh-expressions in the language, there is a possibility of having two wh-items. Presumably, whereas one of these expressions contains a focus marker, the other is void of it. Assuming the approaches adopted in Kiss (1998), Aboh (2006), Jackendoff (1972) and Krifka (1992), this paper attempts to make a theoretical contribution to the debate on focus constructions and meaning. The paper established that from a semantic point of view, Akoose differentiates two types of Wh-fronting; whereas Wh-fronting without morphological marking implies information or topic focus, Wh-expressions containing a focus marker denote identificational or contrastive focus. Although the analysis supports the theoretical stance that the driving force for both focus constructions is to establish agreement relations between the probe and its goal, and thus satisfy feature checking, it is further conjectured that the feature specifications of both operations are different. Concretely, it is established that the dividing line between topic focus and contrastive focus is that unlike the former, the latter conveys additional independent presuppositions, which extend the meaning of such expressions in the language.
Keywords:
wh-phrases, topic focus, identificational focus, meaning, Akoose

Yan Cai
GICICLLR1707053

The Development of the Chinese Children's Visual-verbal Feature Binding Test and the Test's Reliability and Validity

Yan Cai
School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Larry Javier Ambion
GICICLLR1707055

Asian Englishes: Bridging the Language Gaps

Larry Javier Ambion
Associates, Office of the Vice President for Linkages and International Affairs (VPLIA)
larry.ambion@gmail.com

Joel Filamor
Assistant Professor, Department of English, Foreign Languages and Literature
College of Arts and Sciences, San Beda College, Manila, Philippines
joelfilamor@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This paper outlines the dimensions of Southeast Asia's English, which constitutes a world of its own in the linguistic aspect. This experimental study aims to investigate the use of English language in the speaking and writing engagement among Asian

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

delegates as evidenced in their participation in the Social Enterprise for Economic Development (SEED) Program in the Philippines. SEED, a primary program of the ASEAN Learning Network, provides structured opportunities for international students to converge interact and conduct on-site research as basis for development of real-time business plans. The study was conducted with 49 Asian students, observers and lecturers who participated in the SEED Program. The researchers examine their skills on the use of the English Language. To explore the delegates' views and skills on the use of the English Language, all the delegates were required to complete a learning journal, interact with fellow delegates, organizers, and facilitators during discussions, interview locals in the community of Bauko during data gathering, and present their SEED papers at the end of the program. Also, they were requested to accomplish the questionnaire on the last day of the program. The data were analysed by frequency and content analysis. The findings reveal the joys and struggles of the delegates' speaking and writing performance and the positive feedback from them on the use of English Language. The study provides a number of pedagogical implications and suggestions for further investigations.

Keywords

Asian Englishes, First language, Second Language, linguistic isolation

---

Linguistic arrangement and globalization of world languages

Ngozi Nwodo
Federal University, Ndufu Alike Ikwo, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.
ngozinwodo@gmail.com

Ngozi Nwodo
GICICLLR1707056

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the concepts of expansion or limitation of language planning and language policy and the scope of such concepts in specific linguistic situations such as in Nigeria. It describes the hierarchy and functioning of languages in the world and in Nigeria in particular. It also focuses on the two strongest trends characterizing the current dynamic: the displacement of minority languages as the case in Nigeria and the expansion of English, French and Chinese as the sole world languages. In addition, this article studies the main strategies employed by various actors to oppose these trends, including in particular the representatives of the major national languages such as Igbo, Yoruba, Haoussa in Nigeria as an example, whose presence is threatened in several strategic geographical areas. In conclusion, the study highlights the role of stakeholders and emphasizes the importance of an expanded concept of language planning that takes into account all the competing forces so as to ensure the success of language policies.

Keywords:

linguistic arrangement, globalization, world languages

Scholatica Ezeodili
GICICLLR1707058

Foreign Languages And Human Development: The Case Of French In Nigeria

Scholatica Ezeodili
Modern European Languages, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

Abstract
Human development, a widely used term in psychology, and more recently in Economics is a subject of global concern in recent years. It denotes among other

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

things the development of people's abilities and creating an enabling environment for people to make use of these opportunities. The United Nations annual report on the issue ranks Nigeria amongst the least in the area of human development and this obviously, following the despondent economic condition of many of its citizens. This paper proposes to highlight the need for proper placement of values, putting the acquisition of French as a fertile ground for the improvement of the human persons in Nigeria. We argue that a lot of potentialities await French graduates both within and outside the country as bilingualism is highly fostered for a fuller development of the human person. This study is based on Maslow's theory of human needs and Mahbub's human development theory. Consequently, for a better development of the human person via French language, we propose an action-based method of teaching and proper implementation of National Policy on Education. The approach is historical and descriptive in nature.

Key words: human development, foreign language, French

Language, Identity, and Acculturation:
A Study of Iranian Immigrants in Australia

Alireza Fard Kashani
PhD Candidate
School of Education, Deakin University
afardkas@deakin.edu.au

Alireza Fard Kashani
GICICLLR1707061

Abstract
This study reports on the experiences and attitudes of six Iranian immigrant families with regard to their language, identity, and acculturation in Australia. The participants include first generation parents and 1.5-generation adolescents (who immigrated during 6-12 years of age). For this investigation, Mendoza's (1984, 2016) acculturation theory as well as 'positioning theory' (e.g., Davies & Harré, 1990; Harré, 2012), based on poststructuralist views of identity, were employed. The preliminary results of this study suggest that Iranian parents and adolescents face low degrees of intergenerational conflicts in most domains of their acculturation process. However, the structural and lawful patterns in Australia have caused some internal conflicts for the parents, especially fathers (e.g., their power status within the family or their children's freedom). Furthermore, while most participants reported a satisfactory adjustment in various domains of their everyday life, not only the parents but the adolescents proudly identified themselves as Persians. Also, female participants seem to be more multicultural-oriented than their male counterparts who show more inclination towards keeping more of their home culture. This finding, however, highlights a meaningful understanding between Iranian immigrant wives and husbands, that in order to make their married lives continue well in the new host society they need to re-consider their previous lifestyle as well as traditional male-dominated customs they used to have in Iran. With respect to their linguistic behaviour, almost all children showed enthusiasm to retain their Persian language at home to be able to keep in touch with their grandparents, relatives, and friends in Iran, apart from benefits they may enjoy in future as bilinguals.
Keywords: language, identity, acculturation, 1.5 generation, intergenerational conflicts, refugees, skilled-visa holders

Atef Atallah Eid Alsarayreh	Wh-indefinites in Jordanian Arabic

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

GICICLLR1707062	
	Atef Atallah Eid Alsarayreh **Department of English, Mutah University, Jordan** atef_sarayreh@yahoo.com **Abstract** Among the wh-elements used in Jordanian Arabic (JA), only the wh-element *ʔayy* 'which' can have a non-interrogative indefinite reading as well as an interrogative reading in its bare form. In one of its uses as an indefinite, *ʔayy* functions as a negative polarity item (NPI) with an existential reading; the NPI use of *ʔayy* can only be grammatical when *ʔayy* occurs in the c-command domain of a nonveridical operator in the surface syntax. In another use of *ʔayy* as an indefinite, *ʔayy* functions as a free choice item (FCI) with either a universal or an existential reading; the FCI use of *ʔayy* can only be grammatical when *ʔayy* occurs in the scope of a nonveridical operator provided that its context of appearance is nonepisodic. The varying interpretation of *ʔayy* as an interrogative word, an existential quantifier, or a universal quantifier is argued to be an effect of *ʔayy* being an indefinite lacking inherent quantificational force; I propose that *ʔayy* introduces a syntactic variable that needs to be bound by an appropriate operator and is interpreted accordingly. In contrast to *ʔayy*, other wh-elements in JA can have an indefinite reading when augmented by a modal marker, albeit a FCI reading. **Key words** Jordanian Arabic, wh-indefinites, polarity items, (non)veridicality, (non)episodicity.
Hoshang Farooq Jawad **GICICLLR1707063**	**An Investigation of Sensory Learning Styles Used by Kurdish EFL Students at university level** **Dr. Hoshang Farooq Jawad** **Department of English, Faculty of Basic Education, University of Sulaimani, Al Sulaymaneyah, Iraq** **Salahaddin Saeed Khidr** **Ministry of Education, Iraq** **Abstract** The present study is entitled "An Investigation of Sensory Learning Styles Used by Kurdish EFL Students at university level". Sensory leaning style is the theory that all learners have a preference for receiving and storing information through one or more of the sensory modalities. The present study aims to verify a set of hypotheses by providing answers to the following research questions: What is the sensory learning style preference of Kurdish EFL University students? Is there any relationship between sensory learning style preference and students' gender? What is the relationship between learners' sensory learning styles and teachers' sensory teaching styles? Is there any relationship between sensory learning styles and students' English language proficiency? The study is conducted at English departments of the College of Basic Education, College of Education and College of Languages at Salahaddin University in Erbil city, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. A mixed approach of research and two instruments have been employed for data collection.

	The research consists of five sections; section one is an introduction to the study, section two presents theoretical background and literature review, section three presents the methodology of the study, section four is the data analysis and discussion of results and section five presents the conclusions, recommendations and future work.
	The major findings of the study show that most Kurdish EFL University students prefer visual learning style. In contrast, most English language teachers prefer 'individual and auditory' teaching styles. Therefore, there is no matching between the students' learning styles and teachers' teaching styles. Moreover, there are statistically significant differences in visual, auditory, tactile and kinesthetic learning styles for female students. Most importantly, there is statistically significant correlation coefficient between visual learning style and English language proficiency.
	Finally, the study ends with the references, the appendixes, and abstract to the study in Kurdish language.
	Keywords: Education, Learning styles, sensory learning styles, Kurdish, EFL students
Dr. Vicki L Holmes **GICICLLR1707064**	**Word Tag Clouds for Language Learning: Using WEB 2.0 Tools in the Classroom** **Dr. Vicki L. Holmes, Director** **English Language Center** **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** **vicki.holmes@unlv.edu** **Dr. Bette Brickman** **International Languages** **College of Southern Nevada** **bette.brickman@csn.edu** **Abstract** **The presenters provide a "how-to" with models for using word tag clouds to enrich language acquisition classrooms, sharing lessons tested in their own classrooms. Examples of student- created word clouds as well as surveys of their experiences will demonstrate the versatility and utility of these simple and FREE Web 2.0 tools for all levels of language learning competency.** **Key Words** **language~learning, word~clouds, WEB~2.0**
Saeideh Ahangari **GICICLLR1707066**	**Effect of Task Structure and Immediacy on the Performance of L2 Learners During Their Oral Narratives** **Saeideh Ahangari** **Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University** **saeideh.ahangari@gmail.com** **Faegeh Aliparasti** **Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University** **Abstract** **Tasks are the major location for learner's involvement with the language in order to**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

	encourage its learning (Bygate, 1999). Research has shown that characteristics such as task type and task structure, and the nature of outcome systematically influence performance on different aspects of language. Task structure may be a characteristic at least as important as the task itself. Skehan (1998) asserts structured task reduces the need for the complexity and provides clear macrostructure. Inspired by the previous studies, this article presents a study examining the way task structure and task condition might influence the foreign language learners' performance in terms of assessing its accuracy and lexical density. For this purpose, sixty low-intermediate English students in Islamic Azad university of Tabriz were asked to retell stories from pictures. Each of the two homogeneous groups performed different degree of narrative structure (loose and tight). Also in each group, one sub-group performed the associated task in immediacy condition and another group in without immediacy condition. The results of the analysis indicated that accuracy of performance significantly was affected by the task structure and the task condition. However, there was no statistically significant difference in lexical density of the student's performance. Key words: Task structure, immediacy, accuracy, lexical density, performance assessment
Ewald Neumann **GICICLLR1707067**	**Bilingual Cross-Language Positive and Negative Priming Effects as a Function of L2** **Ewald Neumann** **Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand** **Abstract** **Within and between-language primed lexical decision tasks with Twi (a native language of Ghana, Africa)-English bilinguals were used to explore the priming effects produced by attended and ignored words. The present experiments present the first priming studies conducted in Africa. The task involved naming a prime target followed by making a lexical decision (word/nonword judgement) to the probe target. Each attentional display consisted of a target and a distractor item. In the within-language experiment, all Twi in this case, accelerated lexical decisions to probe target words resulted when the word matched the preceding target word, whereas slowed lexical decisions to probe target words resulted when the word matched the preceding ignored nontarget word. In the between (Twi-English) language experiments, the ignored repetition negative priming (NP) effect replicated across languages, but cross-language attended repetition positive priming (PP) did not. This dissociation of priming effects in the intra-versus interlanguage priming conditions contradicts episodic retrieval accounts of NP that deny the existence of selective inhibitory processes.** **Regarding the cross-language effects, we conjectured that because stimuli were presented in a predictable regularly alternating sequence from one language to the other, after reacting to the prime target, subjects could concentrate their upcoming "word" vs. "nonword" decision on those lexical representations belonging to the language of the upcoming target. Consequently, the activation of representations in the prime target language is suppressed, to reduce interference with the upcoming language required for the probe target response. The consequence of the suppressed state of the global language (herein Twi), is that it eliminates potential cross-language facilitation. By nevertheless observing NP in the IR condition, it demonstrates an intimate cross-language connection among the mental**

8

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

representations involved with the prime distractor and probe target. Perhaps in the process of responding to the prime target, the competing prime distractor (Twi word) is inhibited in order to avoid interference. The inhibition then spreads to the related translation equivalent in the other language (English). This hinders the response to that translation when it appears as the probe target, ultimately producing the observed cross-language NP effect. These findings substantiate inhibition-based accounts of NP, by indicating that inhibition can operate at two levels of abstraction- local word and global language-simultaneously.

The generalizability of the conjectures forwarded in this study is bolstered, by the fact that the pattern of performance across the present tasks replicated and substantially extended an earlier within (English-English) and between languages (English-Spanish) priming study conducted in America (Neumann et al. 1999). Although the Twi-English response times were much slower overall than the response times in Neumann et al's study, the pattern of the data was parallel. The slower Twi-English responses are attributed to unfamiliarity with computerized tasks and the unique, highly syllabic nature of the Twi language. Finally, our findings uniquely support single-store models, wherein conceptual representations are deemed to be integrated across languages in bilinguals. All previous priming studies supporting single-store models have used the existence of cross-language positive priming among translation equivalents as the key indicator of support for their claim.

An Investigation of the Metaphors in the English Translation of the Religious Text of Quran

Zahra Omrani
Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran

Zahra Omrani
GICICLLR1707069

Abstract

Equivalence is a key concept in the process of translating. According to Nida and Taber's theory(1982) in translation of equivalents there are two main types of equivalence, namely formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect. Due to differences in linguistic and cultural aspect of languages, it is assumed that, there might be some mismatches in the original and translated version of a text regarding the textual elements. So this paper attempts to study the approaches followed by English translators in rendering metaphors of some selected sacred texts of religious book of Quran into English. This study particularly aims at exploring the different translation strategies applied in translation of metaphors in religious texts and provide a critical evaluation of the most influential equivalence theories that have been proposed by Nida (1982) in this field. In general this paper discusses the translation of Arabic metaphors of this religious text into English translation of Arberry based on Nida's theory (1982)about translation. Since Arabic literary and religious texts are rich in using metaphors, translational problems may distort the concepts of metaphors and reduce the enjoyment that readers expect. This study can be useful for translators that they will be aware of the difficulties that await them.

Keyterms

	Metaphor, Quran, Arabic Literature, English Translation, Equivalence
Samra Akram GICICLLR1707070	**Cruelty is Embedded in Ambivalence: A Study of Formal Stylistics Features of the poem Art is Cruel in the play "The Guilt"** **Samra Akraam** **Department of English** **University of Sargodha Mandi Bahuddin campus New Rasool Road** **Punjab, Pakistan** **maenglish005@gmail.com** **Abstract** **The purpose of this paper is to explore the significant stylistics features in the poem, Art is cruel in The Guilt. The Guilt is a play by Usman Ali. Ali is an eminent Pakistani playwrite. The objective of this study is to show that how formal stylistics features are used by Ali that help the readers to infer the meanings. This analysis covers different stylistics aspects such as phonological, graph logical, semantic, and grammatical and lexico semantic patterns. These stylistics features reflect that Ali portrays sufferings and pains of persona in particular but the miseries of the artist in general who died in "qasam pursi". The researcher has used Linguistics description in order to interpret and suggest the significance of the poem that explores art is the waste land for persona in this land of "moors". Stylistics features are correspondence between thought and expression. The researcher explores, theme of violence is embedded with ambivalence through the use of figurative language. On the one hand, Ali captures cruelty and violence of the art and simultaneously he delves the constructive ability of the art that confers dignity. The poem is also analyzed under jackbson's poetic function of language in order to find out the process of poetic practice.** **Key words** **Poetic function, qasam pursi, phonological, semantics, grammatical, lexico-semantic**
Zuhal Kiylik GICICLLR1707071	**Reflections of Novice English Language Teachers on Their Teaching Experiences** **Zuhal Kiylik** **Department of English Language Teaching, Faculty of Education, Anadolu University, Eskişehir, Turkey** **Abstract** **This study aims to investigate the thoughts of student teachers about their development in their teaching practices in three months. The 12 participants were given an open ended questionnaire. The participants were asked 5 questions asking them to reflect on their first and last teaching experiences such as evaluating first and last teaching experiences, stating the areas and skills they improved, their inadequacies in terms of English Language Teaching (ELT) and the contributions –if any- of the mentor teacher they worked with. The responses were categorized and the frequencies of each topic that came out from the data were calculated. The findings supported the literature with regard to the differences between the first and second teaching experiences and the reasons for this difference. This study provided valuable implications for both the future research and practice teaching course design.**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

A Study On the Use Of Diacritics In Igbo Orthography

Ejiofor, Eugene Uchechukwu
Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages
Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil
Kano State
nkegenee@gmail.com

Abstract
This paper studies the rate of convenience in the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography. One hundred and twenty (120) persons of different age groups and gender who have a minimum qualification of Senior School Certificate Examination attempted and are computer literate were given questionnaires on the convenience of using diacritics in Igbo orthography. Their responses were collated and analyzed to ascertain the rate of convenience in the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography. The collated data was subjected to Kay Williamson's Functional Parameters of Good Orthography. It is discovered that the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography has not been convenient enough. It is also discovered that the use of diacritics discourages 'hands free' in writing and publishing in the language. The study links the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography to one of the reasons the number of students who are interested in learning the language in tertiary institutions keeps maintaining a downward trend. To simplify the writing of Igbo as a way of resuscitating it from the threat of being endangered in the highly competitive and contemporary society, this paper calls for a review of the use of diacritics in Igbo orthography. The study recommends for either the changing of the four letters with diacritic marks in the Igbo orthography - ị, ọ, ụ ṅ - with i, o, u, n or the replacement of the current use of Onwu 1961 Igbo orthography with the earlier proposed Onwu 1953 Igbo orthography, which has no diacritic marks.
Keywords: Diacritics in Igbo, Igbo orthography, Theme, Igbo Writing System

Ejiofor, Eugene Uchechukwu
GICICLLR1707072

Students Perception on their Progress in Listening and Note Taking

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hulya IPEK
Anadolu University, Education Faculty, English Language Teaching Department
hipek@anadolu.edu.tr

Abstract
Notetaking is regarded as an academic skill necessary to pursue ones academic studies. Note taking while listening to lectures is a challenging activity for non-native speakers studying in a foreign language. It is advised that non-native students should be trained in listening and note taking which will help them to improve their listening comprehension and notetaking skills. Also, it is indicated that students express a positive opinion about such training (Flowerdew & Miller, 1992; Hayati & Jalilifar, 2009; Crawford (2015).
This study aimed to investigate first year ELT students' perceptions on their progress in listening and notetaking and their opinion about the course. The study was conducted 1ith 61 Freshman ELT students using a mixed methods design. Data were collected through a 5 point Likert scale with 10 items including aspects such as using abbreviations and symbols, noting down only important information, and organizing main ideas and details. Also, 3 open ended questions were asked to obtain

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hulya Ipek
GICICLLR1707073

	students ideas and suggestions for the course and. According to the results, students expressed the most progress in using abbreviations and symbols and noting important words.
Sheeba CV **GICICLLR1707074**	**ECO-CRISIS & HEALTH HAZADS BASED ON MALAYALAM NOVEL 'ENMAKAJE'** **Sheeba C V** **Asst. Professor, Dept. Of Malayalam, St. Thomas's College, Thrissur, Kerala, India** **speaktosharon@gmail.com** **Abstract** **Literature always tends to the needs of the people. The Endosulphan tragedy is highlighted in the Malayalam Novel "Enmakaje". The present crisis gives a social awareness to the public to stand for the rights of the oppressed. Novel is playing a significant role in presenting the eco crisis as a social reality. 'Environmental effects of spraying of Endo sulphan at the Cashew plantations are a burning issue during the past few years in Kerala, India. Here 'Enmakaje',a small village in Kasargod, becomes the symbol of resistance and survival. Those who continued to live in the area suffered the most. Kids born with deformities, people dies of mysterious deceases, increase in the number of people with mental illness... the counts are numerous. But for the authorities, these aren't enough to act. They demand concrete evidence and facts. The poisoned lands affected the social, economical, emotional phases and also individuals of the society. This paper aims that how to realize the social issues through literature and how to react the needs of 'the survivors' and also give an idea to protect the nature, and to defend the rights of all living creatures.** **Key words** **Endosulphan, Nature, social issue.**
Muge Kanatlar **GICICLLR1707075**	**Is the Time-Pressure in Writing Exams Guilty of Mistakes?** **Muge Kanatlar** **Department of ELT, Faculty of Education, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey** **Abstract** **This classroom research primarily aimed at examining the reasons for several common mistakes in EFL learners' assignment essays. The findings suggested that despite no time-pressure, students can still make these mistakes in their essays and that the learners became aware of avoiding such mistakes in their future essay assignments.** **KEY WORDS** **Essay, mistakes, reasons.**
ALIY Abdulwahid Adebisi	**The Role Of Yoruba Literary Writers In The Preservation Of Yoruba Language And Culture.** **A.A.Adebisi (phd)** **Department of Arabic,Faculty of Arts,University of Ilorin** **adebisiaaa66@gmail.com adebisi.aa@unilorin.edu.ng 08032885271** **S.O.Abubakre** **Department of Linguistics & Nigerian Languages,Faculty of Arts,University of Ilorin**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

GICICLLR1707077	**JOLÁOŞÓ, A.A** **hamidamid@yahoo.com 08033982087.** **ABSTRACT:** **This paper attempts to address the method of improving the lots of indigenous languages in Nigeria and appreciates the preservative exercise of literary writers towards indigenous languages. It also creates awareness for the upliftment of the status of Yoruba language which is still struggling for official recognition where English language has dominated official functions in the country. In light of this, the contributions of Yoruba indigenous literary writers in empowering Yoruba language are critically emphasized. References are made to the work of D.O Fagunwa and Akinwunmi Isola to justify the essence of literary works in exposing the beauty of Yoruba language as well as proving the independency of the language for the need to make use of it as language of administration, medium of instruction in schools, language of socio-economic interaction and language of legislature in Nigeria. The pre-occupation of this paper is majorly on the role played by the authors' use of language to preserve and promote indigenous language in academic and social context.** **Key Word:** **Yoruba, Literary Writers,Culture, Preservation,Instruction.**
Hassanat F. Abubakar-Hamid **GICICLLR1707079**	**Nigerian Women and Arabic Poetry: a Case Study of Lateefat Abdulganiy** **Hassanat F. Abubakar-Hamid** **Department of Arabic, Faculty of Arts,** **University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria** **Abstract** **It is a common belief that Arabic poetry is a difficult task, even to the Arabs who are the native speakers of the language let alone the non-Arabs who acquired the language as foreign language. Women, on the other hand, are considered to be the weak sex in performance in comparison with their male counterpart, though; some studies affirm that they acquire language faster than the males. In Nigerian, women are lacking behind in the learning of Arabic language. However, some of them mastered the language to the extent of producing poetical output with it. The aim of this paper, therefore, is to measure the contributions of women to Arabic poetry in Nigeria with concentration on one of them, Lateefat Abdulganiy. In order to achieve this, analytical and historical methods were applied and the study was divided into five sections; in which, after introduction, Arabic in Nigeria generally was discussed, followed by the contributions of women to poetry in Arabic, then special study was done on the contributions of Lateefat to Arabic poetry as well as analysing her works. The summary and recommendation were made in the conclusion. The study discovered that women contributed in quality to Arabic poetry composition in Nigeria, though in very minimal proportion. It was therefore suggested that necessary encouragement should be given to females for them to be more productive in this regard and close the gap between them and their male counterpart.** **Key Words** **Nigerian Women, Arabic Poetry, Lateefat Abdulganiy**

Oyebola Toyin Monsurat **GICICLLR1707082**	**Customization of Yoruba Names on Social Media and Its Implication On Cultural Values** **Oyebola Toyin Monsurat** **The Polytechnic Ibadan, Nigeria** **idris4love@gmail.com** **Abstract** **Customization, as a concept, has become a vogue among youths in Nigeria presently. This manifests through inscription of names of T-shirts and profile names in social media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagrams etc. The constraint of technology, which dictates formats with limited space for words, has contributed in no small way to this new tradition of names customization in the bid to pass across information. This study, therefore, examines the morphological patterns of the spellings of Yoruba names on social platform and the extent to which these patterns are used on Facebook and other social media services. Name inscription on customized T-shirt and souvenirs are also part of the data. Simple frequency count and content analysis were used to analyze the data. the paper finds out that sound manipulation is mostly used than any other categorizations morphologically. It also discovered that Yoruba names nay lose their cultural meaning quickly, since such names are customized and morphologically transformed into English Language. This paper, therefore suggests that there is the need to re-orientate youths through seminars, publications, radio and television towards the reduction in customization of Yoruba names to retain its cultural values.** **Keywords** **Customization, Yoruba names, Social Media Platform, Social-Linguistic, Implications, Cultural Values**
Seth Agbo **GICICLLR1707083**	**Crosscurrents of Globalization and English Language Reforms in Higher Education in Kazakhstan** **Seth A. Agbo** **Lakehead University, Orillia 500 University Avenue Orillia, Ontario, Canada** **L3V 0B9** **sagbo@lakeheadu.ca** **Natalya Pak** **International Information Technologies University (IITU),** **Almaty, Kazakhstan 050040 34 «A»/8 «A» Manas Str./Zhandosov Str.** **natalyapak2011@gmail.com** **Abstract** **This paper is a study that investigated the implications of English as the language of instruction policy in higher education in post-Soviet Kazakhstan. Fueled by globalization, post-Soviet Kazakhstan has embarked on initiatives to reform higher education as a means of convergence or catching up with the OECD knowledge-based societies, and also to probably obtain a gateway into the EU. A recent government policy, calling for equipping future generations with fluency in three languages--Kazakh, Russian and English has led to universities mandating English language as the language of instruction in graduate and undergraduate programs.**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

An integral part of this policy requires university teachers and graduate students to place English above the Russian lingua franca by demanding strong scholarly credentials in English. This paper is a case study of language reforms in graduate programs in a major university in Kazakhstan. The study investigated the implications of the English as the language of instruction policy in graduate programs and examined the challenges posed by the policy on faculty, students and administrators. As part of the English as the language of instruction policy, PhD students have been mandated to have high citation indexes by publishing articles in peer-reviewed English language journals as a condition for graduation from a PhD program. Furthermore, the continuous employment of university faculty depends on English proficiency and publications in the English language; and similarly, administrators are being pressured to place their universities on the world map by raising institutional standards to the levels required by international accreditation and ranking organizations. Proponents of the language policy initiatives hold the perception that by attempting to graft Western-type education principles onto post-Soviet higher education institutions, Kazakhstan is likely to catch up with the higher education situation appertaining in OECD countries and become globally competitive. The findings however indicated that the effectiveness of the current reforms is bounded by the limits of the higher education traditionalism and the long established educational value orientations in Kazakhstan. As a result, to become competitive globally, universities must develop new attitudes and organizational structures by reformulating educational reforms in harmony with the combination of normative values most conducive to steady national growth—those centered on national identity.

Keywords
Globalization, higher education reform, convergence, educational policy, English language proficiency

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ARABIC LITERARY PRODUCTS OF THE ZUMRATUL-MU'MININ OF NIGERIA (MAKONDORO)

Dr. Uthman Idrees Kankawi
Department Of Arabic, Faculty of Arts, University Of Ilorin, Nigeria

Dr. Uthman Idrees Kankawi
GICICLLR1707084

ABSTRACT

The topic of this paper is all about the Arabic literary activities of Zumratul-Mu'minin of Nigeria also known as the Mokondoro Group, a conservative Muslim organization founded in 1907 in Ilorin whose members wear big turbans. The group had been seen by others as anti-intellectualism but this study had found out tremendous change within the group and the rise of Arabic literary scholars among them. The main objectives of the study were to find out the extent to which the group had produced literary works in Arabic and identify the scholars involved. In addition the research aimed at investigating the literary works of the group and evaluates their worth with a view to identifying their merits and demerits. The methodology adopted is analytical and historical. It is analytical in the sense that each poem or prose piece was thematically analysed in this research, while the historical background of the works and their authors was objectively given. All these proved that the group is active in contributing its quota to Arabic Studies in Nigeria, particularly in Yorubaland. The major contribution to knowledge of the paper is that it filled the gap of the absence of academic details on the Arabic literary

15

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

	contributions of the organization which other Muslim groups perceived as very conservative. Another fact established by this work is that the younger scholars of the organization have become more exposed to the modern trends in the Islamic and Western education, and this enables them to be more responsive academically to the social, political and economic issues in the society. The study recommended that the literary scholars within the Zumratul Mu'minin be further studied, as many of them are still very active in writing poems and prose works in Arabic. **Key words:** **Nigerian, Zumratul-Mu'minin, , Arabic poetry, Mokondoro Group.**
Haiping Wu **GICICLLR1707087**	**Self-Repetition in Reporting Past Events in Mandarin Conversations** **Haiping Wu,** **Assistant Professor of Chinese Studies** **Department of Asian and Asian American Studies, California State University at Long Beach** **Haiping.Wu@csulb.edu** **ABSTRACT** **This study examines the prevalent practice of self-repetition in reported speech. Drawing data from conversational Mandarin, I investigate how and why a speaker repetitively reports the same past talk in a conversation. My data shows that self-repetition recurrently occurs in two environments: (1) after the first instance of report has secured a highly affiliative reaction from the recipients, and (2) in potentially problematic situations (e.g., self-praise, disagreement concerning the tellability of story) where mutual understanding among the interlocutors is temporarily lost. Self-repetition in these two environments takes on different forms, and implements distinct interactional actions. In the former, it is generally delivered as a brief run-through, which recycles the upshot of the prior report. Functionally, it resembles an encore performance given in response to the recipients' enthusiastic display of alignment, and serves to invite the second round of affiliative display from the recipients. In the latter environment, however, self-repetition is proffered to reformulate one's prior report, and to adjust the reporter's position in order to make it easier for the recipients to align with. In this case, a contrastive term (e.g., "但是" but, "不过" however) is usually used to connect the two reporting sequences, and to project a shift in the speaker's perspectives. Despite their differences in form and function, instances of self-repetition in the afore-mentioned two environments of reported speech exhibit a common feature: they exhibit the intersubjectivity in interaction, whence a reporter displays his/her ongoing analysis of the recipients' interpretation of his/her talk, and reconstructs his/her reporting accordingly so as to foster cooperative participation.** **Keywords:** **Repetition, reported speech, pragmatics, discourse, interactional linguistics.**
Valantino Pamolango **GICICLLR1707088**	**Verb and Verbal Morphology of Saluan Language: A Minority Austronesian Language of Eastern Indonesia** **Valentino Pamolango** **University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia** **v.a.pamolango@untag-sby.ac.id**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Dheny Jatmiko
University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia
jatmikodheny@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the distribution of verb and verbal morphological elements of Saluan language in Banggai Regency, Central of Sulawesi. Saluan as one of the local languages in this regency used by the people as a local language spread into 4 sub districts, but nowadays there are only under 3000 speakers who speak this language actively from the total of the citizen is 323.626 and it is going extinct in the future. On the other hand, Saluan language is surrounded by other local languages, such as Manado, Bajo, Balantak and Andio, also Indonesian language as a national language. Method used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. Technique of data collection in this research is direct method. Researcher himself collects the data from the field of the research. This part provides a summary verb and verbal of the morphological processes that occur in Saluan. The findings are very interesting, because this is the very first research on verb and verbal morphology of Saluan language, such as stative verbs, intranstive verbs, transitive verbs and modes.

Key words

verb, verbal, morphology, saluan Language

Multilingualism and the implementation of Language Policies on the continent

Davie Mutasa
University South Africa P.O. Box 392 UNISA
mutasde@unisa.ac.za

Davie Mutasa
GICICLLR1707090

Abstract

The paper explores and examines the impact of multilingualism on the implementation of language policies and mother-tongue education on the continent. Africa is a continent with a plethora of languages and dialects. It is the most multilingual continent in the world and, needless to say, multilingualism is a characteristic feature of all the countries on the continent. For this paper the researcher relies on interviews with academics and Departments of Education on the continent. The objective is to establish how in the mist of multilingualism countries have managed to promulgate and implement their language policies and to highlight how multilingualism has posed a challenge to language policy implementation. Some of the findings point to multiplicity of languages itself as a challenge; cost of implementing multilingual language policies; globalisation, capitalism and the colonial legacy.

Key words

Multilingualism, language policy, multiplicity, implementation

Nasrin Hadidi Tamjid
GICICLLR1707092

The relationship between Iranian EFL teachers' perception of their socio-affective strategy use and EFL learners' communication apprehension with a focus on gender

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Sahar Zamani (MA)
Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University

Nasrin Hadidi Tamjid (PhD)
Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University
nhadidi@iaut.ac.ir

Abstract
The present study aimed at investigating the relationship between Iranian EFL teachers' perception of their socio-affective strategy use and EFL learners' communication apprehension with a focus on gender. To this end, 20 teachers (10 male and 10 female) and 280 (140 male and 140 female) students of the same teachers were selected. The students were at intermediate level with the age range of 15 to 35. The teachers and the students were selected randomly from different branches of one of the language centers in Tabriz. To collect the data, two questionnaires of socio-affective strategy use and communication apprehension were used. The results of the correlational analyses and independent samples t-test indicated that there was not a significant relationship between the teachers' socio-affective strategy use and the learners' communication apprehension. Moreover, it was found that female teachers use socio-affective strategy more than male teachers. The results regarding the students' communication apprehension showed that there was not a significant difference between the male and female learners. Also, the analysis of the male teachers' socio-affective strategy use and male learners' communication apprehension showed that there was a non-significant relationship between the male teachers' socio-affective strategy use and the male learners' communication apprehension, but the analysis of the female teachers' socio-affective strategy use and female learners' communication apprehension showed that there was a significant negative relationship between the female teachers' socio-affective strategy use and the female learners' communication apprehension. The findings can have some implications for teachers, syllabus designers, and teacher trainers.
Keywords:
EFL learners, socio-affective strategy, comprehension apprehension

Farideh Hosseiniyan Zakaria **GICICLLR1707093**	**Male and Female EFL Teachers Politeness Strategies in Classroom Oral Discourse and Their Role in the Teacher-Student Interaction**

Farideh Hosseiniyan Zakaria
Affiliation: Department of English, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran

Abstract
The objective of the present study was to explore the politeness strategies used by male and female EFL teachers in the classroom and their effects on the patterns of teacher student interactions. Ten classes of English language teaching in one of the institutes were observed and recorded for five sessions. The teachers of five classes were female, while the teachers of other five classes were male. All were MA holders and had at least five years of teaching experience. The recorded data were transcribed and the politeness patterns were identified. The obtained results indicated that, even though politeness principles have been observed in the classes of both male and female teachers, the female teachers used more politeness principles

18

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

	and there were differences in the patterns of teacher student interactions in two groups. It was found that female teachers were more interactive, supportive and acted more patiently with their students' mistakes. They asked more referential questions, used more compliments and less directive forms. On the other hand, male teachers used a more competitive style in their classes and asked display questions. The results of the study have some implications for language teachers and learners. Key Terms: Politeness strategies, EFL teachers, gender, interaction
Dheny Jatmiko **GICICLLR1707094**	**Verb and Verbal Morphology of Saluan Language:** **A Minority Austronesian Language of Eastern Indonesia** **Valentino Pamolango** **University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia** **v.a.pamolango@untag-sby.ac.id** **Dheny Jatmiko** **University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia** **jatmikodheny@gmail.com** **Abstract** This research aims to describe the distribution of verb and verbal morphological elements of Saluan language in Banggai Regency, Central of Sulawesi. Saluan as one of the local languages in this regency used by the people as a local language spread into 4 sub districts, but nowadays there are only under 3000 speakers who speak this language actively from the total of the citizen is 323.626 and it is going extinct in the future. On the other hand, Saluan language is surrounded by other local languages, such as Manado, Bajo, Balantak and Andio, also Indonesian language as a national language. Method used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. Technique of data collection in this research is direct method. Researcher himself collects the data from the field of the research. This part provides a summary verb and verbal of the morphological processes that occur in Saluan. The findings are very interesting, because this is the very first research on verb and verbal morphology of Saluan language, such as stative verbs, intranstive verbs, transitive verbs and modes. Key words: verb, verbal, morphology, saluan Language
Komilie Situmorang **GICICLLR1707096**	**Developing Discourse Competence in TESOL Classroom through Conversation Analysis** **Komilie Situmorang** **Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, UK** **ks16907@bristol.ac.uk** **Abstract** This paper focuses on contrasting the speech act and conversation. Through looking at both key concepts, it draws both strengths and weaknesses. That way, it delineates that no approach is better than the other, but both lead to deeper understanding through different perspectives. Furthermore, this paper analyses an excerpt from 'Good Morning America' using Conversation Analysis. It is found that a high

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

involvement style conversation with many overlaps is not always an offensive high tense conversation. Relationship may change the mood of the conversation. Finally, this study suggests that teaching Conversation Analysis at classroom has potential in developing discourse competence.

Keywords:
Speech act, Conversation analysis, Discourse competence, TESOL Classroom

Dr. Shahzad Ali
GICICLLR1707054

Portrayal of civil and military leadership of Pakistan in the British print media: A Textual analysis of the Guardian and Telegraph

Shahzad Ali
Associate Professor, Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Abstract
The study aimed to explore representation of civil and military leadership of Pakistan in the two mainstream newspapers of the UK i.e. the Guardian and the Telegraph through the lenses of qualitative textual analysis. It primarily focused on portrayal of two former presidents Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari(1993-1997) and Rafiq Ahmad Tarrar(19972000); while three premiers i.e. Malik Meraj Khalid(1996-1997) Yousaf Raza Gillani(20082012) and Raja Pervez Ashraf(2012-2013). In addition to this it also analyzed the depiction of other prominent politicians namely Altaf Hussain of MQM, Maluana Fazal ur Rehman of JUI, Imran Khan of PTI and Dr. Tahir ul Qadari of PAT. On the other hand, the article also throws light on the way image of three army chiefs namely General Jehangir Karamat, General Kiyani and General Raheel Sharif have been constructed. It analyzed 25 leading articles and byline stories as the sample was selected through purposive sampling technique. The study was theoretically linked Shoemaker and Rees's theory of influences on media contents and propaganda model of Herman and Chomsky. It was explored that by and large, the selected newspapers have portrayed image of the selected political leaders with mixed frames were used in order to depict positive and negative attributes, to some extent with blend of objectivity. Mr. Farooq Ahmad Leghari, former president was framed as highly educated, honest, law abiding and straight forward leader As far as overall representation of Karachi based political party MQM was concerned, the selected newspapers by and large used objective phrases while constructing her image which was varied from issue to issue. MQM was framed as popular, pro Musharraf, well organized and violent political party. Overall mix representation of political leadership was explored with binary frames of popular charismatic leaders, puppets of military establishment, assertive, symbol of corruption and bad governance, champion of human rights, orthodox and fundamentalist, pro west, pro militant and ally of the US etc. The selected newspapers painted positive image of Salman Tasser, governor of the province Punjab and paid tribute to him for raising his voice against the blasphemy law. He was framed as 2 secular, moderate, progressive and courageous leader while the newspaper objectively it can be concluded that overall mix impression comprised positive and negative frames was created in the selected newspapers. While on the other hand the military leadership was framed with negative attributes as anti-democrat, disobedient to civilian leadership and military establishment as state within the state However, on comparative grounds, the representation of the said military leadership with more negative attributes and frames than favorable

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

	depiction as divulged through qualitative content analysis. Among the military leadership, three- fourth coverage on General Ishfaq Pervez Kiyani was found neutral to military leadership. While the Chief of Army Staff, General Raheel Sharif was portrayed in favorable manners and framed as professional soldiers as well as his stance against militants was acknowledged in the writings of the papers as 75 percent items were in support of the military. **Key Words:** Pakistan, civilian leadership, military establishment, British mainstream newspapers, the Guardian, the Telegraph, democratic regimes, image, representation.
Yang Ruowei **GICICLLR1707059**	**'Sorry' used by L2 learner: Managing learning opportunity and interpersonal relationship in classroom interaction** **Ruowei YANG** **School of Education and Languages, The Open University of Hong Kong, Ho Man Tin, Knowloon** **Hong Kong** **rwyang@ouhk.edu.hk** **Abstract** **This paper reports the findings from the research project aiming to investigate the L2 Chinese classroom interaction with focus of how 'sorry' is employed by adult learners in managing learning opportunity and interpersonal relationship, from approaches of conversation analysis and social-action.** **Though 'sorry' is understood as an apology term, it is widely recognized that apology terms can also be used to accomplish nonapology actions (e.g. Robinson 2004; Rhys 2013). The nonapology actions for 'sorry' in data for this study are frequently used as a signal for self-repair in classroom interaction and has two-fold function– one is an effort made for managing L2 learning opportunity and the other is an expression for face-work or politeness, particularly towards tutor who should have the responsibility to accomplish repair for the trouble utterance produced by L2 learner. The database comprises 36 hours video-recordings, which were automatically achieved by Online Learning System (OLE) when the course of Basic Chinese for Non-Chinese Speakers was conducting its real-time e-tutorial at a university in Hong Kong. 66 cases of same turn 'sorry' used by the learners are generated.** **Results of the analysis show that 'sorry' is used by the L2 adult learner as strategies for constructing co-operative interaction to obtain opportunity for self-repair for their speech in the L2 and claim personal responsibility for the repair related trouble as well as for the commission of a possible offending against tutor during self-repair. Findings from this study can help our understanding on how 'sorry' serves pragmatic purposes for L2 classroom interaction and provide us with pedagogical implications for L2 learning and teaching. Future studies need to examine 'sorry' used by L2 learners in conversational turns other than the same turn, as well as at different position of a turn, to provide evidence for its functions in classroom interaction.** **Keywords:** **sorry; self-repair; conversation analysis; L2 learning opportunity; interpersonal relationship** **(This study is supported by Hong Kong RGC fund [UGC/FDS16/H15/14])**
Jawharah Alasmari	**Analytical study of the main challenges of translating Arabic verb into English**

Global Research &
Development Services

GICICLLR1707060	**using Quanic Arabic corpus A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH**
	Jawharah Alasmari **School of languages, Modern languages, Culture, and Socities, university of Leeds, Leeds, UK** **liamtoh-124@hotmail.com** **Abstract** **Using the correct grammatical structures and rules for each language is recognised as a vital part of translation. The concept behind the understanding of grammatical rules is to create a transitional depiction that captures the connotation of the main sentence which is being translated, so that the most effective translation can be achieved. Arabic is classified as a templatic language . On the basis of syntax, it can be categorised as a pro-drop language that expresses person, number and/or gender agreement, as well as tense, aspect and modality markers with the referent on the verb. Every particular inflection of a verb is quantified exclusively. Various studies have examined the differences between the verb systems used in Arabic and those used in other languages (Eisele, 1990; Zollmann et al., 2006). However, in spite of this, the Arabic language has not been widely studied in Corpus linguisticterms (Eisele, 1990; Zollmann et al., 2006). In this papers, regarding to the verbal system, the different Quran corpus sentences translations will be discussed to find the best method for analysing the two languages to deal with the differences of sentence`s translations.** **Keywords:** **Arabic Verb, Quanic corpus, translation**
Dr. Janina Cünnen **GICICLLR1707065**	**A Seal for Quality Assurance: Supporting English Taught Master's Programmes at the University of Freiburg** **Dr. Janina Cünnen** **Academic and Managing Director, Language Teaching Centre (SLI), University of Freiburg, Germany** **Janina.cuennen@sli.uni-freiburg.de** **Abstract** **At the University of Freiburg, English Medium Instruction (EMI) offers a range of support services to teachers who communicate their expertise in English to a multilingual, multicultural student body. The EMI-trainers offer individual and small group training measures to develop and enhance teachers' communicative language skills for teaching in English.** **In addition, EMI has introduced a certification procedure in order to assure the quality of English as medium of instruction.** **The rationale behind the certification procedure is evaluating and improving the quality of language use for teaching in an international classroom.** **The quality criteria comprise both linguistic and communicative competencies for teaching in English.** **The certification procedure is based on actual classroom observations which are analysed and reflected using EMI-specific quality criteria in form of expert analysis, diagnostic self-assessment, student feedback and feedback meetings.**

22

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

	The EMI-quality seal can be obtained by study programmes if at least 80% of long-term/permanent teaching staff undergo this procedure and are certifies. The seal attests to the linguistic and communicative competencies of the teacher staff in the study programme and is valid for 5 years. The EMI-training at the University of Freiburg is underpinned by research in the field such as studies by S. Gundermann (2016), D. Pilkinton-Pihko (2013), U. Smit (2013), P. Studer et al. (2012). KEYWORDS: EMI, quality assurance, linguistics, communication, quality seal
Muna Balfaqeeh **GICICLLR1707068**	**Understanding Engineering Students' Learning Styles** **Muna Balfaqeeh** **College of Arts and Sciences, Petroleum Institute, Petroleum Institute, United Arab Emirates** **Abstract** During the first two years of an Engineering Undergraduate degree, all engineering students are exposed to multidisciplinary courses and a variety of different faculty members, regardless of their major. The pressing question in this case is whether these multidisciplinary courses are designed to cater for students' specific learning styles, especially when they are offered in specialized institutions like the Petroleum Institute, which aims to prepare engineers to join the workforce at one of the leading oil and gas companies in the United Arab Emirates. In this study, the Vark questionnaire for young learners was used to study freshmen engineering students' learning styles to see whether gender had any impact on these students' learning styles. The aim of this research is to utilize this information and apply the results in the teaching methods used by freshman year teachers and more specifically the way language teachers approach engineering students.
Souhila Mili **GICICLLR1707076**	**Language immersion through culture** **Souhila Mili** **School of Education, University of the west of Scotland, United Kigdom** **Abstract:** This paper examines language acquisition through immersion and uses the case of international Arabic-speaking students in Scotland, studying English as a second or foreign language. The study is seeking to determine what role outside classroom influences play on language learning, in particular immersion into local English-speaking culture and the motivation and willingness of participants to integrate into English-speaking environments, and explores the complexity of English language use between students more immersed in English speaking culture compared to those who are less immersed. In this regard, a combination of methods qualitative and quantitative are applied aligned with interpretivist approach in order to understand students language use, local cultural immersion and interest, and motivation for learning English as a second language and elicit the perception of Arabic-speaking students and a full understanding of their experience. Participants are university students, completed a journal for a month period which documents their contact with English-speaking and native language speaking interactions, identify their reactions to this interaction.

23

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

	After this process a final step was interviewing the students in a focus group session to share feedback and experiences and to see what aspects of interaction they identified as being most beneficial. The research outcomes are aimed at an empirical level of enhancing language immersion study and learning English at overseas universities, especially when the courses are undertaken within the main language environment as well as contributing to the academic and theoretical discussions on cultural influences and motivational factors influencing second language acquisition and acknowledge the need for a social and cultural context to the language learning process. Key words Language Immersion, Second Language, foreign language, Arabic-speaking, Interaction
Anna Marie Dela Cruz **GICICLLR1707085**	**Problem on Cultural Identity: The Case of Multiple Tongues** **Anna Marie Dela Cruz** **Policy Analyst and Development Consultant, Pangasinan State University, Philippines** **delacruzannams@gmail.com** **Abstract** The implementation of mother tongue-based multilingual education in the Philippines is seen by the government as an act to promote cultural identity and a measure to preserve minority languages. Studies were conducted on the adequacy and appropriateness of the method and the proficiency of students and mentors using the mother tongue. However, there is a limited number of studies on the impact of promoting mother tongue as a medium of instruction and a separate course on the cultural identity of the community. This paper deals with problem on cultural identity in the community of Bolinao in the Province of Pangasinan with multiple minority languages. This study includes questions concerning the recognition of multiple mother-tongue in one municipality and its implications in the co-existence of multiple languages by the decision in appointing two official mother tongue to be used separately by different elementary schools within the municipality. The interest in investigating the treatment on the mother tongue and the decision making of policy makers opens up the field of political linguistic and the principles of unification and competition. This study incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods in order to establish a valid discourse in order to create a proposal as reference for government officials in policy making. Keywords: Cultural Identity, Mother Tongue, Multiple Language, Method
Maheswara Kurukkal **Saravanapava Iyer** **GICICLLR1707089**	**Learning strategies: impact on explicit training to enhance listening skill** **Maheswara Kurukkal Saravanapava Iyer** **English Language Teaching Centre, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna, Jaffna, Sri Lanka.** **bavaneltc@yahoo.com** **Abstract** Listening comprehension (LC), compare to other basic language skills, consists of highly complex active processes to construct appropriate meaning by the listener; it

is achieved by coupling linguistic and prior world knowledge with the incoming acoustic signals. Generally, during listening processes, a listener internalises acoustic signals (in spoken form) as input, then establishes proper meaning within a short moment. Undoubtedly these processes are invisible internal cognitive network operations, which occur within listeners' mental faculty and the detailed account of these processes are still a mystery.

Therefore, for an effective and successful teaching of LC many factors have to be considered in the English as Second Language (ESL) classroom simultaneously by second language practitioners. For instance, learner factors (motivation, attitude, aptitude, learning style, learner strategy, etc.), teacher factors, factors associated with text/tasks, factors concerning physical settings and method/classroom activities are to name a few. Along with these currently the effectiveness of learning strategy in a second language LC classroom and its contribution in LC processes are widely recognized. In brief, learning strategies are certain effective and appropriate tactics which are employed by learners in the classroom to enhance their own learning ability.

The chief objective of this research is recognizing and presenting some useful appropriate LC strategies and pedagogical suggestions based on a classroom investigation conducted in the University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka for a period of three months. Having employed qualitative methodology with participant observation, informal interviews and researcher intervention the present study substantiates that LC can also be enhanced by employing explicit strategy training in classrooms. The present study further confirms that our subjects became highly motivated and were able to achieve classroom objective swiftly.

Keywords:
Listening comprehension, Acoustic signal, Learning strategy, Internalizing, Cognitive network

Do Cognitions or Emotions Matter Most? Attitudes toward Spanish Speakers among Anglo-Americans

Julie Spencer-Rodgers, PhD
California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
jsrodger@calpoly.edu

Elise Anderson
California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Eander31@calpoly.edu

Julie Spencer-Rodgers
GICICPBS1707051

Abstract
In two studies, the psychological impact of stereotypic beliefs and intergroup anxiety on intergroup attitudes was examined by testing a model of global attitudes toward Spanish-speaking people (Stephan, Diaz-Loving, & Duran, 2000). Perceived intergroup anxiety, stereotypic beliefs, and symbolic/cultural threats (i.e., the belief that one's sociocultural system is being obstructed, undermined, or violated by an outgroup; Rokeach, 1968) were investigated as determinants of prejudice toward people from Spanish-speaking countries (Study 1) and Latinos/Hispanics in the United States (Study 2). Participants were American college students enrolled in eight introductory-level Spanish classes at a large West Coast university in California. (All students are required to complete a foreign language requirement).

25

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Regression analyses indicated that intergroup anxiety was a more potent predictor of attitudes toward members of Spanish-speaking countries (Study 1) and Latinos/Hispanics (Study 2). Implications for intergroup relations and international educational exchange programs are discussed.

Measurement and Assessment of Bullying Behaviours in Departments and Affiliated Colleges of University Of Delhi

Dr. (Mrs.) Kavita Singh
Professor of Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Management Studies
University of Delhi, Delhi – 110007, INDIA
kavita@fms.edu
kavitas22@gmail.com

Dr. (Mrs.) Kavita Singh
GICICPBS1707052

Abstract
Workplace bullying has received tremendous attention both from the academicians and the researchers in last few years. Bullying predominantly results in unfavourable consequences both for the individual, who is a victim, and the organization which supports such deviant behavior. The most common effects of bullying in organization have been lowered performance, decreased commitment, higher absenteeism and intention to leave the organization. Bullying has been defined as "repeated and persistent negative acts towards one or more individuals involving a relationship of power differential resulting in the creation of hostile environment. The present study is envisaged to analyze the existence of bullying behaviours in the university departments and affiliates colleges of University of Delhi.
It was found that most of the bullying came from the seniors and the boss in colleges with colleagues being the next major source. It was evident that excessive criticism by the seniors and bosses was the most prevalent bullying form followed by threats and constantly changing instructions. With respect to affect of bullying, depression and irritability were top on the list of symptoms followed by loss of confidence and self esteem, fear of going to work, headache and loss of sleep. Most of the bullied employees reported the matter either to their colleague or to their seniors in the college. Two-third of the respondents believed that the culture of bullying did not exist in the system while one-third believed that it was present. Research has begun to shed light on how the structure and context of academe can promote bullying and harassment behaviors, but much more needs to be done to understand how often these behaviors occur, why they occur, and the effective means to combat their prevalence on campus.
Key Words
Workplace bullying; Bullying behaviours; University departments & Colleges

Hosein Rohani
GICICPBS1707053

Predictors of Physical Activity among Adults with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Isfahan, 2015: Structural Equation Modeling Approach

Hosein Rohani
Dept. of Public Health, Esfarayen University of Medical Sciences, Esfarayen, Iran
hoseinrohani3@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: The prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus has been increasing globally in the recent decades. Physical activity helps preventing diabetes complications by keeping the blood sugar of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients within the normal range. Objectives: The objective of this study was to explore underlying beliefs corresponding to Physical activity in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients using health action process approach.

Materials/Patients and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in Isfahan, 2015. A convenience sample of 203 subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus was collected. Participants completed health action process approach inventory containing the following constructs: risk perception, outcome expectation, task self-efficacy, intention, action and coping planning, coping self-efficacy, recovery self-efficacy and physical activity questionnaire. Structural equation modeling was used for statistical analysis.

Results: The common fit indices revealed that the health action process approach had an acceptable fit to the observations. (χ^2 =2.36 (P<0.001), RMSEA=0.089, CFI=0.823, NFI =0.779). Intention was associated with task self-efficacy (β= 0.92, p<0.001) whereas Risk perception (β= 0.16, p=0.073) and outcome expectation (β= 0.32, p<0.081) didn't predict intention to participate in physical activity behavior. Physical activity was well predicted by planning (β= 0.84, p<0.01) while it was not significantly associated to coping self-efficacy (β= 0.66, p=0.73) and recovery self-efficacy (β= 0.6, p=0.69).

Conclusions: health action process approach could be used as a proper framework to identify the beliefs of the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and guide for effective theory-based interventions regarding Physical activity.

Keywords:
diabetes mellitus, physical activity, health behavior

Khansa Hayat **GICICPBS1707054**	**Interactive Effects of Challenge- Hindrance Stressors and Core Self evaluations on In-role and Extra Role Performance** **Khansa Hayat** **Management Sciences, SZABIST Islamabad, Islamabad Pakistan** **Abstract** **Organizational stress is one of the vital phenomenons which is having its roots deep down in management, psychology, and organizational behavior research. Keeping its focus on the positive strength of humans rather than the traditional negativity oriented research, positive psychology has emerged as a separate branch of organizational behavior. The current study investigates the interactive effects of challenge and hindrance stressors and Core Self Evaluations (CSE's) of the individual on job performances including the in role performance and extra role performances. The study also aimed to investigate the supporting/buffering role of the human dispositions (i.e., self esteem, self efficacy, locus of control and emotional stability). The results showed that Challenge stressors have a significant positive effect on in role performance and extra role performance of the individual. The findings of the study indicated that core self evaluations strengthen the relationship between challenge stressors and in role performance of the individual. The Core self evaluations lessen the negative impact of hindrance stressors and they let the individual to perform at a better and normal position even when the hindrance stressors are high. The relationship and implication of Conservation of Resource**

27

	Theory is also discussed. The limitations, future research directions and implications of the study are also discussed. **Keywords:** Organizational behavior, organizational stress, job performance, challenge-hindrance stressors, core self evaluations, descriptive design, Pakistan
Dr.Rupesh Chaudhary **GICICPBS1707056**	**To evaluate cognitive impairment in substance abusers** **Dr. Rupesh Chaudhry,** **Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, DMC&H, Ludhiana,Punjab,INDIA.** rupeshchaudhry123@yahoo.co.in **Dr.Pankaj Kumar** drpkspsy@gmail.com **Dr.Raghav Arora** drraghav_arora@yahoo.com **Abstract** **Introduction-** Chronic use of psychoactive substance is associated with wide-spread deficits in neuropsychological functioning (Roger and Robin 2001; Verdejo Gracia et al. 2004). The prevalence of cognitive impairment varies from 30-80% (Bates Convit 1999). The major brain regions affected are dorso-prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulated cortex. **AIM-** To evaluate cognitive impairment in substance abusers. **Material and Methods-** The study was conducted on 30 known substance dependent patients diagnosed as per ICD-10 criteria at Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana. After obtaining consent, patients were evaluated for cognitive functioning with PGI Battery of Brain Dysfunction designed for Indian population by Dwarka Pershad and Santosh K. Verma(3rd edition 2015). The battery includes five subtests-Memory Scale, Revised Bhatia's short battery of performance tests of intelligence, Nahor Benson test, Verbal adult intelligence scale and Bender visual motor gestalt test. Patients with head injury, seizure disorder and any other psychiatric disorder on Axis- I were excluded. **Results-** In present study severe dysfunction were found in overall intellectual functioning. In Bender visuo-motor coordination major areas indicating dysfunction were perseveration, rotation and added angles which reveals that fine motor movements of patient are highly disorganized . They were also showing problem in abstract thinking and reasoning in day to day life. They performed poorly on performance IQ parameter where visuo-motor coordination and analytical capacities are highly required. These findings are clearly supporting frontal lobe dysfunction which are very important for executive functioning of day to day life which in turn requires more extensive management strategies so that relapse can be prevented. **Conclusion-** Since relapse is major problem in treating drug addicts, the present study reveals dysfunction in the areas which are inhibiting the patient to live their life independently. These areas should be focused to prevent relapse. **Key words** substance abuser, cognitive impairment, executive functioning

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Dr.Pankaj Kumar
GICICPBS1707057

To evaluate cognitive impairment in substance abusers

Dr.Pankaj Kumar
Department of Psychiatry, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital Baba Farid
University of Health and Sciences Ludhiana, India.
drpkspsy@gmail.com

Dr. Rupesh Chaudhry,
Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, DMC&H, Ludhiana,Punjab,INDIA.
rupeshchaudhry123@yahoo.co.in

Dr.Raghav Arora
drraghav_arora@yahoo.com

Abstract

Introduction- Chronic use of psychoactive substance is associated with wide-spread deficits in neuropsychological functioning (Roger and Robin 2001; Verdejo Gracia et al. 2004). The prevalence of cognitive impairment varies from 30-80% (Bates Convit 1999). The major brain regions affected are dorso-prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulated cortex.

AIM- To evaluate cognitive impairment in substance abusers.

Material and Methods- The study was conducted on 30 known substance dependent patients diagnosed as per ICD-10 criteria at Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana. After obtaining consent, patients were evaluated for cognitive functioning with PGI Battery of Brain Dysfunction designed for Indian population by Dwarka Pershad and Santosh K. Verma(3rd edition 2015). The battery includes five subtests-Memory Scale, Revised Bhatia's short battery of performance tests of intelligence, Nahor Benson test, Verbal adult intelligence scale and Bender visual motor gestalt test. Patients with head injury, seizure disorder and any other psychiatric disorder on Axis- I were excluded.

Results- In present study severe dysfunction were found in overall intellectual functioning. In Bender visuo-motor coordination major areas indicating dysfunction were perseveration, rotation and added angles which reveal that fine motor movements of patient are highly disorganized. They were also showing problem in abstract thinking and reasoning in day to day life. They performed poorly on performance IQ parameter where visuo-motor coordination and analytical capacities are highly required. These findings are clearly supporting frontal lobe dysfunction which are very important for executive functioning of day to day life which in turn requires more extensive management strategies so that relapse can be prevented.

Conclusion- Since relapse is major problem in treating drug addicts, the present study reveals dysfunction in the areas which are inhibiting the patient to live their life independently. These areas should be focused to prevent relapse.

Key words
substance abuser, cognitive impairment, executive functioning

To see the psychiatric morbidity during the first trimester of pregnancy in tertiary care hospital

Dr. Shweta Gupta
Department of Gynaecology, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences, Ludhiana, India
drshwetagupta114@gmail.com

Dr. Rupesh Chaudhry
rupeshchaudhry123@yahoo.co.in

Dr. N.P. Jain
narenjain21@gmail.com

Dr Shweta Gupta
GICICPBS1707058

Abstract

Introduction- Psychiatric co-morbidities are common during the first trimester of pregnancy and and various studies have found that it may also have an impact on the developing baby as well as mother. Therefore, it is important to estimate the prevalence for psychiatric morbidity among gestational women.

Aims/ Objectives: The aim of the study is to see the psychiatric morbidity during the first trimester of pregnancy in tertiary care hospital.

Materials and Methods: The study was done on 100 women presenting to DMC&H Ludhiana, during the first trimester of pregnancy. After taking an informed consent, assessment was done by: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAM-A) and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) and a questionnaire for socio-demographic and obstetric data. Inclusion criteria were: pregnant women with no past or present history of anxiety and depression, psychiatric treatment, and no clinical and obstetric complications.

Results: The prevalence of Anxiety was 43.4% and the prevalence of Depression was 19.6%. The higher incidence was found for anxiety among primiparous women and depression was found more among Multiparous women. The more common manifestations were gastrointestinal, sleep disturbance and decreased interest in pleasurable activities. Anxiety and Depression was associated with lower women's educational level, unplanned pregnancies and greater number of previous abortions.

Conclusions: Prevalence of Anxiety and Depression was high and were associated with similar socio-demographic and socio-economic risk factors, suggesting some common environmental stressors may be involved so the gynecologist must be aware of these manifestations so as to decrease the morbidity and healthy outcome.

Keywords:
Gestation, anxiety, depression

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

To assess Delirium, its possible risk factors and outcome in patients admitted in Medical ICU.

Jain N.P.
Department of Medicine, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences, Ludhiana, India
narenjain21@gmail.com

Chaudhry R.K.
rupeshchaudhry123@yahoo.co.in

Mahajan Rajesh
narenjain21@gmail.com

Rajat M.
drsandeepchhabra@yahoo.co.in

Dr.Narender Pal Jain
GICICPBS1707059

Abstract

Aims/Objectives-The present study was planned to assess delirium, it's possible risk factors and outcome in patients admitted in medical ICU.

Materials & Methods-This prospective study was conducted on a total of 194 patients at Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana. After obtaining an informed consent , a detailed history was taken and assessed by Richmond Agitation and Sedation Scale (RASS), Confusion Assessment Method for Intensive Care Unit(CAM-ICU) and were grouped into two- patients with delirium and patients without delirium. Patients with communication barrier, dementia, head injury and other neuropsychiatry disorder were excluded.

Results-The study reflects that out of 194 patients, 106(54.6%) developed delirium after 24 hours of ICU stay. Mean age of patients with delirium was 45.66 ± 13.15 years as compared to 43.67 ± 14.871 years in patients without delirium. Sepsis was most common primary diagnosis present in 85(80.18%) patients with delirium and 56 (63.63%) patients without delirium. Second was acute kidney injury, in 54 (50.94%) patients with delirium and 28(31.81%) patients without delirium. Commonest biochemical abnormality was hypoxia in 85(80.18%) patients with delirium and 56(63.63%) patients without delirium. Hypoalbuminemia was second commonest present in 89(83.96%) patients with delirium and 44(50%) patients without delirium.ICU mortality in patients with delirium was 38 (35.8%) and in patients without delirium was 15(17%).

Conclusion- 54.6% patients in study experienced delirium. Majority of the patients were in younger age group. Patients presented in ICU with Delirium, had sepsis as the most common risk factor and other included acute kidney injury, hypoxia and hypoalbuminemia.

Keywords
Delirium, ICU, sepsis

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

To study quality of life and to see the psychological impact in patients on maintenance haemodialysis.

Sandeep Chhabra
Department of Medicine, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences, Ludhiana, India
drsandeepchhabra@yahoo.co.in

Harmeet Dhooria
narenjain21@gmail.com

Arshdeep Singh
drsandeepchhabra@yahoo.co.in

Abstract
End stage renal disease has become a global threat with significant morbidity and mortality (Prabhar MR et al; 2008). This may contribute to diminished quality of life especially in patients on regular dialysis (Kimmel PL et al; 2003).
Aim: To study quality of life and to see the psychological impact in patients on maintenance haemodialysis.
Material and Method: The study was conducted on 100 patients on maintenance haemodialysis in Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana. Chronic Kidney disease was defined as per KDIGO 2013. WHOQOL-BREF scale was used to assess quality of life and Hospital anxiety depression scale to asses psychological impact. Stable patients more than 18 years of age & CKD stage D who were on maintenance haemodialysis since 3 months or more were included in the study. Renal transplant patients diagnosed psychiatric illness, chronic liver disease, neurological disease and severe cardiac illness patients were excluded from the study.
Results: 74.3% males and 76.9% females were found to have depression. Male patients had better quality of life scores in all domains. Married patients had better quality of life in social domain. Duration of dialysis had an inverse correlation with quality of life scores in physical domain. Female patients were found to have more anxiety and depression. Anxiety and depression were less in patients with higher income.
Conclusion: The development and implementation of multidisciplinary interventions consisting of psychosocial and specific medical strategies that focus on factors associated with mental and physical quality of life are warranted to prevent further health complications and to improve quality of life of haemodialysis patients.
Keywords
Haemodialysis, quality of life.

Dr. Sandeep Chhabra
GICICPBS1707060

Dr Sanjeev Singla
GICICPBS1707061

To see the psychiatric morbidity in patients with Chronic Pancreatitis in tertiary care hospital.

Dr. Sanjeev Singla
Department of surgery, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences, Ludhiana, India
singladmch@rediffmail.com

Dr. Rupesh Chaudhry
rupeshchaudhry123@yahoo.co.in

Dr. N.P. Jain
narenjain21@gmail.com

Abstract
Introduction- Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a long-term, often debilitating medical condition that drastically impacts the health of affected patients. Higher rates of clinically significant depression and anxiety amongst CP patients (in which the etiology is frequently due to alcohol use) are documented in the literature, and various social and physical variables associated with CP likely interact to create distressing symptoms and reports of reduced quality of life
Aim: To see the psychiatric morbidity in patients with Chronic Pancreatitis in tertiary care hospital.
Materials and Methods: The study was done on 50 patients presenting to DMC&H Ludhiana with chronic pancreatitis. After taking an informed consent, assessment was done by: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAR-S) and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) and a numeric rating scale measure of "pain on average" from the Brief Pain Inventory.
Results: Anxiety and Depressive symptoms were significantly related to participants who reported of increased pain. Depressive symptoms were seen in 41% of patients and anxiety symptoms in 19%. Patients scoring above the clinical cutoff on the depression and anxiety screening measure rated their pain as significantly higher than those below the cut-off. On HAM-D most of the patients reported gastrointestinal, somatic and hypochondriac symptoms while on anxiety scale, patients reported more anxious, autonomic and gastrointestinal symptoms.
Conclusions: The presence of anxiety and depressive symptoms is common and may be a risk factor associated with increased pain and decreased quality of life. Thus, routine screening for anxiety and depressive symptomology among patients with chronic pancreatitis may be warranted.
Keywords
Chronic pancreatitis, anxiety, depression

Prevalence and Co morbidities of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in school children in India

Anshu Gupta
Department of psychiatry, SPS Hospital, Ludhiana, India

Abstract

Anshu Gupta **GICICPBS1707062**	**AIM AND HYPOTHESIS: This study was undertaken to find the prevalence of the disorder in 6-8 year old school children in Ludhiana city along with the associated co morbidities/problems.** **BACKGROUND: ADHD is one of the most common childhood psychiatric disorders, which leads to academic and social dysfunction and skill deficits. Many clinic based studies on the prevalence of ADHD have been conducted in India during the last decade. A large scale population based study revealing the true prevalence of ADHD in this part of the world was required. Hence the present study was planned.** **METHOD: The study comprised of 2224 school children taken from three different socio-economic strata of the society. Each child was screened by the SNAP-IV scale (teacher rating) for ADHD and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD). A total of 78 children who were positive on this scale were called to the hospital for detailed assessment.** **RESULT: A considerably high prevalence of ADHD was found in school going children, more in boys than in girls. The most common subtype was the combined type followed by inattentive and hyperactive/impulsive type. Male sex and younger age predispose to predominantly hyperactive/impulsive type of disorder while female sex and older age predispose to predominantly inattentive type of disorder. In general there is an increase in symptomatology with age but in case of hyperactivity symptoms the 6 year olds outscored the 7 and 8 year olds. Boys showed higher problematic behaviour than girls. ODD as co morbid to ADHD was more common in boys with increase in prevalence with increasing age. Academic underachievement is the most common associated problem followed by enuresis, temper tantrums and anxiety disorders.** **CONCLUSION: The impact of ADHD on society is enormous. Need of the hour is to spread awareness among caregivers regarding this debilitating disorder and formulation of effective management strategies.**
Jawharah Alasmari **GICICPBS1707066**	**Analytical study of the main challenges of translating Arabic verb into English using Quanic Arabic corpus A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH** **Jawharah Alasmari** **School of languages, modern languages, Culture, and, Societies, University of Leeds, Leeds.UK** **liamtoh-124@hotmail.com** **Abstract** **Using the correct grammatical structures and rules for each language is recognised as a vital part of translation. The concept behind the understanding of grammatical rules is to create a transitional depiction that captures the connotation of the main sentence which is being translated, so that the most effective translation can be achieved. Arabic is classified as a templatic language . On the basis of syntax, it can be categorised as a pro-drop language that expresses person, number and/or gender agreement, as well as tense, aspect and modality markers with the referent on the verb. Every particular inflection of a verb is quantified exclusively. Various studies have examined the differences between the verb systems used in Arabic and those used in other languages (Eisele, 1990; Zollmann et al., 2006). However, in spite of this, the Arabic language has not been widely studied in Corpus linguisticterms (Eisele, 1990; Zollmann et al., 2006). In this papers, regarding to the verbal system, the different Quran corpus sentences translations will be discussed to find the best**

34

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

method for analysing the two languages to deal with the differences of sentence`s translations.

Jodie Stevenson **GICICPBS1707069**	**The Relationship Between Dispositional Mindfulness, Adult Attachment Orientations, And Emotion Regulation** **Jodie Stevenson** **Department of Psychology, Faculty of Science, The University of Sheffield , Sheffield, United Kingdom** **Abstract** **Mindfulness has been conceptualized as a dispositional trait, which differs across individuals. Previous research has independently identified both adult attachment orientations and emotion regulation abilities as correlates of dispositional mindfulness. Research has also presented a two-factor model of the relationship between these three constructs. The present study aimed to further develop this model and investigated theses relationships in a sample of 186 participants. Participants completed the Five Factor Mindfulness Questionnaire Short Form (FFMQ-SF), the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale for global attachment (ECR), the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERC), and the Adult Disorganized Attachment scale (ADA). Exploratory factor analysis revealed a 3-factor solution accounting for 59% of the variance across scores on these measures. The first factor accounted for 32% of the variance and loaded highly on attachment and mindfulness subscales. The second factor accounted for 15% of the variance with strong loadings on emotion regulation subscales. The third factor accounted for 12% of the variance with strong loadings on disorganized attachment and the mindfulness observe subscale. The results of the present study further confirm the relationship between attachment, mindfulness, and emotion regulation along with the unique addition, and interaction, of adult disorganized attachment. The extracted factors will then be used to predict well-being outcomes for an undergraduate student population.** **Keywords** **Adult attachment, emotion regulation, mindfulness, well-being.**
Andrea B. Martinez **GICICPBS1707071**	**"I Cut when I'm Hurt:' Predictors of Self-Harm Behavior among Filipino University Students** **Andrea B. Martinez** **Assistant Professor, Department of Behavioral Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences** **University of the Philippines Manila** **abmartinez@up.edu.ph** **Abstract:** **Deliberate self-harm remain a serious public and mental health concern among at-risk adolescents, yet is understudied in many developing countries like the Philippines. Using a sequential explanatory mixed method design which combines quantitative method through surveys, followed by qualitative method through**

interviews, this study examined deliberate self-harm behavior among 223 Filipino university students, specifically the prevalence, methods used, and reasons for engaging in self-harm. It explored predictive factors that led to deliberate self-harm specifically the impact of adverse childhood experiences and mental health conditions of participants. Results show that 38% (n=84) of the participants had self-harm ideation, while 19% (n=42) actually engaged in self-harm at least 1-3 times in their lifetime. Unlike popular beliefs that self-cutting is the most common method of self-harm, participants reported the use of less fatal methods such as kicking and punching hard surfaces, pinching one's self, slapping one's face, self-starvation and hair pulling. The use of less-fatal methods is consistent with their reasons for engaging in self-harm. Rather than a suicide attempt, majority of them reported that it is a form of emotional release, especially when overwhelmed with negative emotions like anger, frustrations and disappointments, a way to divert attention from current distress or a form of self-punishment. Hence self –harm serve to function as a negative reinforcement to escape unwanted emotional experience. Adverse childhood experiences that predict self-harm behavior in adolescence are physical abuse, verbal abuse, bullying, cyber-bullying, sexual harassment and sexual abuse. Mental health conditions such as depression, anger management problems, very low self-esteem and self-hatred, are also predictors of self-harm behavior. Themes from interviews indicate that self-harmers have distant family relationships, are lacking in parental involvement, with presence of at least one adverse childhood experience, have a tendency to keep problems to self, are impulsive, and lack self-control when engaging in self-harm. They also have feelings of regret after a self-harm episode, and generally use avoidance coping strategies when dealing with stress. The prevalence of self-harm behavior among college students has a significant implication on the mental health and counseling services for these at-risk youth.
Key words
Self-harm behavior; mental health; adverse childhood experience

Life Narratives of Informal Adoptees:
An Alternative Guide for Policy Makers and Prospective Adoptive Parents

Ma. Irene N. Quilantang, MA
Assistant Professor
Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of the Philippines, Manila
mnquilantang@up.edu.ph

Ma. Irene N. Quilantang
GICICPBS1707072

Abstract
Informal adoption is a common practice in the Philippines, yet it remains to be an understudied phenomenon. Life narratives of adoptees offer a unique material to study subjective experience related to their adoption. This study explores the formation of life narratives of adoptees, the factors that comprise their narratives, and how their experience of adoption has impacted their life narrative formation. Thematic analysis of the life narratives of twenty informally adopted Filipinos showed that poverty and unplanned pregnancy are main factors that lead parents to give up their child, and that maternal relatives were the common adoptive parents. Further analysis show that adoptees have disjointed life narratives, and they attempt to complete their narratives by integrating narratives shared to them by their

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

adoptive parents. Hence, the life narratives of adoptees are formed by multiple authors—the adoptee and his or her adoptive parents. Moreover, adoptees seem to gain sole authorship of their narratives when they become parents themselves and start raising their own children. Analysis of their life narratives also shows that the reunion of adoptees and their biological parents seem to disrupt the narrative that the adoptee has already formed prior to their reunion, and at times this reunion causes confusion in the adoptees particularly how they would integrate their newly learned pre-adoption memories into their narrative. This study provides new understanding on the formation of life narratives, and provides recommendations for policy makers and prospective adoptive parents, to minimize the negative impacts of informal adoption, and adoption in general.

Key words:
Life Narratives, Narrative Formation, Adoption

The Relation of Power Distance and Uncertainty Avoidance Values with The Attitude of Organizational Change

Wustari L.H. Mangundjaya
Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia
wustari@gmail.com, wustari@ui.ac.id

Wustari L.Mangundjaya
GICICPBS1707074

Abstract
People have played an important role to the success of organizational change, while at the same time, people cannot be separated with his/her culture and values. The objective of the study is to identify the role of Power Distance, and Uncertainty Avoidance on Individual Readiness for Change and Commitment to Change. This paper is based on three studies that were conducted at three different times and differetent types of companies, namely: both private companies and state-owned company with 565 respondents (study 1 consists of 237 respondents, study 2 and 3, each consisted of 164 respondents). Using Hofstede's concept (Hofstede & Hofstede, 2005) and GLOBE's concept (House et al., 2004) of Power Distance & Uncertainty Avoidance. Data was collected using four types of scale inventories, namely: Individual Readiness for Change, Commitment to Change, Power Distance, and Uncertainty Avoidance, and using convenience sampling with descriptive and correlation analysis. The results showed that, there was negative and significant correlation between Power Distance and Uncertainty Avoidance to Individual Readiness for Change and Commitment to Change. The implications of this study can be used for management in preparing their organizational change, by identifying types of work related values, whether high or low that existed in their organizations, in order to anticipate the employee's reaction to change.

Key words
Work Related Values, Power Distance, Uncertainty Avoidance, Individual Readiness for Change, Commitment to Change.

Dr.Nousheen Bhutta
GICICPBS1707076

How We Look Financing Deepening through lens of Multi-Finance Perspective

Dr. Nousheen Tariq Bhutta
Dar ul Aloom University, Saudia Arabia
nousheen@dau.edu.sa

Abstract

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research & Development Services

Since the last decade, mostly economies promote sustainable development as well as economic growth by weakening the governmental intervention in the financial sector. The paper aims to explore the notion of financial deepening through multiple finance perspectives. Being the positive aspects of financial deepening, it provides favourable hiding cost, efficient price mechanism, enhancement of governmental policies and improves market competitions. However, if country exhibits financial deepening too excessively, it may lead to inefficiency of market liquidity and dampening of profit margin, which may be attributable to financial crises. Additionally, financial deepening may be severely hit the developing economies as compared to developed ones. This paper provides a unique edge to existing knowledge by introducing most efficient approaches towards its implementation. At the end recommendations and policy reforms have been presented for both developed and developing countries.

Keywords

Financial Deepening, Economic Growth, Financial Crises, Multi Finance Approaches

Chumpoonuch Sukontavaree **GICICPBS1707077**	**Analysis of Medication Used Patterns in Patients with Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome by Association Rules Technique** **Chumpoonuch Sukontavaree,** **Pharmacist, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry, Bangkok, Thailand** **Chanatthida Muangkum,** **Pharmacist, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry, Bangkok, Thailand** **Pholphat Losatiankij** **Psychiatists, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry** **Abstract** **Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify the pattern of medication use in schizophrenic patient with Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) by using association rules technique.** **Material and method: This was a retrospective study from database and inpatient medical records. The samples were patients who diagnosed as schizophrenia and NMS by psychiatrists in Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry from 1st August 2005 to 31st December 2013. The samples have 91 patients who was diagnosed with NMS (ICD10: G21.0). This association rules by Weka program which is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks was used to analyse.** **Results: 41 schizophrenia in-patient who was also diagnosed as NMS were identified. Most of them were male (58.54%). 5 pattern of frequently used medication pattern were found in this study. Which were perphenazine and trihexyphenidyl, diazepam and trihexyphenidyl, perphenazine + chlorpromazine and trihexyphenidyl, perphenazine + diazepam and trihexyphenidyl, chlorpromazine and trihexyphenidyl. The most frequently used of medication pattern was perphenazine with trihexyphenidyl that has 60.98 percent.** **Conclusion: From this study, NMS in Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry had found 41 patients from 29,792 inpatients which is 0.14 percent. In addition, perphenazine and trihexyphenidyl was the most frequently used medication pattern in schizophrenic patients with NMS. However, two items of typical antipsychotic**

38

drug group (using this drug group is risk for NMS occurrence) which are perphenazine or chlorpromazine and trihexyphenidyl are used together. Especially, clinician that uses this patterns together should be concerned about NMS occurrences.

Keywords: medication used patterns, association rule, neuroleptic malignant syndrome

*

** Email: puffskein01@hotmail.com (Chumpoonuch Sukontavaree)
armiesaa@gmail.com (Chanatthida Muangkum)
attii2517@hotmail.com (Pholphat Losatiankij)

Poh Zhing Loong GICICPBS1707078	The Association between Acculturation and Cognitive function among Chinese elderly in Chicago.

Poh Zhing Loong
RUSH Institute of Aging, RUSH University Medical Center, Chicago, USA

Abstract

Acculturation is an important cultural process that may contribute to the risk of cognitive impairment for Asian immigrants in the U.S. Unfortunately, minimal research has used acculturation instrument to examine its role in cognitive functioning. The aim of this study was to assess the association between acculturation and cognitive function among Chinese older adult in Chicago. Data were obtained through the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE) study. The PINE Study Acculturation Scaled (range: 12-60) was used to assess level of acculturation in three dimensions: language preference, media use, and ethnic social relations. We also administered five cognitive function tests: the Chinese Mini-Mental State Examination, the immediate and delayed recall of the East Boston Memory Test, the Digit Span Backwards assessment, and the Symbol Digit Modalities Test. Spearman correlation coefficients were used to examine the relationship between acculturation and cognitive function. Our study indicates lower levels of acculturation among Chinese elderly with the mean scores 15.3 ± 5.1. Older age, more offspring, lower income, fewer years living in the U.S, lower overall health status, and lower quality of life were associated with the lower levels of acculturation. Data analysis revealed that the level of acculturation was strongly associated with cognitive function. Specifically, language preference ($r=0.34$, $p<.001$), media use ($r=0.25$, $p<.001$), and ethnic social relations ($r=0.30$, $p<.001$) were significantly correlated with higher global cognitive score. The level of acculturation is significantly related to cognitive function among the Chinese older adults in Chicago. Future longitudinal studies are needed.

Social Relations Entangled Leadership

Rahul Eragula
Research Scholar, EThames Degree College, Osmania University-India
rahuleragula@gmail.com

Rahul Eragula
GICICPBS1707080

Abstract

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

Divorce and middle aged women in Albania.

Aferdita Bano
Departament of Psychology,Faculty of Social Science, Europian University of Tirana Tirana, Albania
aferditakulla@yahoo.com

Fatjona Luku
aferditakulla@yahoo.com

Aferdita Bano
GICICPBS1707081

Abstract

Divorce is a growing phenomenon in our society. A greater momentum divorce took after 1990 .Divorce is considered as a complex event, it includes uncertainty, conflict among the couple, lack of communication ,distruction of familiar harmony ,and the end of relationship .
Divorced women experience feelings such as loss of identity, feelings of doubt and low self-esteem. Actually little is known about middle-aged divorce in Albania, studies are scarce and usually treat to differentes political and social periods.
The study analizes the divorce of 10 middle-aged women using Bohannan theory, Hagenmeyer and Bowen theory as a guide. To analyze and interpret the obtained data the study relies on 6 stages of divorce by Paul Bohannan.
Itis focuses on the following objectives:

• Finding out the benefits and losses these women have add during and after divorce.

• Finding out the long-term effects these middle-aged women still experience from divorce.

• Identifying the mechanisms that enabled these albanian women to cope with. This is a qualitative study and the half structured interviews are the used instruments. Through analysis of these interviews are highlight what challenges and losses these women face after divorce as well as negative and positive effects that divorce has brought to them. The women interviewed were aged 45 to 65 years old and have at least 10 years divorced.

The results of this study note that all the women agree that the greatest pain was loss of the idea of a united family and solid marriage. Other sufferings are the loss of shelter, loss of identity of being married, loss of relationship with children.Opinions were unanimous in terms of positive and negative long-term effects.Observed negative effects are: lack of forgiveness for their ex-husband, feeling guilty, feeling angry. Positive effects were autonomy, personal growth and self-reliance Among the factors which are helpful for passing this grave situation can be mentioned: work or occupation, social activity and family or friend support.

Keywords

Divorce, albanian women, middle aged women, negative and positive effects, losses

Sourcing Creative Educators among US and Asia: An Explorative Study of Everyday Creativity, Creative Personal Identity, Role of Social Support and Autonomy among Professors

Kay Chang PsyD
Global and Community Mental Health Research Group, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Macau, Macau, People's Republic of China
kchang@umac.mo

Dicky, S. H. Wong
nuikai@gmail.com

Edward W. W. Chan
Global and Community Mental Health Research Group, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Macau, Macau, People's Republic of China
edwardchan@umac.mo

Kay Chang
GICICPBS1707083

Abstract

With the fast-changing landscape of media communications and digital accessibility of knowledge, the creative expressions and innovative thinking of college students among educational institutions are receiving increased attention. Cultivation of creative minds often starts with creative educators. Therefore this study aims at exploring the indicators of creativity from a general perspective among a relatively under-studied population; everyday creativity within the academic world. A total of 379 professors from 25 universities in United States and Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau participated in this study. It was found that individuals from both the States and the greater China regions who demonstrated a high rating in everyday creativity were associated with a high level of personal creative identity. Yet, everyday creativity was significantly correlated with general social support and self-autonomy

41

Global Research &
Development Services

only among the professors teaching in a Chinese cultural context. Implications and limitations are explored.

Haleh Ghavami
GICICPBS1707085

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLYING CONTINUOUS CARE MODEL ON LAPSE AND CRAVING OF PATIENTS THAT ARE TREATED WITH METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

Namazpoor Javad
MSc in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences,Urmia, Iran.

Radfar Moloud
Assistant Professor of Nursing Department, PhD of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran.

Ghavami Haleh
Assistant Professor of Nursing Department, PhD of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

Sheikhi Naser
Statistics Expert ,Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

Abstract

Research objectives: One of the major challenges in methadone maintenance treatment that leads to relapse in patients is lapse. The addictions field has more recently attempted to distinguish lapse or slip (a brief episode of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use) from relapse (the resumption of more extended and excessive AOD use involving the return of symptoms meeting diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder). Drug craving has generally been regarded as a desire to use a drug. Also, craving is the most important factor for lapse and return to drug abuse after the treatment periods. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of applying continuous care model on lapse and craving of patients that were treated with methadone maintenance treatment.

Methodology: This quasi-experimental study was conducted on 95 patients (N=95) who were selected through the convenience sampling and randomly assigned to intervention (N=48) and control (N=47) groups. Continuous Care Model which consisted of four stages (orientation, sensitization, control and evaluation) was conducted on intervention group over a period of 3 months. At the end, two groups were compared. Craving questionnaire and lapse-and-absence check list were used to collect the data. The data were analyzed via SPSS.v22 using the dependent and independent t-test and Pearson Correlation Test.

Findings: At the end of third month, the mean of the lapse reached in the experimental group from 2.07±0.89 to 1.57±1.1 and the mean of craving reached from 53.73±13.58 to 50.47±15.1 that showed a significant difference compared to the control group. (P-value<0.05)

Research outcomes: The findings showed that continuous care model is an effective

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

	method in reducing lapse and craving of patients. **Future scope:** This model could be implemented along with a medical treatment to prevent lapse and craving in drug abuse patients. **Key words:** Continuous care model, Craving, lapse, Methadone maintenance treatment
Sarwat Sultan **GICICPBS1707088**	**SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE LINKING TO LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS: INTERCEDING ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS** **Sarwat Sultan** Applied Psychology,Bahauddin Zakariya University,Multan, Pakistan sarwatsultan@hotmail.com **Maria Anwar Khan** Applied Psychology,Bahauddin Zakariya University,Multan, Pakistan **Frasat Kanwal** **Institute of Management Sciences** **Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan** **Abstract** The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship between spiritual intelligence and leadership effectiveness. It was further in the objective of the current study to explore the personality traits as mediating factors between the relationship of spiritual intelligence and leadership effectiveness. Data were collected from a sample of 260 managers aged between 22 and 60 years working in different organizations in Multan. Managers provided information regarding emotional intelligence, personality traits, and leadership effectiveness. Findings revealed that spiritual intelligence was significantly related to leadership effectiveness and personality traits of extroversion and openness to experience. Result further revealed that personality trait of openness to experience was found positively correlated with leadership effectiveness. Results proposed that personality dimension of openness to experience mediated the relationship between spiritual intelligence and leadership effectiveness among managers. Implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed. **Keywords:** leadership effectiveness, personality traits, openness to experience, spiritual intelligence
Josde Jess Herndez Gutirez **GICICPBS1707089**	**PSYCHOEDUCATIVE PROPOSAL OF PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION ON THE MICRO-ENVIRONMENT WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.** **José de Jesús Hernández Gutiérrez.** **Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology.,Universidad Automa de Queraro.,Queraro, Mico.** **Abstract** Current social, cultural, political, and economic conditions drive people's lifestyles toward a production-consumption-leisure-production model, in which pro-environmental actions are delegated to events in public spaces where the intention and The pro-environmental action of the individual must circumvent the consensus

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

of other members of the group, other groups or institutions. Failure to do so may result in loss of interest, motivation, or personal feelings of helplessness and frustration (Moser, 2003). The present work presents a psychoeducational proposal of psychosocial approach for the achievement of pro-environmental actions prevalent in the different environments. This proposal would have as a scenario a university faculty, with undergraduate Psychology students. The proposal is based on the concept of micro-environment by Gabriel Moser (2003), given its characteristics and what can provide to the individual, such as ease of manipulation, freedom of decision, empowerment, immediacy of results, among others. It seeks students to acquire an awareness of the environment, stimulating the focus on elements of the micro-environment for their knowledge, understanding and expeditious manipulation. Later, to recognize the implication that the conditions and the elements of the micro-environment have in the following levels of environment are necessary to generate an environmental conscience (in this context). Although the environmental conscience has been studied, concluding in some works that do not necessarily lead to pro-environmental action (Corraliza, 1998), it would generate the conditions to make it happen (Ajzen, 2001, Zelezny and Shultz, 2000). It is considered that, with both consciousnesses in the students, the probabilities of acting proactively on the microenvironment and after in the shared environments, can be increased. The expected result of the intervention is that the sum of microenvironments intervened may result in a global environment benefited.

Clients as Teachers: The Seven Qualities Most Desired in a Therapist

Nancy L. Morgan
Behavioral Health Program, Life Moves, San Francisco Peninsula, California, USA
nmorgan@lifemoves.org
dr.nlmorgan@gmail.com

Nancy L. Morgan
GICICPBS1707064

Abstract
Little previous research has directly asked clients to identify the qualities they most desire in a therapist. The current study took place over the summer of 2016 utilizing a questionnaire format that asked over 120 individuals receiving out-patient and residential clinical therapeutic services, to identify the top seven qualities they most desired in a therapist. Participants chose from a list of 33 client-generated adjectives derived from an original focus group of partial-hospitalization and intensive outpatient therapy clients. Participants had the opportunity to also identify and add qualities that were not listed among the original 33 provided. The study found that clients most valued the qualities commonly associated with and developed through Mindfulness practices, shedding light on an under-emphasized, but potentially rich area of development in the conception of graduate psychology training curricula. The research outcomes identified domains that, from a client-centered perspective, enhance graduate psychology students' capacities to more effectively: establish therapeutic alliances, enhance client engagement in therapy, decrease and repair counter-transference ruptures, and advance the field's understanding of how therapeutic interventions are most effectively delivered.
Keywords: Training, Client-centered, Mindfulness

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Phenomenon-structural psychopathology applied to Peripatetic group therapy: a case study

Demétrius França
Professor of Psychology - EBTT, Federal Institute of Brasilia , Brazil

Demétrius França
GICICPBS1707067

Abstract

Peripatetic Therapy (PT) has emerged as a mental health care practice intimately connected to other areas of knowledge, such as psychiatry, psychology and psychoanalysis. It has evolved as a clinical practice over the past few decades, and today offers an alternative to conventional care practices offered inside offices and institutions (hospitals, schools etc.). The professional care framework of PT, adapted and integrated to peripatetic clinical settings, offers the possibility of unique, exceptionally rich conditions that facilitate the occurrence of therapeutic events for patients. The use of PT, especially when articulated through phenomenon-structural psychopathology, can be a viable response to the demands of therapeutic work, specifically that of obtaining a better understanding of the experiences lived by patients and their symptoms, offering distinct advantages to purely-descriptive conventional psychopathology methods, which merely list and describe symptoms. This case study was conducted with chronic patients (diagnosed with schizophrenia, mood disorders and the similar) living at a psychiatric care institution. It proposes the use of peripatetic group therapy (PGT), a concept scarcely debated in scientific literature, as an alternative to facilitate/generate the conditions required to intensify and/or cause the resumption of vital contact with reality by the group members. The intervention, carried out twice a week for four months, sought to identify clinical outcomes based on whether there were discernible increases in the retention of the affection/contact with time and/or space experienced by the group participants. Phenomenological data was obtained from written records of the lived experience of the researcher during constant dialogue with the group's patients, peripatetic therapists and other people present, always aiming to identify alternative perspectives of the same event. The opportunity to present the lived experiences shared by a patient and her/his peripatetic therapist, both inserted in the context of a PGT setting, made it possible to illustrate the importance of transference in assisting patients increase their experience of affection/contact with reality. In response to one isolated incident of hetero-aggression, professional management allowed for the establishment and strengthening of transference relationships, themselves a dynamic-enhancing element of how affection/contact with time and space were experienced by the patient in question, who gradually changed his way of communicating with the therapist and other participants (i.e. other patients and peripatetic therapists). Simultaneously with this (and other) breakthroughs of individual development, the group as a whole also evolved, transitioning from an initial experience marked by low engagement to constantly increasing adherence by the patients, who not only began proposing locations for the outings but also noticeably increased relations within the group. In addition to the therapeutic results obtained by applying a flexible method, developed to facilitate the care and understanding of living persons, the relationships developed in this project also generated an interesting side effect: sensitizing the professionals of the institution, who witnessed the intervention during their routine work and got to learn more about their patients and their positive possibilities based on the establishment of a

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

therapeutic relationship.
Keywords:
Transference; phenomenon-structural psychopathology; peripatetic therapy; peripatetic group therapy.

Understanding Friendship Patterns Among the Youth- An Empirical Study

Khushboo Patel
Undergraduate Student, School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India
khushboopatel0696@gmail.com,
khushboo.pbb14@sls.pdpu.ac.in

Khushboo Samir Patel
GICICPBS1707079

ABSTRACT
Introduction- Society exists only when social beings behave towards one another in ways determined by their recognition of one another. According to Erikson, at an age especially between 20-24 years, after a young person has established one's identity, one, becomes equipped to establish relationships with others. Failures to do so can result in long term feelings of isolation.

Objective-
1. **To understand the patterns of friendship across nine interpersonal factors.**
2. **To understand the patterns of friendship between different age groups.**

Methodology- An open ended interview sheet, was administered on a sample of 100 subjects. The age group of 18-25 years was divided into 18-21 years (54 subjects) and 22-25 years (46 subjects). A self report measure containing 27 items, was used as a tool for the study. A total of 9 factors: Trust, Availability, Conflict, Jealousy, Self Disclosure, Openness to Feedback, Perceptiveness, Participation and Similarity were taken into consideration. Appropriate statistical analysis was undertaken.

Findings- Statistical analysis indicate, a maximum shared common understanding among the sample population, for factors like Availability, Openness to Feedback, Conflict and Participation, with a percentage distribution of 79%, 78%, 73% and 71.33% respectively. Factors like Availability, Openness to Feedback, Conflict, Participation, Perceptiveness and Trust, had a better shared common understanding in the age group of 18-21 years compared to 22-25 years. It was interesting to observe, that factors like Jealousy, Self Disclosure and Similarity was not of much significance to either group.

Outcomes-
- **Helps to improve self-awareness of one's friendship pattern with respect to others.**
- **Helps determine what according to today's youth are essential components of friendship.**

Future scope-
- **This study can be useful to carry out further research in the field of social psychology and any study pertaining to relationships, including friendship.**
- **A similar study with a larger sample population can be carried across males and females.**

Key words
Self-disclosure, Perceptiveness, Openness to Feedback

Music Increases Hippocampal Neurogenesis and Improves Retention of Spatial Memory in Rats.

Veneta Mendelson

Dr. Brian L. Thomas
Baldwin Wallace University, Berea, Ohio, USA
bthomas@bw.edu, presenter

Brian Thomas
GICICPBS1707086

Abstract
Two experiments with rats assessed the influence of music enrichment on neurogenesis in the hippocampus and on spatial learning and memory. In Experiment 1, rats were exposed prenatally to either music or white noise and were then tested as juveniles in the Morris Water Maze task. Results showed that exposure to music during prenatal development did not alter normal sensory or motor development and did not significantly increase spatial learning. However, music exposure did improve retention of learning after a two day forgetting interval. Experiment 2 employed a factorial design to compare the effects of prenatal or postnatal music exposure with exposure to white noise. The results showed that music, provided either prenatally or postnatally, yielded similar levels of improvement in spatial learning. However, only prenatal music exposure significantly increased retention after a two day long forgetting interval. Lastly, preliminary stereological analyses of the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus revealed greater neurogenesis when music was provided either prenatally and postnatally and neurogenesis seemed to have summated when music exposure was given both prenatally and postnatally. Results are discussed in the context of other known enrichment effects and neurogenesis generally.
Keywords:
Enrichment, Morris Water Maze, Spatial Learning, Spatial Memory, Neurogenesis, Hippocampus

---

Neziha Ayça Palancılar
GICICLLR1707100

Mars or Venus? Gender differences in language learning: a sociolingustic study on language and gender

Neziha Ayça Palancılar
Koc University, Istanbul – Turkey

The question of how men and women learn and produce a second language differently has been a striking area to consider and examine in the fields of Sociolinguistics and ESL. Teaching a second language should aim at helping both genders acquire and improve skills to produce the language effectively rather than merely concentrating on learning target grammar structures and vocabulary. ESL courses should then focus on helping learners express themselves in the best way possible to achieve learning outcomes.
The learning strategies used by male and female learners identify and shape the way they learn and acquire skills needed in real life. When these strategies are clearly

identified by the educators, issues that might come up during the process of learning might be minimized which would help learners to voice their opinions explicitly and to master the language effectively.

This paper addresses the differences in strategies used by male and female learners of a second language with special attention to English language education. The paper aims at raising awareness on what the main differences are and how they affect the way people learn a language. The research question I will be discussing and elaborating on will be: How can we help learners succeed language learning process by considering gender differences and how can we raise awareness of the differences in language acquisition and use these to plan and design courses to better meet learner needs and interests?

Specifically, in this project, I will be looking at the popular stereotypes and the Women's Movement starting in the 1970s together with the Feminist Linguistic Activism to reveal and clarify more effective ways to help learners improve language skills in the English classroom. I will also present and discuss Sexism in educational materials and language practices to explore the commonalities across speech communities and to minimize the effects of the differences in language teaching.

I argue that on the first day of the class, students should be given a survey / questionnaire in order to identify their language skills, strategies, and expectations. My research is being undertaken as an empirical research which concentrates on the classroom applications for teachers in order to help them implement activities that are useful for learners. My findings will present the current dynamics in the world in order to show the effectiveness of new trends in education. I hope to help instructors choose non-sexist alternatives to increase the effectiveness and practicality of teaching both genders and assist them in designing more effective courses.

In conclusion, this presentation, by examining the stereotypes and representation of women and men in language and addressing the differences among them through applying current teaching practices, will shed a new light on the little recognized issue of gender differences in language learning.

Key words: gender, language learning strategies, communicative competence, sexism

An Investigation of the Similarities and Differences Between English Literature and English Language Teaching Master's Theses In Terms of Swale's CARS Model

Eren Uymaz
Ankara University, School of Foreign Languages
Ankara, Turkey

Eren Uymaz
GICICLLR1707099

Abstract
This study aims at identifying the differences and similarities between English Literature Master's theses and English Language Teaching Master's theses in terms of John Swale's Creating a Research Space (CARS) model. John Swales originated this model for the introduction parts of the research articles and offered researchers a guideline to follow while writing the introduction parts of research articles. This research tries to fill a gap by adapting this model to examine the introduction part of the master's theses. For this end, the researcher chose 5 English Language and Literature (ELIT) MA (Master of Arts) theses and 5 English Language Teaching (ELT) MA (Master of Arts) theses all written in 2014 by Turkish students. The results indicated that there are differences between these two in terms of

48

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

Establishing a Territory (Move 1), Establishing a Nice (Move 2) and Occupying a Nice (Move 3) moves. Based on the findings, it is recommended that English Literature Master's theses and English Language Teaching Master's theses be evaluated in a different perspective although literature and language teaching are related with each other.

Key Words:
Academic discourse, organizing a research article, CARS

The Negative Category As Pragmatics Item: A Functional Analysis

Müberra Seydi Ertek
PhD Student /Hacettepe University /Turkey

Muberra Seydi Ertek
GICICLLR1707097

Abstract:
Languages have different phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic structures about negation. Negative category is a natural case of communication which provide to show to affirmations. This means negation is a key of affirmation. Well, why we use complex negative sentences instead of easy positive sentences? If anybody wants to tell the truth there are many ways to say it. In this situation, it needs to be said that pragmatics has an important role in natural languages. Therefore, negation is an item of pragmatics. You can tell anything with affirmative sentences, if you do not do this, this means you want to say different things thanks to pragmatic background with pragmatic items. It seems that negation comes to light as a result of our mind's wishes. Our mind prefer to say something with different language structure because of pragmatic background. Different pragmatic conditions reveal different types of negativity. In this article, I will describe the types of negativity used in different pragmatic conditions with Turkish examples.

Keywords:
Linguistics, Pragmatics, Negation, Turkish.

A Study of Racism in Paule Marshall's Daughters

Kalpana Khetwal
Department of English, Kumaon Uiversity Nainital, 263002,
Uttarakhand

Dr Kalpana Bora
GICICLLR1707103

Abstract
In America, different ethnic groups like the, Afro-American , Jewish-American, Asian-American, Cheroki etc., have to compete with the dominant white society for social equality. In the case of immigrants into the dominant white society, they are reduced to a subaltern position. This results in a diminished definition of identity for them. While they attempt to assimilate into the dominant cultural frame work. They are denied a validated social identity because they are refused to be absorbed into the mainstream social structure. Thus one of their basic necessities becomes their need to establish their ethnic background which becomes a determining factor in creating and valorizing a separate distinct but equal identity with dominant whites. Ursha Mackenzle experienced the racism in America as discussed by Paule Marshall in Daughters.

Keywords
Racism, Ethnic Group , Immigrants, dominant, Identity, Social Equality Daughters.

An Investigation of the Similarities and Differences Between English Literature and English Language Teaching Master's Theses In Terms of Swale's CARS Model

Eren Uymaz
Ankara University
School of Foreign Languages
Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

This study aims at identifying the differences and similarities between English Literature Master's theses and English Language Teaching Master's theses in terms of John Swale's Creating a Research Space (CARS) model. John Swales originated this model for the introduction parts of the research articles and offered researchers a guideline to follow while writing the introduction parts of research articles. This research tries to fill a gap by adapting this model to examine the introduction part of the master's theses. For this end, the researcher chose 5 English Language and Literature (ELIT) MA (Master of Arts) theses and 5 English Language Teaching (ELT) MA (Master of Arts) theses all written in 2014 by Turkish students. The results indicated that there are differences between these two in terms of Establishing a Territory (Move 1), Establishing a Nice (Move 2) and Occupying a Nice (Move 3) moves. Based on the findings, it is recommended that English Literature Master's theses and English Language Teaching Master's theses be evaluated in a different perspective although literature and language teaching are related with each other.
Key Words:
Academic discourse, organizing a research article, CARS

MARS OR VENUS? GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE LEARNING: A SOCIOLINGUSTIC STUDY ON LANGUAGE AND GENDER

Neziha Ayça Palancılar
Koc University, Istanbul – Turkey

Abstract

The question of how men and women learn and produce a second language differently has been a striking area to consider and examine in the fields of Sociolinguistics and ESL. Teaching a second language should aim at helping both genders acquire and improve skills to produce the language effectively rather than merely concentrating on learning target grammar structures and vocabulary. ESL courses should then focus on helping learners express themselves in the best way possible to achieve learning outcomes.

The learning strategies used by male and female learners identify and shape the way they learn and acquire skills needed in real life. When these strategies are clearly identified by the educators, issues that might come up during the process of learning might be minimized which would help learners to voice their opinions explicitly and to master the language effectively.

This paper addresses the differences in strategies used by male and female learners of a second language with special attention to English language education. The paper aims at raising awareness on what the main differences are and how they affect the way people learn a language. The research question I will be discussing and elaborating on will be: How can we help learners succeed language learning process

Eren Uymaz
GICICLLR1707099

Neziha Ayca Palancilar
GICICLLR1707100

50

Global Research &
Development Services

by considering gender differences and how can we raise awareness of the differences in language acquisition and use these to plan and design courses to better meet learner needs and interests?

Specifically, in this project, I will be looking at the popular stereotypes and the Women's Movement starting in the 1970s together with the Feminist Linguistic Activism to reveal and clarify more effective ways to help learners improve language skills in the English classroom. I will also present and discuss Sexism in educational materials and language practices to explore the commonalities across speech communities and to minimize the effects of the differences in language teaching.

I argue that on the first day of the class, students should be given a survey / questionnaire in order to identify their language skills, strategies, and expectations. My research is being undertaken as an empirical research which concentrates on the classroom applications for teachers in order to help them implement activities that are useful for learners. My findings will present the current dynamics in the world in order to show the effectiveness of new trends in education. I hope to help instructors choose non-sexist alternatives to increase the effectiveness and practicality of teaching both genders and assist them in designing more effective courses.

In conclusion, this presentation, by examining the stereotypes and representation of women and men in language and addressing the differences among them through applying current teaching practices, will shed a new light on the little recognized issue of gender differences in language learning.

Key words: gender, language learning strategies, communicative competence, sexism

Luciana Lagana` and Kelcey Sholl

Using an Original LGBT Documentary to Enhance Empathy, Knowledge, and Attitudes towards LGBT Individuals.

Luciana Lagana`
California State University Northridge (CSUN)

Kelcey Sholl
California State University Northridge (CSUN)

Luciana Lagana
GICICPBS1707091

Abstract

Research Objectives: To enhance empathic feelings, knowledge, and attitudes towards LGBT individuals. We tested the potential anti-bias effect of a 90 minute award-winning documentary written, hosted, directed and produced by the first author, titled "LGBT UNITED". This movie won several film festival awards. We predicted that, after viewing this documentary, young heterosexual college students would improve their scores on LGBT-related knowledge, as well as report higher empathy and more positive attitudes towards LGBT individuals. We also predicted that, at baseline, those who expressed higher levels of religiosity would have more negative attitudes as well as less empathy and knowledge regarding LGBT individuals. Methodology: 97 ethnically diverse psychology students (22 men and 75 women) participated in this research for course credit. Fifty-two participants, 41 women and 11 men, randomly assigned to the treatment group, viewed the 90-minute LGBT film. Forty-five participants, 34 women and 11 men, viewed a documentary of the same length about the parks of New Zealand (i.e., the control group).

51

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

	Participants in both groups filled out: 1) at baseline only, a short demographic list and a measure of religiosity; 2) both pre- and post-test, measures to quantify their attitudes, empathy, and knowledge about LGBT individuals. Research Outcomes: We ran a 2x2x2 mixed ANOVA with the within subjects factor of time (pre test to post test), the between groups factor of religiosity (high or low), and the between groups factor of condition (control or experimental). Only experimental participants' homophobia scores became significantly lower from pre to post film-viewing (p=.005). Moreover, at baseline, more religious participants held significantly more negative attitudes towards LGBT individuals (p=.01) and had less knowledge about them (p<.05). Future Scope: We are collecting data on a larger sample to attempt to replicate our homophobia-reduction findings and perhaps achieve significant empathy and knowledge results. **Keywords:** **LGBT, homophobia, empathy**
Veronica Muller **GICICPBS1707092**	**Experiences of Minority College Students with Disabilities in STEM** **Elizabeth D. Cardoso** **Hunter College, New York, USA** **Veronica Muller** **Hunter College, New York, USA** **ABSTRACT** In recent years, the number of college students majoring in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in the United States has grown. Despite this recent interest for STEM careers, there is no parity for college students from ethnic and racial minority backgrounds with disabilities. Access to STEM education and ensuing employment post-graduation continue to pose a challenge for women, racial and ethnic minorities, and for people with disabilities (PWD). However, this subject has received limited attention in extant research literature, exacerbating the continual lack of knowledge and interest in this matter. The aim of this study was to enhance understanding of minority students in STEM by broadening our comprehension of their experiences in their quest for a degree and career in these fields, and their experiences in a program designed to promote attainment of this objective – the Minority-Disability Alliance in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (MIND Alliance). Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) approach was used with six former or current STEM students who received MIND Alliance services and supports to address the research questions. The findings in this study provided some insights into the experiences of students from urban minority backgrounds with disabilities in STEM and the effect of the MIND Alliance program on their academic success. The results shed light on the importance of properly handling accommodations, as well as highlighting the significance of social support from family, peers, and the academic institution. Overall, participants were mostly satisfied with MIND Alliance services. They also reported positive influences on their academic and career goals and on social aspects of college success. **Keywords:** postsecondary education, disability services, social supports.
Elizabeth Cardoso	**Experiences of Minority College Students with Disabilities in STEM**

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

GICICPBS1707092	
	Elizabeth D. Cardoso **Hunter College, New York, USA** **Veronica Muller** **Hunter College, New York, USA** **ABSTRACT** **In recent years, the number of college students majoring in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in the United States has grown. Despite this recent interest for STEM careers, there is no parity for college students from ethnic and racial minority backgrounds with disabilities. Access to STEM education and ensuing employment post-graduation continue to pose a challenge for women, racial and ethnic minorities, and for people with disabilities (PWD). However, this subject has received limited attention in extant research literature, exacerbating the continual lack of knowledge and interest in this matter. The aim of this study was to enhance understanding of minority students in STEM by broadening our comprehension of their experiences in their quest for a degree and career in these fields, and their experiences in a program designed to promote attainment of this objective – the Minority-Disability Alliance in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (MIND Alliance). Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) approach was used with six former or current STEM students who received MIND Alliance services and supports to address the research questions. The findings in this study provided some insights into the experiences of students from urban minority backgrounds with disabilities in STEM and the effect of the MIND Alliance program on their academic success. The results shed light on the importance of properly handling accommodations, as well as highlighting the significance of social support from family, peers, and the academic institution. Overall, participants were mostly satisfied with MIND Alliance services. They also reported positive influences on their academic and career goals and on social aspects of college success.** **Keywords:** **postsecondary education, disability services, social supports.**

Listeners

Junu barua **Langustic, Korean language center, Sri Lanka** **GICICLLR1707078**
Fawsul ameer mohamed rizward **Working at H N B, Hatton national bank Colombo, Sri Lanka** **GICICLLR1707080**
Mokwe Onyeka Samuel **Student, Department of Linguistics and African Language, University of Ibadan, Nigeria** **GICICLLR1707086**
Younes Samid

Depatment Of English, School Of Education,Universite Mohamed V,Rabat, Morocco **GICICLLR1707091**
Okegbemi Oluwabusayomi Emmanuel **Department of Communication and Language Arts,University of Ibadan,Nigeria** **GICICLLR1707095**
Khan Raja Afaq Ahmed **Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Program (MPAP), Muzaffarabad- Pakistan** **GICICPBS1707055**
Abeid Omar Abeid **Child Development, Hacettepe University, Ankara-Turkey** **GICICPBS1707065**
Naveed Qumar **Student, Faisalabad Pakistan** **GICICPBS1707068**
Oladele Onaopepo Kehinde **Master Student of Managerial Psychology of University of Ibadan based in Oyo state, Nigeria** **GICICPBS1707082**
Efunwoye Kehinde Awolowo **Department of Psychology,University of Uyo,Nigeria** **GICICPBS1707084**
Farouk Nasiru Agbere **Manegment Depatment,Yaro Mikeal African Art Gallary,Accra** **GICICPBS1707087**
Constantine Paleologos **Department of Psychological Medicine,Womens and Childrens Hospital,Adelaide, Australia** **GICICPBS1707090**
Yana Kay **Department of Psychiatry, University of NSW, St George Hospital Sydney , Sydney , Australia** **GICICPBS1707070**
Dr. Med. Stefan Funk **Innere Medizin, Hausarztpraxis St. Leonhard GmbH, St. Gallen, Schweiz** **GICICPBS1707075**
Akhtar Mohammad **M&E,USAID/IRD,Kabul** **GICICLLR1707098**
Mohiuddin **Education,Golden Education Service,Bangladesh** **GICICLLR1707101**
Seeydmohammadreza Arefi **Iranian languages,The Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences,Moscow, Russia** **GICICLLR1707102**

Upcoming Conferences

http://gplra.org/conference.php

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

» 14th International Conference on Psychology and Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore

» 14th International Conference on Linguistics and Language Research (ICLLR), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore

» 15th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

» 15th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

» 16th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

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

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

» 17th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 20-21 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

» 19th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain

» 21st International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 07-08 September 2017, Bali, Indonesia

» 22nd International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK

» 23rd International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 11-12 October 2017, Dubai, UAE

18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy

Global Research &
Development Services

» 24th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 09-10 Nov 2017, Singapore

» 25th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 16-17 Nov 2017, Kuala Lumpur

» 26th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 21-22 Dec 2017, Dubai, UAE

» 27th International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (ICPLR), 28-29 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

» 28th ICPLR 2017 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (Bangkok), 23 Nov – 24 Nov, 2017

» 4th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology & Language Research (UAE), 19 Feb – 20 Feb, 2018