

# **The 12th International Free Linguistics Conference 2018**

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University of Malaya  
in partnership with the  
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Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA**

## **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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**9 – 11 July 201**

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# ABOUT FLC2018@KL

First established in 2007 at the University of Sydney, the Free Linguistic Conference (FLC) is intended to provide scholars, linguists, researchers and educators in the field of language sciences an accessible space for coming together and sharing their different ideas, perspectives as well as practices through research. Specifically, it provides them with the opportunity to present and have workshops focusing on language and linguistics studies, including applied linguistics, linguistics and language education as well as translation.

As an international conference that is held annually, the FLC group in collaboration with international organizations, institutions and sponsors, serves the research community in the discipline of language science and linguistics. It provides its participating researchers and presenters with an access to disseminate and publish their research in the form of books, proceedings and journal articles as well as additional services such as certificates and dinners.

The 12<sup>th</sup> FLC is to be held on July 10-11, 2018 at the University of Malaya, Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The conference will include pre-conference workshops which will be conducted on July 9, 2018. FLC2018 also provides scholars and researchers with the opportunity to win the De Gruyter Best Paper Award and to get qualified papers published in the *Journal of Modern Languages*. There will also be awards for best posters.

# WORKSHOPS

**TOWARDS A PEDAGOGY OF ‘GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP’:  
PRACTICES AND PRINCIPLES**

Ahmar Mahboob  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

This workshop is based on the belief that our sense of ‘Global Citizenship’ develops through an understanding of and engagement with issues that affect individuals, groups, and communities in our own contexts as well as those around the world. Our sense of ‘Global Citizenship’ evolves and changes over time and is shaped by our experiences as well as our reflections on those experiences. Based on this, teachers can use class projects and assignments to encourage students to enhance a sense of ‘Global Citizenship’. In this workshop, we will discuss what kind of projects and assignments can be used in order to do this. In order to do this, I will first share some of the strategies that I use in my own teaching along with examples of work that some of my students have developed. We will then analyze additional examples from other parts of the world and will use our analyses to develop plans for how you might adapt these principles in your own contexts.

***Biodata***

Ahmar Mahboob is Associate Professor of Linguistics at the University of Sydney. Ahmar is keenly interested in the application of language sciences to developmental issues, with a particular focus on education. In pursuing this goal, Ahmar draws from and contributes to a range of linguistics and applied linguistics traditions, theories, and methodologies.

## **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SFL POTENTIAL**

Elaine Espindola  
Federal University of Paraíba  
Brazil

### ***Abstract***

The present workshop will be conducted with views to exploring the potential of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL, henceforth) as an approach to language that is concerned with language in its entirety, that is, it takes into account the whole socio-cultural context where meanings are construed. Language and its context of use are considered to be inseparable, so that whatever is said about one aspect of language is understood with reference to the total picture (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This is to say that context of use determines the choice the speaker/writer makes when construing a text. Accordingly, SFL looks at language as a system of choices, which is used in specific social contexts where individuals realize social functions. It is, then, a system used in order to model reality.

The concepts of Context of Culture and Context of Situation are of central importance to any analysis of language phenomena, as linguistic choices are socially determined by the integration of these two strata. On discussing the terms register and genre, Halliday (1978) and Martin (1984) provide distinct, yet, complementary views. While Halliday advocates that the register variables “taken together, determine the range within which meanings are selected and the forms which are used for their expression” (Halliday, 1978: 133), Martin claims that every genre can vary in terms of the register it employs. These two perspectives are complementary in the sense that for one, register variables are realized by genre, whereas for the other genre is instantiated by register choices. So, register and genre choices are interrelated since one depends on the other for meaning construction. Halliday (1994, p. 95) claims that “language is organized around a small number of ‘functional components’ which correspond to the metafunctions (or the purposes which underlie all language use)” which belong essentially to one of the strata of the linguistic system, the other ones being semantics and the phonology stratum. As the basic organizing principle of language is ‘functional’, he puts forward three metafunctions to account for its organization: ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions. Of particular interest for this workshop is the potential of demonstrating *how* and *when* linguistic notions and concepts may be set to work as *descriptive categories* in the study of texts.

### ***Biodata***

Elaine Espindola has an MA and a PhD in Linguistics from Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC and has carried out her Postdoctoral Fellowship at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, working under the supervision of Professor Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen. She has worked as a Language Instructor at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, later at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, and currently she is Assistant Professor at Universidade Federal da Paraíba. Her research focuses on Systemic Functional Linguistics; Teacher Training, Translation Studies and Text typology.

**INTERPRETING WORKSHOP: WORDS AND MUSIC**

Emmanuel Cochard  
Conference Interpreter  
Singapore

Jean Sévery  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

Toshiko Yamaguchi  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

This workshop aims to provide participants with first-hand experience of interpretation, with special focus on conference interpretation. After presenting the different kinds of interpreting, what must be done before an interpretation session (booth material, preparation, vocabulary list, collaboration with partner) and in the heat of the action (eye contact, sign language, adaptation to the length of each intervention and to difficulty level – accent and speed of speaker), we shall briefly review the techniques appropriate for each type of interpreting event. Following this introduction to practical interpreting, we propose a variety of activities aiming to raise awareness of what is communication, selective listening, concentration, and rendering a message by respecting the speaker's opinion (and not one's own). Participants in this workshop will acquire skills in the art of listening and rendering a message accurately, choosing the right information from among a multiplicity of contradictory data, picking up relevant facts and figures to forward the meaning of the speaker's message, and how not to end up either shutting their mouth in awe, or murdering their neighbor because of a total lack of communicative skills.

***Biodata***

Emmanuel Cochard is a freelance conference interpreter. He specializes in training workshops for non-native English speakers at the individual and corporate levels.

Jean Michel Severy is a lecturer in the Department of Asian and European Languages in Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, University of Malaya.

Toshiko Yamaguchi is Associate Professor of Linguistics at University of Malaya. Her major areas of expertise are in analysis of language from cognitive-linguistics/functional perspectives.

## **A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOPHONETIC RESEARCH**

Gerry Docherty  
Griffith University  
Australia

### ***Abstract***

In this workshop I address at an introductory level some of the practical matters encountered in conducting sociophonetic research. Topics covered include the selection and recording of a speech sample, the choice of variables for analysis, the analysis and coding of key phonetic variants, and the quantitative analysis of the findings. The aim of the workshop is to give participants an understanding of the elements that are essential to consider in addressing research questions relating to the social structuring of phonetic variability across and within speakers. Pointers will be given to a range of recently developed analytical tools that are designed to facilitate research of this sort. The workshop will assume a foundational knowledge of articulatory and acoustic phonetics.

### ***Biodata***

Gerry Docherty is Professor and Dean (Research) in the Arts, Education & Law Faculty at Griffith University in Queensland. A common strand through all Gerry's research work has been a focus on quantitative acoustic analysis of aspects of speech with a view to enhancing understanding of the nature of phonetic variability and its implications for phonetic theory. While much of his work has been focused on normal adult speakers, he has also investigated the acquisition of speech sound patterning in children and the nature of speech in populations of speakers with impaired speech production. He is currently Chief Investigator on the Australian Research Council-funded Discovery Project entitled "The social dynamics of language: a study of phonological variation and change in West Australian English".



**TRENDS IN CORPUS-BASED DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS**

Shirley N. Dita  
De La Salle University  
Philippines

Ariane Macalinga Borlongan  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies  
Japan

***Abstract***

The use of corpora in the description of languages has never been as much taken advantage of as it is in contemporary times. Modern linguistic description owes much to corpus linguistics for its precise data-driven theorizing that it can do nowadays. This workshop reviews the fundamental concepts and principles of corpus-based methodology in language research. Then, it presents the different techniques and approaches in corpus-based descriptive linguistics. It also shows exemplary analyses and studies which could be inspiration for future work using this methodology. This includes synchronic studies of Philippine languages and Asian Englishes and how corpora are used in grammatical description and dictionary making. It also covers diachronic studies of Asian Englishes. An important part of this workshop is a hands-on experience with corpora as well as a discussion of future possibilities on language description using corpora.

***Biodata***

Shirley N. Dita is Associate Professor of the Department of English and Applied Linguistics of De La Salle University, Philippines.

Ariane Macalinga Borlongan earned his Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics via a competitive accelerated program from De La Salle University (Manila, the Philippines). Currently, she is attached to Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

**LET'S FACE TIME IT: CREATING MUCH NEEDED  
DIGITAL LITERACY AWARENESS**

Stephen J. Hall  
Sunway University  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

The development of one's digital presence is often not reflected on or seen as a crafted construction of a public identity. Yet every day, billions are positioning their digital presence through social media by creating a digital footprint. Our digital footprint is created by choosing and following while are being followed and tracked. Few are conscious of how much tracking and data mining is going on and many in education do little to acknowledge the need for digital literacy in creating and searching for information.

This workshop will address these concerns and:

- share reflective approaches to our own digital footprinting
- provide critical analysis tools for websites and Facebook
- outline a working grammar for online searches
- suggest techniques for incorporating digital literacy skills into language learning programmes
- model a loop input approach aimed at deconstructing teacher transmission dominance.

***Biodata***

Professor Stephen J. Hall is Head of Centre for English Language Studies, Sunway University, Malaysia.

## **ARE WE TEACHING READING THE RIGHT WAY?**

Willy A Renandya  
Nanyang Technological University  
Singapore

### ***Abstract***

Our reading lessons often follow what has been termed *the-read-then-answer- the-comprehension-questions-approach* to teaching reading comprehension. While this approach is not without value and may in fact be good to prepare students for examinations, we need to do more in order to help our students become more proficient and efficient readers. The aim of this workshop is to provide participants with practical knowledge and skills of teaching reading that is firmly based on current scholarship in reading pedagogy. Participants will develop a deeper understanding of the fundamental elements of reading comprehension. The following questions will be used to guide the workshop activities:

1. What is comprehension? What has social constructivism got to do with comprehension?
2. Why is reading engagement so important for deeper comprehension?
3. What is the connection between vocabulary size and comprehension?
4. Why do we need to encourage students to use multiple modes of representing comprehension?
5. How can we encourage students to read more in and out of the classroom?
6. How can we foster the development of critical reading skills in our reading lesson?

The workshop is particularly useful for English teachers who want to become more effective reading teachers.

### ***Biodata***

Dr. Willy A Renandya is a language teacher educator with extensive teaching experience in Asia. He is a principal lecturer and currently teaches applied linguistics courses at the National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. He has given numerous plenary presentations at regional and international conferences, and published extensively in the area of second language education. His latest publications include *Motivation in the language classroom* (2014, TESOL International), *Simple, powerful strategies for Student Centered Learning* with George Jacobs and Michael Power (2016, Springer International), and *English language teaching today: Linking theory and practice* with Handoyo P. Widodo (2016, Springer International). He maintains an active language teacher professional development forum called Teacher Voices: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/teachervoices/>.

# COLLOQUIUMS

## **COLLOQUIUM 1:**

### **THE SITUATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SPANISH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

#### **Convener:**

Rozita Che Omar  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

#### ***Abstract***

With over 500 million speakers worldwide spread across the world, Spanish can be seen as a global language. Even though Asia is the region with the least Spanish speaker compared with other regions in the world, this language has been developed as the language of choice for millions of people. It is predicted that the population in officially Spanish-speaking nations will reach 750 million by 2050. In year 2012-2013, 66 high schools from the 17 Philippine administrative regions have implemented Spanish as an elective subject. Those schools have been selected by the Department of Education of the Republic of the Philippines (DepEd) in order to develop a program of reintroduction of Spanish in public secondary education. Malaysia has also planned to encourage every child to learn an additional language by 2025 and Spanish is one of the languages that Malaysian students can learn in line with the government's vision in the Malaysian Education Blueprint 2013-2025, which aims to produce more students who can master more than one language apart from their mother tongue, the national language and the English language. The importance of Spanish as a language of business has been increasing in the last few decades therefore people who master this language will be more marketable and have more career choices than their monolingual counterparts.

**PAPER 1:**

**THE SITUATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS  
OF SPANISH IN MALAYSIA**

Rozita Che Omar  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

Spanish language has hundreds of millions of native speakers making it as the second most widely spoken language in terms of native speakers. It is also the third-most-widely spoken language on the internet (after English and Mandarin) and the second on social networks such as Facebook and Twitter according to the latest report by the Instituto Cervantes. Almost eight percent of internet users speak to each other in Spanish, a ratio that reflects its spectacular growth over the last two decades. Malaysia is a multicultural country where many Malaysians grow up having to speak several languages due to the multi-ethnic nature of the country and always been open to learn new foreign languages. Therefore, Malaysian government has planned to encourage every child to learn an additional language by 2025 and Spanish is one of the languages that Malaysian students can learn in line with the government's vision in the Malaysian Education Blueprint 2013-2025. The government aims to produce more students who can master more than one language apart from their mother tongue, the national language and the English language.

**PAPER 2:**

**THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE**

H.E. Ambassador Carlos Domínguez Díaz  
Ambassador of Spain to  
Malaysia and Brunei

***Abstract***

The economic relevance of the Spanish language has been an important topic of analysis in the Spanish-speaking media and societies in the last decades as an increasing number of students have opted for learning our language as a tool for improving their employability. In a globalized market, competitiveness and mobility across countries and cultures are the new reality. In this context, intercultural and language skills are essential for companies and organizations that want to be successful and expand to new market opportunities. Although it is very difficult to determine the economic value of a language, the weight and potential of a language are intimately related to the macroeconomic indicators of the 21 countries which have Spanish as their official language. According to the 2017 report “Español, Lengua viva” of Instituto Cervantes, two thirds of the GDP linked to the Spanish language are generated in two large geographical areas. On the one hand North America (Mexico, the United States and Canada) and on the other the European Union. These two regions comprise 78% of the purchasing power of Spanish speakers in the world, while the almost 300 million Spanish-speakers of Latin America reach 22% of the total (Jimenez, 2009). If we take into account that, in 2013, the world GDP at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) was 103.5 billion international dollars, it can be conclude that the contribution of the Spanish-speaking countries as a whole to world GDP is 6.4 %. This data confirms the trend in the interest generated by our language and its link to employability for those who decide to learn it.

**PAPER 3:**

**SITUATION OF SPANISH LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD  
ACCORDING TO THE “SPANISH, LIVING LANGUAGE” 2017  
REPORT OF INSTITUTO CERVANTES**

Silvia López López  
Aula Cervantes  
Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

Methodology for determining the exact number of languages spoken in the world is not an easy task. There is not a reliable census that accurately collects the data relative to all the speakers of the different languages in worldwide. Instituto Cervantes, the non-profit organization for promoting the language and learning of Spanish funded by the Government of Spain, presents annually its report “Español, una lengua viva”. This report gathers data and research about the situation of the Spanish language in the world in order to promote the understanding of the social and demographic changes that our language and societies are facing. The 2017 report combines research conducted by the Instituto Cervantes at Harvard, at the Observatory of the Spanish Language and Hispanic Cultures in the United States and data from the main Statistic National agencies of every Spanish-speaking country, as well as the projections from United Nations Organization. The analysis of the demographic evolution of the five most spoken languages in the world (Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Hindi and Arabic) between 1950 and 2050 reflects that, in relative terms, the proportion of native speakers of Chinese and English is decreasing as a result of the evolution of global demography. Conversely, both Spanish and Hindi are experiencing a moderate but continuous increase in their number of speakers. Projections indicate that the Spanish-speaking community will continue to grow to reach, in 2050, 754 million people, with different degrees of proficiency of the language. Being aware of these changes would prepare educational institutions to face new challenges for providing support and development of Spanish learning programs.



**PAPER 4:**

**SPANISH EDUCATION IN THAILAND  
AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECTIONS**

Penpisa Srivoranart  
University of Chulalongkorn  
Thailand

***Abstract***

In the area of Spanish as a Foreign Language, Thailand is one of the most promising countries in Southeast Asia. At the moment, Spanish is being taught from master's degree to secondary education, as well as in many private language centers. Although the overall number of students is not so high in comparison to some Asian countries where Spanish is already well-rooted like China, Japan and India, there is a positive trend as the number of institutions offering Spanish has been increasing significantly in the recent years. Moreover, the Ministry of Education of Thailand has recognized the importance of a third language and has been applying policies to provide an opportunity to students in all regions to learn a third language, including Spanish. Despite the mentioned promising facts, there is still a lot of work to be done in order to secure the future of Spanish education in Thailand, especially in relation to student exchange programs and career opportunities.

## **COLLOQUIUM 2:**

### **THE INFLUENTIAL POWER OF LANGUAGE IN DISCOURSE**

#### **Convener:**

Aurelie Mallet  
University of Sydney  
Australia

#### ***Abstract***

Language does not simply exist in a vacuum, independent of society. Language is used to create meanings in various social contexts and has the power to shape, influence, and persuade audiences to ideologies, attitudes and opinions. The presentations of this colloquium are bound by a common theme: the influential power of language in discourse. Using methodological approaches from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and/or Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the following presentations demonstrate how the linguistic choices in discourse are employed to position and align audiences to particular ideologies, attitudes and opinions on a range of issues. These issues include, top-down language policy and planning (LPP), rhetoric in political speeches, attitudes towards native vs non-native English-speaking teachers, the recent emerging discourse on millennials, and, institutionalised socio-cultural values in English Foreign Language (ELF) textbooks. These presentations reinforce the need to study language at the level of discourse. Language is not simply a series of grammatical structures; language creates meanings, and is used in various ways to shape the way in which we view the world around us.

**PAPER 1:**

**LANGUAGE, POWER AND MANIPULATION: AN EXPLORATION OF  
RHETORIC IN DONALD TRUMP'S POLITICAL SPEECH AT THE  
UNITED NATIONS**

Xinshuang Wang  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

Language plays an important role in politicians' vocation, who have to constantly communicate, defend, persuade, and give political speeches on a daily basis. Rhetoric, known as the art of persuasive language, is frequently employed in political speeches. This study explores how Donald Trump uses persuasive linguistic tools to persuade the audience to go against North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapon on the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2017. This qualitative study uses critical discourse analysis and a synthetic analytical framework based on Maya (2014) and Mooney and Evans' (2015) study. The integrated framework was used to identify and categorize persuasive linguistic tools employed in the speech. CDA was used to investigate how these tools are associated with power and ideology. The results show that Trump utilizes pronouns, presupposition, parallelism, contrast, metaphor, and passive structure as persuasive linguistic tools to manipulate public opinion to go against North Korea's nuclear weapon issue. These linguistic tools used in Trump's speech demonstrate how language can be used to position readers to the speaker's point of view.

**PAPER 2:**

**LANGUAGE PLANNING AND POLICY: AN INVESTIGATION INTO  
PERSUASIVE OPINIONS OF THE  
SPEAK GOOD MOVEMENT (SGEM) IN EDITORIALS**

Nurul Afiah binte Abdul Rashid  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

Since 2000, the Speak Good English Movement (SGEM) in Singapore has been a controversial campaign which overtly emphasises the need to speak ‘proper’ Standard English rather than the local variety, Singlish. The campaign, an example of language policy and planning, hoped that Singaporeans would adopt what policymakers perceived to be a more educated and intelligible version of English. The purpose of the present study is to investigate if the controversies, opinions, and concerns have changed since the inception of the SGEM, by investigating two key questions: 1) What are the concerns and opinions regarding the SGEM over the past 17 years, and 2) Have the controversies, opinions, and concerns surrounding the SGEM changed since its inception? In order to answer the research questions, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was employed to trace and track disagreeing views, opinions, and concerns in six editorials. The editorials persuasively voice apprehensions that the SGEM privileges standard English more over the local variety, Singlish. They employ various language resources to position their views, attitudes and ideologies regarding the SGEM across to the readers. While opinions were constantly negative from 2003 to 2011, the findings reveal that views on language planning have changed from mere criticism to a more consultative approach. Language policy and planning is a complex process but the findings in this study may offer some suggestions for designing effective language policy and planning.

**PAPER 3:**

**EXPLORING LINGUISTIC CHOICES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF  
MILLENNIALS IN THE WORKPLACE**

Lee Cheng Koay  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

This study explores the linguistic choices used to portray the identity of millennials in the workplace. Millennials are one of the newest generational cohort to enter the workforce. Differences in work attitudes among millennials and other generational cohorts have led to managerial strains (Smola and Sutton, 2002), and criticism of millennials are frequent in business and popular press (Smola and Sutton, 2002; Kwske, Rasch and Wiley, 2010). Data for this study comes from a viral video of motivational speaker, Simon Sinek, giving an interview about millennials in the workplace. Drawing on the Appraisal framework (Martin and Rose, 2003), Sinek's linguistic choices are analysed for attitudes in terms of affect, judgement and appreciation. The findings suggest that Sinek creates an implicit meaning that millennials are not to be blamed for being entitled, by contrasting his judgment of millennials to what he says are millennials' parents' judgements of their children. Secondly, Sinek combines negative affect and appreciation to paint millennials as a group of people who are miserable and unhappy with life. The analysis offers some insight into the linguistic resources that Sinek uses to imply meanings that are different from his explicit evaluations, thus demonstrating how language can be used to position people in various ways.

**PAPER 4:**

**NATIVE OR NON-NATIVE: WHO DO STUDENTS PREFER?**

Renee Constantin  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

Nativeness continues to be a discriminatory factor in employment for non-native English-speaking teachers (NNEST). Previous research has found that much of the employer discrimination favouring nativeness over qualifications is attributed to an apparent endorsement for native English-Speaking teachers (NEST) by international students. Research concerning teachers' abilities and employability has been undertaken in various contexts around the world, however little focus has been given to Australia. The current study introduces the Australian English as a Second Language context to help dispel the debate of NEST versus NNEST by analysing students' attitudes with the aim of exploring whether these discriminatory factors in employment are warranted. By employing the Appraisal framework to analyse ESL learners' writing tasks, the study identifies student's opinions of their teachers' teaching skills and behaviours. It also explores how students position themselves in relation to each group in order to determine whether a preference exists for either NEST or NNEST. The findings show that students correlate distinctive characteristics to each group, however no overwhelming preference for either NEST or NNEST exists. A complementary distribution of the characteristics positively attributed to each group specifically in regard to student understanding, personal affect and pronunciation skills indicates a lack of preference for either group; thus, the discourse of employment that privileges NESTs needs to be realigned.

## **COLLOQUIUM 3:**

### **CORPUS LINGUISTICS IN ASIA**

#### **Session organizers:**

Lee Kok Yueh  
Universiti Teknologi Brunei  
Brunei

Mariko Abe  
Chuo University  
Japan

Yuichiro Kobayashi  
Nihon University  
Japan

Chau Meng Huat  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

#### ***Abstract***

This colloquium discusses a number of recent corpus project initiatives in Asia and presents some empirical findings from longitudinal studies of language development. The panel papers address some concerns in existing corpus projects, and highlight the value and challenges of developing and exploring longitudinal learner corpora.

**PAPER 1:**

**TOWARDS A CORPUS-DRIVEN APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE  
DEVELOPMENT: A CONTRIBUTION FROM CHINA**

Man Deliang  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

Chau Meng Huat  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

In the past three decades, corpus linguistics has transformed the way how language and its development are viewed (Sinclair, 1991; Biber et al., 1999; Hunston & Francis, 1999; Ellis et al., 2013). Observation of corpora allows for the identification of patterns of language use which, in turn, enables linguists to build theories an empirical basis. However, the study of language development has largely relied on either cross-sectional corpora of learner data or longitudinal data on the performance of individual learners. While previous studies have offered valuable insights, the research potential of studying longitudinal corpora for understanding language development remains to be explored. This paper reports on an initiative to develop a longitudinal learner corpus in China for the study of language development. In doing so, the paper discusses the principles for the construction of the corpus and the challenges that arose in the collection of data over the period of observation. The research value of exploiting longitudinal learner data is illustrated using the results from a corpus-driven study.



**PAPER 2:**

**CONSTRUCTING A LONGITUDINAL LEARNER CORPUS**

Mariko Abe  
Chuo University  
Japan

Yusuke Kondo  
Waseda University  
Japan

Yuichiro Kobayashi  
Nihon University  
Japan

***Abstract***

The main purposes of this paper are (a) to overview a research project of compiling a longitudinal learner corpus of spoken production, (b) to share procedural problems and solutions related to transcribing learners' utterances from audio files, and (c) to present the initial findings of this study. The data were collected twice or thrice a year for three consecutive years from 2016, creating eight data collection points altogether. They were gathered from 120 secondary school students who had been learning English in an English as a Foreign Language context for three years. The students were asked to take a monologue speaking test, the Telephone Standard Speaking Test, consisting of various tasks. This speaking test was carefully designed to assess spontaneously produced performances in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, and three certified raters provided holistic ratings. The English proficiency was estimated as Novice Mid to Intermediate Mid on the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages Oral Proficiency Interview. Along with the corpus development process, an abundance of relevant metadata was collected and added to the texts to make full use of this learner corpus. With this design, we can gain new insights into learner language development, such as the impact (a) individual differences, (b) English use, (c) task type, and (d) oral proficiency may have on the speech of learners of English. Test-takers at five oral proficiency levels were included in the present analysis, so we were able to obtain various spoken performance snapshots of learners on similar tasks across a variety of levels and data collection points.

**PAPER 3:**

**DESIGNING A TAMIL WRITTEN CORPUS  
FOR MALAYSIA: INSIGHTS AND CHALLENGES**

Elanttamil Maruthai  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

Chau Meng Huat  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

Su'ad Awab  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

The Tamil language has been used in the Tamil community for over two thousand years without any interruption. Because of its rich literary heritage, the Indian government has declared it as one of the classical languages in India. Because of its continuity through the ages, the language has continuously been enriching its linguistic features - both its words and grammar - to satisfy the new communicative needs of the Tamil speech community. In the past two decades, extensive computational linguistic research has been done in the language of Tamil. However, the exiting research has focused only on the Tamil used in Tamilnadu (Renganathan, 2016). There has been limited research on Tamil used in other contexts. This paper reports on a project concerned with the development of the first corpus of modern written Tamil in Malaysia. Specifically, the paper discusses issues of design and challenges in developing the corpus. The pioneering effort in building such a written corpus will serve as a departing point for the study of Tamil worldwide. The corpus itself will eventually be made accessible to researchers involved in this line of research.

**PAPER 4:**

**LEXICAL BUNDLES IN LEARNER WRITING AND SPEECH:  
A LONGITUDINAL CORPUS STUDY**

Sharon Santhia John  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

Chau Meng Huat  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

Past literature suggests that the investigation of spoken language of learners in the area of learner corpus research (LCR) has been relatively neglected in comparison to the study of written language of learners (O’Keeffe, McCarthy & Carter, 2007; Adolphs, & Knight, 2010; Paquot & Granger, 2012; Granger et al., 2015). Similarly, cross-sectional studies have been the norm, although the need for longitudinal research has been repeatedly emphasized over the past decade (Ellis & Barkhuizen, 2005; Chau, 2012; Granger et al., 2015). This paper reports on a study that compares the spoken and written language of a same group of 42 students over a period of six months. It is part of a larger corpus project that spans 12 months. Specifically, the study considers the use of four-word lexical bundles produced by learners in their written and spoken production across three points in time. Both structural and functional analyses of lexical bundles were performed. It was found that the learners made use of slightly more lexical bundles in their spoken production than in their written production. There were considerably different bundle types observed in the spoken corpus to convey the same meaning; this was not evidenced in their written production. The findings on the structural patterns revealed that VP based bundles occur most frequently in both spoken and written corpora, followed by NP/PP-based bundles). It might be inferred that both written and spoken production relied on a fair share of ‘literate’ and ‘oral’ bundles, similar to the case of classroom teaching register (see Biber et al., 2004). The paper concludes by emphasizing the value of treating learner language in its own right in researching language development through learner corpora.

# FOCUS SPEAKERS

**SPACE-TIME, LANGUAGE, SOCIETY  
AND PEDAGOGY (THIRD EDITION)**

Ahmar Mahboob  
University of Sydney  
Australia

***Abstract***

Space-time is interpreted and studied differently across various disciplines and sub-fields. In linguistics, space-time can be studied in terms of its formal, structural or semiotic features. Each approach to space-time impacts the potential uses that we can make of it in pedagogy. In this presentation, we will look at some ways in which a linguistic study of space-time relates to social and pedagogical concerns. In specific, we will examine how space-time relates to my 3-dimensional framework of language variation and what it tells us about language and language development/teaching. In addition, we will consider how space, as used in everyday terms, also impacts language teaching/development in multiple ways. The presentation will introduce multiple perspectives on space-time in language and discuss how they relate to language, society and pedagogy in a range of different ways.

***Biodata***

Ahmar Mahboob is Associate Professor of Linguistics at the University of Sydney. Ahmar is keenly interested in the application of language sciences to developmental issues, with a particular focus on education. In pursuing this goal, Ahmar draws from and contributes to a range of linguistics and applied linguistics traditions, theories, and methodologies.

**APPLIED LINGUISTICS AND THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Azirah Hashim  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

***Abstract***

Sustainable development for countries and polities is increasingly viewed from not only an economic perspective, but also from social and environmental lenses. Language and communication are crucial enabling factors needed for societies to grow, collaborate and become more inclusive. In September 2015, the United Nations adopted the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) several of which imply direct attention to issues of language. For example, for Goal 4 on quality education, language of instruction is crucially important, along with other linguistic concerns. In addition, Goal 8 on productive employment and decent work is dependent on the ability of all to communicate linguistically in the workplace. What does the field of applied linguistics have to contribute to the realization of the SDGs? This presentation will provide an exploration of the role of applied linguistics in striving to achieve these new, ambitious and universal goals focusing, in particular, on the provision of inclusive education opportunities and economic growth coupled with equity. With focal attention on Malaysia and the region, this presentation will discuss and examine language education policy and language in the workplace for quality, equity and inequality and the development of relevant future-ready skills or sustainable economic growth.

***Biodata***

Professor Azirah Hashim is Executive Director of the Asia-Europe Institute (AEI) and Director of the Centre for ASEAN Regionalism, University of Malaya and, previously Dean of the Humanities Research Cluster and Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics. In 2009, she was awarded the Georg Forster Research Fellowship, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and is a Fellow of the foundation. She sits on the executive committee of the Asia Pacific Languages for Specific Purposes and Professional Communication Association and is a former executive committee member of the International Association of Forensic Linguists. She is also President of the Malaysian Association of Applied Linguistics and was elected Vice President of the International Association of Applied Linguistics at AILA 2017. She has been involved in regional initiatives such as narrowing the development gap through education in Cambodia and Laos, ASEAN mobility initiatives in higher education and researches on language contact and language education in ASEAN. Current projects that she leads are Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education and Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on ASEAN and the EU.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY DIMENSIONS:  
SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS  
AND TRANSLATION COMPETENCES**

Elaine Espindola  
Federal University of Paraíba  
Brazil

***Abstract***

The practice of translating is as old as human civilization (Baker, 1998: 277). However, the academic discipline as such dates back to the 70's when Holmes (1972) proposed the term of Translation Studies to include studies of various forms of translation (literary and non-literary, for instance) as well as forms of interpreting studies. Since then, the area of Translation Studies has been seen as an empirical discipline concerned with the many phenomena of translation and translating. Within the categorization Holmes (ibid) proposed, Translation Studies is subdivided into two fields, that of Pure and Applied Translation. The author states that while the former is concerned with Descriptive and Theoretical Translation, responsible for describing the translational phenomena, the latter devotes efforts to explain the phenomena of translating. One may then say that on the one side there is the interface with fields like Cultural Studies while on the other side Applied Translation Studies rely more on fields such as Linguistic Studies.

A cultural approach to Translation Studies can shed light on the analysis of particular translation practices as Cultural Studies is the academic discipline consisting of a conglomerate of "a diverse body of work from different locations concerned with the critical analysis of cultural forms and processes in contemporary and near-contemporary societies" (Green, 1996:125). The composite theoretical framework deriving from the association of concepts from the two disciplines – Cultural & Translation Studies – have provided fruitful insights into translation practices. The term linguistic approach to translation is defined as "any approach which views translation as *simply* a question of replacing the linguistic units of ST with equivalent TL units without reference to factors such as context or connotation" (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997: 94) (*italics added*). This definition diminishes the concept of 'linguistic approaches' to a homogenized and monolithic principle that may cause resemblance with formal linguistics. The semantics of the *simplistic* replacement of linguistic units conveys a view of translation equating it to a mere substitutive operation. However, "one's view of the role of linguistics in translation (practice or theory) will depend, among other things, on what linguistics is referred to" (Ivir, 1996: 151). In the case of this talk, the linguistics referred to – Systemic Functional Linguistics/SFL – does not see language as a formal system, but as a system of social semiotics that establishes a "close connection between the linguistic system and other semiotic systems" (Butler, 1988: 96) extending it to include the cultural system.

This paper will look into texts from above (Context of Culture), from round about (Context of Situation) and from below (lexico-grammar) to explore the extent to which translating to a non-mother tongue may have implications in terms of reconstruing an equivalent target text that carries the same semantic load (Lavid, Arús & Zamorano, 2010) when compared to its original text. This methodology can help not only learners, but teachers

in identifying and focusing on whatever aspects of language in use are most in need by language students (translation, second and/or foreign language). Thus, the investigation of non-mother tongue translation practices can lead to guidelines for effective production of a foreign language text. In unveiling the meaning making of a language as a modeling system of reality(ies) (Espindola, 2010) along the lines suggested by SFL, the dilemma of non-mother tongue translation/production will be elucidated by revealing the necessary competences a second/foreign language writer needs to possess for an effective production of a foreign text.

***Biodata***

Elaine Espindola has an MA and a PhD in Linguistics from Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC, and has carried out her Postdoctoral Fellowship at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, working under the supervision of Professor Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen. She has worked as a Language Instructor at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, later at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, and currently she is as Assistant Professor at Universidade Federal da Paraíba. Her research focuses on Systemic Functional Linguistics; Teacher Training, Translation Studies and Text typology.



**EXPLORING THE SOCIAL-INDEXICAL PROPERTIES OF SPEECH:  
PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS**

Gerard Docherty  
Griffith University  
Australia

***Abstract***

Over the last 25 years there has been a sharp growth in the attention paid by researchers to the social-indexical characteristics of speech performance to the extent that sociophonetic studies are now central to many current theoretical debates. These developments have been fuelled by the increasingly easy accessibility of large speech corpora, and refinement of the tools to analyse these and for undertaking statistical modelling of the speech patterns that they encapsulate. In this paper, I highlight some of the pivotal contributions that sociophonetic research has made to our understanding of speech production and speech processing. I discuss some critical theoretical and methodological developments, and I consider the wider implications of sociophonetic research for areas such as first and second language acquisition, and the assessment of the speech in populations of speakers with impaired speech production.

***Biodata***

Gerry Docherty is Professor and Dean (Research) in the Arts, Education & Law Faculty at Griffith University in Queensland. A common strand through all Gerry's research work has been a focus on quantitative acoustic analysis of aspects of speech with a view to enhancing understanding of the nature of phonetic variability and its implications for phonetic theory. While much of his work has been focused on normal adult speakers, he has also investigated the acquisition of speech sound patterning in children and the nature of speech in populations of speakers with impaired speech production. He is currently Chief Investigator on the Australian Research Council-funded Discovery Project entitled "The social dynamics of language: a study of phonological variation and change in West Australian English".

**THE ENGLISH CREOLES OF AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS:  
CONTACT, DIFFERENTIATION, EXPANSION**

Kofi Yakpo  
The University of Hong Kong  
Hong Kong

***Abstract***

The Afro-Caribbean English-lexifier Creoles (AECs) arose barely four hundred years ago. With over 100 million speakers in Africa and the Americas, they today constitute one of the largest linguistic groupings of the western hemisphere, and one of the largest groups of varieties of “English”. In this talk, I present research into the linguistic evolution and differentiation of the English Creoles of Africa and the Americas. The analyses are based on first-hand data collected on twelve English-lexifier Creole languages spoken in Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea, Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, and Barbados. Although some of the smaller varieties covered have been studied quite well (e.g. Jamaican Creole), much less is known about the African Creole varieties although they number far more speakers (e.g. Nigerian Pidgin, with over 80 million speakers). I conduct a fine-grained typological analysis of hitherto undescribed and under-described features and functional domains, and propose that areal convergence along an “African” and a “European” typological pole function as push and pull factors in the differentiation of these languages. I also argue for the notional separation of the traditional creolist terms “superstrate”, “lexifier”, “substrate” and “adstrate”, and account for the linguistic-structural relevance of these distinctions. The AECs show a great structural-typological diversity commensurate with the large linguistic and cultural heterogeneity of the ecologies they are spoken in. These ecologies are characterized by generalized individual and societal plurilingualism, tolerance for variation, elastic ethno-linguistic identities, and high degrees of geographic mobility. This study aims to contribute to our understanding of how and at what pace linguistic (sub-)families evolve in the absence of language engineering, standardization, normalized literacy, scolarization, monolingual ideologies and linguistic nationalism. Equally, it allows us to refine the methodology and terminology for the description and analysis of language change in typologically diverse, multilingual ecologies. Studies like the present one are also important in view of a fixation in academia and popular science with the genesis of creole languages and their assumed difference from non-creoles. This study shifts the focus to how creoles have continued to evolve as the established languages of linguistic communities and nations numbering millions of speakers.

***Biodata***

Dr Kofi Yakpo is Assistant Professor of Linguistics in the School of Humanities. Previous occupations include Policy Adviser with the German Federal Parliament in Berlin, African Affairs Coordinator for the international human rights organization FIAN, and Postdoctoral

Researcher at Radboud University Nijmegen. He holds a Magister Artium in Linguistics, Social Anthropology and Political Science from the University of Cologne (Germany), an MBA from the University of Geneva (Switzerland) and a PhD in Linguistics from Radboud University Nijmegen (Netherlands).

## **CAN READING ENHANCE L2 PROFICIENCY?**

Willy A Renandya  
Nanyang Technological University  
Singapore

### ***Abstract***

Numerous studies have shown that students who do a great deal of self-selected pleasure reading develop more positive attitudes towards reading, have wider vocabulary and more sophisticated grammar, and become better readers and writers. Despite these remarkable language learning benefits, extensive reading (also known as pleasure or recreational reading) continues to receive little attention in the second language classroom. Many continue to believe that intensive reading alone is enough to facilitate L2 students' reading and language development. In my presentation, I will discuss some of the fundamental differences between intensive and extensive reading and argue that because these two approaches are based on different theoretical orientations, their contribution to student learning is also different. While intensive reading can help students become skilled and strategic readers, extensive reading can help students become more *fluent* and *enthusiastic* readers. What is even more amazing is that extensive reading can also enhance students' overall English language proficiency, i.e., their speaking, listening and writing skills improve in tandem with their increased reading proficiency.

### ***Biodata***

Dr. Willy A Renandya is a language teacher educator with extensive teaching experience in Asia. He currently teaches applied linguistics courses at the National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. He has given numerous plenary presentations at regional and international conferences, and published extensively in the area of second language education. His latest publications include *Motivation in the language classroom* (2014, TESOL International), *Simple, powerful strategies for Student Centered Learning* with George Jacobs and Michael Power (2016, Springer International), and *English language teaching today: Linking theory and practice* with Handoyo P. Widodo (2016, Springer International). He maintains an active language teacher professional development forum called Teacher Voices: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/teachervoices/>.

# **ABSTRACTS OF PAPER PRESENTATIONS**

**COMMUNICATION ACCOMMODATION: DO NURSE AND  
PATIENTS SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE?**

Aditya Karuthan  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Nurses are required to communicate effectively with patients as they are the primary healthcare providers. There is growing interest on how poor communication might compromise the quality of health care service delivered especially when patients and health care providers do not share the same first language. Many preventable adverse events in the hospital are often linked to the quality of healthcare communication. Miscommunication among nurses and patients can be life-threatening at its worse and it also increases stress, anxiety and dissatisfaction to all parties concerned, especially when both the nurses and patients are communicating in their weaker language (L2), or when even one of the speakers uses a weaker language (L2). This study uses the Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) developed by Howard Giles (1973) to understand the adjustments made in communication between ESL/EFL nurses and foreign L1/L2 English-speaking patients in Malaysia. The main focus of this study is to investigate how Malaysian ESL/EFL nurses and foreign L1/L2 English-speaking patients accommodate their speech when communicating in English in a healthcare setting. Using a qualitative approach, semi-structured interviews and observations were carried out at an ENT Specialist Centre in Subang Jaya that caters for local and foreign patients. For the purpose of this paper, five ESL/EFL nurses were interviewed and their interaction with the L1/L2 English-speaking patients were observed. The findings indicated that the nurses and patients faced communication problems due to linguistic differences and linguistic competence. Mapping the findings to the theoretical framework, this study shows that among older L1/L2 patients' interactions with the Malaysian ESL/EFL nurses, the goal in communication was convergence for better clarity and comprehension. Interactions between L2 patients such as Koreans, Japanese and ESL/EFL Malaysian nurses also showed convergence and accommodation.

**SWEARING: A GENDER ANALYSIS**

Agustina Lestary  
STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin  
Indonesia

Yasyir Fahmi Mubaraq  
STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

In conversation, swearing is commonly avoided by the speakers as it is regarded as impolite. Many people even perceive swearing words as taboo. However, this does not mean that these taboo words have never been analyzed academically. Some studies have been conducted related to the use of swearing words, from the pragmatics to sociocultural context analysis. This study aims to direct the analysis of swearing words into another area. Focusing on Banjarese speakers, the researcher applies gender analysis as the main theoretical framework. The data of this study are swearing words commonly used by Banjarese, regardless of age or educational background. The researcher gathered 20 Banjarese (a mix of male and female) and asked them to list words they commonly use to swear or hear in their daily conversations. The swearing words are classified into three main categories; those mostly used by male, those mostly used by female, and those used by male and female. The researcher then analyzed the characteristics attached to the group of words and what they represent. Based on the findings, it is found that male and female use different words as they swear.

**SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE:  
A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

Aivie E. Dacay  
DMMA College of Southern Philippines  
Philippines

**Abstract**

Politicians express themselves and their ideologies through language. In this process, language plays a crucial role for language is not only used to convey information but also influences and determines one's thinking and behavior. Hence, it is interesting to investigate how politicians use language especially in their speeches. The purpose of this qualitative research employing critical discourse analysis is to describe the linguistic features of the five speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PRRD) which were delivered in different contexts and with different audience. The study also aims to explore how power and ideology is incorporated in his speeches to persuade the public to accept and support his policies. The speeches were analyzed based on Fairclough's three - dimensional model which included the three components: description, interpretation and explanation and Van Dijk's social-cognitive stream which focuses on social variables such as action, context, power and ideology. Results revealed how President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PRRD) accurately and effectively employed linguistic features to express his goals, interests, and joint assumptions in his actions such as the evident use of the pronouns 'I' and 'we', the use of political rhetoric (metaphor, repetition, parallelism, use of proverbs, euphemism), and the use of disclaimer and intensifiers to name a few. In addition, the analysis showed how he consistently expressed his ideology in his speeches. His call to fight against corruption, terrorism, criminality and illegal drugs was evident in his speeches.



**ENGLISH IN MULTILINGUAL ECOLOGIES IN EAST ASIA**

Alan Thompson  
Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University  
Japan

**Abstract**

Within the set of communication events comprising English language practice in East Asia, there is wide and multi-dimensional diversity generated by the intersection of individual life trajectories with multiple linguistic resources and often short-lived purpose-driven communication settings. The variance in linguistic features brought together in each encounter (individuals, groupings, purposes, and practical constraints) forces users to improvise and hybridise from available resources. The focusing question in this paper is how features from these resource pools are selected and promoted such that they become quasi-stable features of the language practice of a given setting. Data from three kinds of sources are examined: 1) documented cases of features becoming established in historical multilingual settings (e.g. creoles), 2) naturally-occurring interactions recorded during fieldwork at disparate intercultural workplaces in Japan, and 3) from the Asian Corpus of English, a subset of authentic spoken English interactions from similar settings as observed in the above fieldwork. Some trends identified and discussed are: i) distinct hybridisations and restructurings of address/reference practices, ii) high frequencies of certain modality markers and low frequencies of others, and iii) an explicitness-enhancing discourse structure where ideational meaning is repeated in adjacent utterances. The commonalities in the findings suggest that selection from resource pools (cf. Mufwene) is a robust explanatory approach, and that research into English language practices in multilingual contact ecologies would benefit from greater cross-fertilisation among subfields.

**PERSUASIVE APPEALS IN TRUMP'S  
PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH ON JERUSALEM**

Ali Salman Hummadi  
University of Anbar  
Iraq

Amerrudin Abd Manan  
University of Anbar  
Iraq

**Abstract**

This paper considers the application of the persuasive appeals system of language to Trump's presidential speech on Jerusalem. The paper investigates, in particular, the persuasive appeals of Trump's statement issued on December 6, 2017 as rhetorical devices to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel achieved by the pragmatic use of presuppositions and implicatures. In other words, the paper aims to identify the effect of the persuasive appeals and strategies used by Trump on the rational side of listeners to manipulate their social cognition to endorse his decision. The study adopts a qualitative technique in analyzing Trump's presidential statement based on Aristotle Rhetoric: "forensic or legal rhetoric; epideictic or ceremonial rhetoric; and deliberative or political rhetoric". The study concludes that writers of presidential speeches write in a persuasive way for the sake of arousing public opinion for a certain decision. It also concludes that presuppositions and implicatures are two linguistic structures that presidents heavily exploit to have listeners gradually persuaded by having them infer what is implicitly communicated in the text. These structures function as an intermediate element through manipulating the listeners' social and cognition to construct mental models preferred to accept without challenge the president's delivery of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and his attitudes that are implicitly stated in his statement.

**AN ASSESSING APPROACH TO THE QUALITY  
OF TRANSLATED IRANIAN RESTAURANT  
MENUS IN KUALA LUMPUR**

Amin Amirdabbaghian  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Cuisines and restaurants are influential tools for social, cultural and tourist perceptions, and plans for tourist promotion, principally in major tourist targets which boast a long-standing, well-deserved memory and reputation for gastronomical beacons. When menus are not appropriately translated (or trans-created) into a foreign language, restaurants and destinations not only disfiguring the image and reputation but also losing an enormous market. Quality tourism necessitates exceptional products, facilities and services, and professional menu translation is paramount. Linguistic and psychological aspects influence the method in which menus are designed, composed, written, and translated, with the aim of attracting diners. This paper aims to assess the quality of translated Iranian restaurant menus in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in order to shed some light on the main types of errors found in this key type of text. An empirical study of over ten restaurant menus is presented through a framework of error categorization. Finally, a number of proposals and recommendations are provided for equivalently menu translations and a much-desired improvement of quality tourist texts.

**SILENT SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES IN MALAY**

Amir Rashad Mustaffa  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Phonetic realisation does not absolutely determine whether syntactic structure exists. Certain constructions might lack overt syntax, but once thoroughly examined, show telltale signs of silent syntactic structure. Copular constructions in Malay are certainly one of them as subjects and predicates in nonverbal predication are not mediated by a copula; therefore, by Occam's razor, the simplest analysis would be that there is no structure between the two constituents in nonverbal predication. This has led Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka to conclude that there are 4 sentence "poles" including verbal predication (NP–VP): NP–NP; NP–AP; and NP–PP (Karim, Onn, Musa, & Mahmood, 2014, pp. 344-345). This study examines copular clauses in Malay and attempts to substantiate the claim that there is more syntactic structure than meets the eye (or ear) through the use of certain diagnostic tests to determine the presence of verbal and inflectional projections. It is hoped that this study would pave the way for more research in copular constructions in Malay.

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PRODUCTS FROM  
ENGLISH TEXT INTO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE**

Andi Asri Jumiatiy  
Muhammadiyah University of Makassar  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

This research found students' errors in translating English text into Indonesian language at the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. This research investigated students' ways of translating and understanding the meaning of the text translated from English to Indonesian. A descriptive analysis was used in this research with a population of 107 students; the purposive sampling technique was then applied and the chosen 60 students were taken as samples. The data was in the form of translation test. The result of the data analysis showed that the students' error types in translating English text into Indonesian were:

- 81.6 % were literal translation
- 11 out of 60 students, or about 18.4% used general translation from mistranslation or lexical meaning
- 43% of students have general translation errors

This analysis was very useful for the teacher and students. It helped the students to know their weaknesses and difficulties in translating English text into Indonesian. It can be concluded that the students are directed to learn more and practice to translate English text into Indonesian language.

**POWER ASYMMETRY IN AN INDONESIAN POLICE INTERROGATION**

Anisa Larassati  
Universitas Dian Nuswantoro  
Indonesia

Nina Setyaningsih  
Universitas Dian Nuswantoro  
Indonesia

Valentina Widya Suryaningtyas  
Universitas Dian Nuswantoro  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

Ideally, the confession obtained from the interrogation of a crime suspect should be voluntary and should not be a result of threats or any physical violence (Heydon, 2005). However, power relation is one of the most salient aspects in a police institutional discourse, especially in criminal suspects interrogation. In this communication context, the questioned suspects often feel powerless before the interrogator. This imbalance of power may result in an enforced confession, threats, and asymmetric exchange of language used by the interlocutors. This research examines the language used by the police officers in crime investigation unit and two suspects of motorcycle theft case. The data were taken from a video-recorded interrogation conducted in a Departmental Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kepolisian Resor, Polres) in Central Java. The results of the preliminary analysis show that there are some features of typical police interrogation in which the officers reinforce the sense of powerlessness of the suspect, such as controlling the subject, tempo, and progress of the interrogation, interrupting the responses, and judging the responses given by the suspect. This initial findings are in line with Ainsworth's study (1993). Some verbal threats were also found in the data. In addition, since the interrogation was conducted mostly in Javanese language, the imbalance power relations were also shown in the different speech levels used by the interlocutors. The asymmetrical exchange of Ngoko (Low variation of Javanese) and Krama (High variation of Javanese) is the most noticeable feature of power disparity found in the data.

**A DIALECTOLOGY OF MANSAKA DIALECT**

Anthony Pol P. Fulache  
Atty. Orlando S. Rimando National High School  
Philippines

**Abstract**

The use of language is one of the greatest necessities of life. The greatest aspect of language is its nature to explain, entertain, interpret, teach, more so to interact and express one's feelings, thoughts and opinions. Therefore, language plays a great role for a tribe to thrive for as long as everyone in the community speaks the same language. However, intermarriages make changes to language that oftentimes moving to another place, intermarriages endanger language. Dialects become endangered by many of the same social processes leading to the loss of languages overall. Mansaka ethnic group is found in the province of Compostela Valley. Mansakas gave distinct variations from one municipality to another. This study employed qualitative multiple case study design. The data collected showed the evidence of the existence of linguistic variations of Mansaka dialects. As observed, the variations involved lexico-semantics, morphophonemic and syntax variation. The findings of this study are intended for the possible contribution to the field of applied linguistics and the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education of the Department of Education. This implies that the tentative Mansaka orthography can be used in preparing teaching materials for Mansaka learners in the province of Compostela Valley and the preservation of their language and culture.

**LANGUAGE IDENTITY ASSERTION AMONG BODO LANGUAGE:  
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

Araiswrang Basumatary  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
India

**Abstract**

Language is the pillar of the community and no literature can exist without language, and the community that does not have its own language cannot prove itself to be independent, civilized and unified. That is why, every community that is aware of its identity has been trying its level best to improve and develop its language and culture. The Bodos became more and more conscious of their linguistic identity in the wake of Assamese linguistic supremacy in the post-independence period. The urge of the Assamese mainstream to uphold linguistic hegemony in Assam is not a post independence phenomenon rather this phenomenon emerged when Assamese were facing brutal economic and cultural threat from the Bengali immigrants since colonial times. Post independence, it is been seen that the Assamese elite became increasingly assertive of their socio-cultural and linguistic rights. The impulsiveness of the Assamese elites to give its language a rightful place motivated other ethnic groups like the Bodos to express their cultural and linguistic rights. Bodos, who once immensely contributed to the development of Assamese nationalism suddenly, started asserting the uniqueness of their language. When Bodos were emerging and evolving, the central focus was to initiate social reforms. The idea of a separate identity among Bodos gained importance around 1930's and 1940's when the educated elite entered politics, asked for constitutional safeguards and became divided over the issue of aligning themselves with the all India political culture or maintaining a separate political status. The paper discusses the following major issues relating to the Bodo language spoken in North East of India: (a) the linguistic assertion and evolvement of Bodo language post India's independence; (b) current status; (c) situations in times of globalization; (d) the role of speakers' attitude towards their language; and (e) issues and challenges.



**MANIPULATION IN PRINTED ADS**

Arvin D. Ludovice  
Philippine Normal University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

The research paper seeks on the different linguistic features present in the printed advertisement and how these linguistic features manipulate consumers and empower producers. The data set consists of 57 printed advertisements from magazines, newspapers, brochures, and billboards. The result and discussion revealed that numerous linguistic features are being used by the producers to manipulate the consumers namely, the phonological aspect, lexical and morphological aspect, syntactic aspect. The manipulation of the linguistic features has been directly concluded in this paper.

**SERVICE LEARNING TO DEVELOP PUBLIC SPEAKING**

Aurelio Vilbar  
University of the Philippines-Cebu  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This qualitative study aims to determine the impact of Service Learning (SL) on 39 high school service learners and their 14 beneficiaries' public speaking (PS) skills. Using Project-Based Learning, it used SL as an alternative assessment. In the First Stage, the students were taught oral communications and delivering speeches as part of the syllabus. For their final examination, the students volunteered to help their schoolmates or community members (beneficiaries) who wanted to develop their public speaking skills. In small groups, they conducted needs analysis through oral assessments and interviews; and designed the SLSP (Service Learning Speech Program) addressing their respondents' needs. Their short-term programs included modeling, drills, coaching, and use of technology. To determine the SLSP's impact on the beneficiaries, public speaking tasks and reflective assessments were conducted through video recording while the service learners through journals and video assessments. A focus group discussion was conducted to triangulate. Findings show that all beneficiaries developed their organization of ideas, speech delivery, and discipline to answer impromptu speeches. They claimed that the program improved their confidence and lessened their mannerisms. Furthermore, 100% of the service learners claimed the SL improved their public speaking skills and confidence, planning and time management, and social responsibility. They added that they learned more on Public Speaking while they were teaching their respondents. Both suggested to continue using SL in the curriculum.

**IMPOLITENESS AND RUDENESS IN THE HEADLINES OF INDONESIAN  
ONLINE NEWSPAPERS COVERING THE INDONESIAN 2018 LOCAL  
ELECTIONS (*PEMILIHAN KEPALA DAERAH*)**

Ayu Ida Savitri  
Diponegoro University  
Indonesia

Mytha Candria  
Diponegoro University  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

Showing the difference between impoliteness (Culpeper, 1996) and rudeness (Segara, 2007) in the headlines of Indonesian online newspapers regarding Indonesian local elections is done to show how online newspapers show their negative feeling towards the candidates since the two studies show different speaker intentions in doing the offensive behaviour. Impoliteness is intentionally done because of hearer's linguistic incompetence whereas rudeness is intentionally done to offend the hearer. This research shows that impoliteness can be done intentionally/not depending on what speaker wants to show with his/her impoliteness; hearer himself/herself gets the effect of impoliteness. Rudeness is done intentionally to show speaker's want and to get the hearer and people around him/her feel the effect of rudeness. This is done using linguistics component along with culture and the sense of humanities embedded in it.

**CORPORA-DISOURSE ANALYSIS: A SYNERGETIC STUDY OF CORPUS  
LINGUISTICS AND CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

Corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis are relatively young approaches in the field of applied linguistics. Corpora-discourse analysis is an approach model that pursues the link between the natural language and the social context. The overarching purpose of this study is to provide insights into this new trend “a corpora-discourse analysis” in the field of applied linguistics. It specifically has two-folded aims. The first one is to give an overview that underlies the studies of these two fields and how they are married together to form a synergetic relation as a new approach to language studies framed as “Functional language or Language in use”. The second aim of this study is to draw a new model coined as “corpora-discourse model” based on the premises of three theoretical approaches: the Firthian approach ‘Contextual Theory of Meaning’, the Hallidayan approach ‘Systemic Functional Linguistics’ and the Fairclough’s Approach ‘Critical Discourse Analysis’. The findings of this study support the Neo-Firthian approaches which viewed language studies much as socially oriented endeavours as ‘sociologically symptomatic’. The major contribution of this study is to simplify an avenue for understanding of language in use in respect to the functions of lexical items and phrases in a context.

**NEW TREND OF NEOLOGISM THROUGH  
CULTURAL TRANSPARENCY**

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**Abstract**

Neologisms are perhaps translators' biggest problem around the world. There are many reasons for implementing new words into a language like technology, the interaction between two different cultures and the media. It has been noticed that each language acquires around (3000) new words annually. In fact, neologisms cannot be accurately quantified, since so many hover between acceptance and oblivion individual creations. In other words, Neologisms are new words, word-combinations or fixed phrases that appear in the language due to the development of social life. In addition, new meanings of existing words are accepted as neologisms. The problem in translating them is the absence of their meanings in any dictionary. Social and cultural experience is required to enable translators to overcome this challenge. The study will investigate the challenges translators encounter in translating 'Subtitling' comedic Iraqi TV series from Arabic into English. The study will compare the translations of Iraqi novice translators with others from Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The study will show the adopted strategies and behaviours of the participants of the same language in intra- and intercultural level. The adopted research method is thinking aloud in a subtitling project. The results showed the role of learning and cultural experience as assisting tools. In addition, the adopted strategies varied extensively between the participants of the same language. Finally, it was possible to determine different strategies used such as omission, returning, transposition, modulation, equivalence and paraphrasing.

**TRANS-ABILITY OF THIRD CULTURE; CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING  
LOAN WORDS FROM ARABIC-TURKISH INTO ENGLISH**

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**Abstract**

Every language has its independent syntactic, semantic and cultural-linguistic system. English and Arabic languages have influenced each other deeply in the last century for economic and political reasons. There are many challenges encountered when translators work between these two languages. Scholars have tackled this issue in previous studies. But what happens when translators encounter words in Arabic language with Iraqi dialect, which are not originally from Arabic. The current study will focus on words originally from the Turkish language adopted in Iraqi dialect like 'Cekmece, Tornaci, Tepsi, Sahtaci'. This study seeks to examine the kinds of challenges and strategies used by translators when translating loan words from 'Iraqi' Arabic into English. Do these strategies vary depending on the text type? Whether or not there is a correlation between the local strategies and the word class. Three different kinds of texts were examined; a literary text, newspaper article and TV series in translation test. By comparing the source texts with their corresponding translations, it was possible to determine different local strategies used such as omission, returning, transposition, modulation, equivalence and paraphrasing. The effects of culture factor were noticed as well.

**MILLENNIAL SLANG: LANGUAGE CONCEPTION AND  
INTERPERSONAL EFFECTS**

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Mary Stacey Andrea Mallorca  
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**Abstract**

Languages change in various ways because of the dynamic characteristic of a language. Previous research found that language evolution is related to how the society and the people living in it changed. In the current study, other sociolinguistic factors were regarded, such as technological advancements like social media in the 21st century, to provide novel evidences for the hypothesis. The data were collected through web crawler in the Facebook group, “What’s your ulam pare?” which composes of more than 100,000 millennial users of which some were interviewed, and provided with a list of the most commonly used millennial slang terms. It was analyzed through AntConc and a trend was observed on the word-formation process of these terms - most of the slang terms that are prevailing in social media were formed through metathesis or the inversion of syllables and complex re-arrangement of letters. The results of the interviews revealed that the millennial slang was conceived through the influences of media, which caused social barriers to be broken for it has been a way for millennials to relate to and easily interact with each other. Such changes in language as a result of the effects of media contribute to their changing perception of language and the attainability of developing interpersonal relationships.

**SIGN STORIES: BONIFACIO GLOBAL CITY'S  
LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE**

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**Abstract**

The increasing trend of multi-modal embodiment of language and its effects on a city's language situation and culture has led to the emergence of the Linguistic Landscapes. However, written variety and representation of languages are often overlooked in the public sphere and has rarely been a field of analysis in linguistic studies despite that numerous signs are relatively abundant. In the current study, 100 bottom-up signs (50 billboards and 50 shop signs) in Bonifacio Global City, the center of commercialization in Taguig, Metro Manila, Philippines were gathered by using photographic devices, examined and categorized through Linguistic Landscape Analysis and Nexus analysis (the relationship between the gathered signs). The city signs are found to be English dominated with a significant number of Filipino-English and other bilingual signs, thus exhibited the reflection of the city's language identity, culture and language dominance as well as the discovery of the effects and influences of globalization and multilingualism in the country. A contribution in identifying Bonifacio Global City's language preference and language situation is presented. Furthermore, the study concluded that the locale is currently under Linguistic Globalization—a state wherein the western influence to the country is not just observed through its market and economy but significantly evident in its language choice and identity that surrounds the city. This is the story the signs want to tell.



**BANTAYANON AND CEBUANO-VISAYAN LANGUAGES:  
A MORPHO-SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS**

Christian Gregory Resaba  
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**Abstract**

The aim of this research study is to analyze through comparative study and goals to determine the perceptions of Cebu Normal University of the Bantayanon and Cebuano languages, specifically the morphological and syntactical variations of the said languages. It seeks to find answers on how College students can learn fluently using both Bantayanon and Cebuano-Visayan languages in its application in communication. Speakers of Bantayanon and Cebuano-Visayan languages are all Bisaya people and are all part of the Visayan language family. Bisaya refers not only to Cebuano but also to Bantayanon. This study engages the readers, fellow researchers, students and so on to determine and elaborate the similarities and differences between Bantayanon and Cebuano-Visayan languages. The data were collected by the researcher through a survey questionnaire completed by the respondents. The survey was carried out over a period of two weeks and the data were analyzed employing morphological and syntactical analysis. This study of the two languages in Cebu, Bantayanon and Cebuano, shows the comparisons of its language perceptions as well as how other people will learn the language with accuracy and fluency, through syntactic analysis, and morphological variations. Syntactic analysis focused on word order and verb tenses, while morphological variations consisted of morphological categories, negation, functional shift, and inflectional affixation.

**LEXICAL ACCESS AND SEMANTIC PROCESSING BY  
JAPANESE ENGLISH LEARNERS**

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**Abstract**

An important aspect of developing fluent L2 reading skills is the development of lexical retrieval skills by which words are recognized and matched with lexical entries. Previous studies on the L2-English word processing abilities of advanced-proficiency Japanese students at an English-medium university have shown them to be insusceptible to facilitation effects for semantically-related prime words, and lower-proficiency readers experienced delay effects for semantic primes. The following study explores how Japanese L2-English learners process semantic relationships between words, and whether the delay effect found in previous research was due to task-dependent constraints, or if it is an evidence of a script-specific word decoding effect. In this study, 32 Japanese-L1 undergraduate students at an English-medium university undertook a semantic categorization task, thereby making the task maximally favorable to the use of semantic features as the foundation for a suitable word identification strategy. The test also made use of a masked priming paradigm, thereby enabling the targeted of semantic vs. phonological target-prime relationships on reading speed. Additionally, one word target in each grouping was designed to act as a “distractor” item, requiring a negative response, but being highly suggestive of a positive response. The results still exhibited no facilitation effects for semantically-related target-prime relationships; however, there was a significant delay for the semantic distractor condition. Such seems to demonstrate that the results of previous studies were not due to simple task-interference, but instead, that Japanese students’ L1 reading traits may inhibit the development of the lexical search strategies which would enable semantic priming facilitation.

**TEACHING VOCABULARY: USING A BLENDED STRATEGY**

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**Abstract**

With the onset of technology-driven learning systems (such as Moodle), teaching practice has diversified and embraced blended delivery platforms. This paper suggests how classroom-based TESOL teachers can optimise vocabulary learning in the blended environment - that is, bringing together traditional print materials and online teaching tools. The strategy recommended here operates on the principle of 'learner-centred' teaching (Harmer 2001), which highlights learners' needs and experience as critical to the learning process. The proposal of this paper is formed from two classroom trials: first, an Action Research Project executed in 2014; and then, in 2016-2017, a blended-learning lesson design that scaffolds face-to-face interaction with collaborative online activities. Findings suggest that three factors are critical to effective teaching and learning outcomes: using materials that are related thematically; seamless integration of receptive and productive skills in the lesson design; and learner-driven participation in pairwork and small group.

**DOING MORE WITH LESS WITH THE MALAYSIAN HERITAGE LANGUAGE  
PROPAGATION PROGRAMME**

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Dayana Nayan  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

A pilot project was initiated at the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics (FLL), University of Malaya in mid 2017 to address graduate entrepreneurship and employability skills, revitalisation of minority Malaysian heritage languages, and interethnic and national unity. Final year Tamil Linguistics undergraduates participated in this pilot project and they were asked to develop, market and conduct a 10-week introductory conversation in Tamil course to members of the public. 8 participants from different ethnic groups took part in the course. Surveys conducted with the undergraduates and clients reveal promising results: The clients developed an affinity for the Tamil language and culture, and the undergraduates developed enterprising skills in curriculum design, teaching and marketing. The undergraduates are also developing a workbook which will be published by UM Press in due time. Our future plans include developing more minority languages and inter-university collaborations.

**PHONOLOGICAL ACQUISITION OF A TWO-YEAR-OLD BABY**

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Malaysia

Malarvizhi Sinayah  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

This research investigates the phonological acquisition of a two-year-old baby. The objectives are to identify the types of Tamil words used by two-year-old babies and also how the two-year-old baby acquires the Tamil language in phonological terms. This research is categorised as a case study by using the qualitative method. The two-year-old Indian baby was chosen as a sample and the data were collected for 3 months. The collected data were analysed by using Piaget Theory which was developed by Chaer (2009). This theory consists of five steps on how a baby acquires a language in phonological terms. My results show that the baby used more nouns compared to verbs. The baby uses four out of five types of phonological acquisition as proposed by Chaer (2009).

**AN ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE DOMAIN ON STUDENTS' LEARNING  
ENGAGEMENT IN INDONESIAN SECONDARY EFL CLASSROOM**

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**Abstract**

This present study is a fragment of a broader study dealing with the implementation of the 2013 Indonesian Curriculum revisions. The discussion focuses on analyzing the cognitive domain in the students' learning engagement (SLE) in secondary English classroom where Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) was implemented. The study applied Synergistic Multilayered Students' Learning Engagement Framework of Analysis (SMSLEFA), a concept introduced by Suherdi (2017), that involved an English teacher and 34 students in an English class in a Public Junior High School in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. The findings revealed that remembering (C1) and understanding (C2) are the two top activities that occurred dominantly—each transpired 20 times and 12 times, while analyzing (C4) and creating (C6) occurred only 7 times and 2 times. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the teaching and learning activities still accommodated lower order thinking skills (LOTS) rather than the higher order thinking skills (HOTS) although MALL had been applied. Further investigation should be conducted to find out the underlying factors. In addition, it is expected that in the future the use of technology in the 21st century learning can positively encourage the development of students' learning engagement and promote the implementation of higher order thinking skills (HOTS) in EFL classroom.

**“GOOD MORNING IBU...” : A GENRE VIEW OF STUDENTS’ WHATSAPPS**

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**Abstract**

Context is one factor that influences one’s language use and this also holds true in computer-mediated communication, such as text messaging in WhatsApp. Within systemic functional linguistics’ tradition, culture -- or known as genre -- is one type of context that has one such determining factor to one’s language use. Defined as a “staged, goal-oriented and purposeful social activity that people engage in as members of their culture” (Martin, 1984, p.25), genre influences the step-by-step moves in how one realizes their purpose in their communicative activities. This study reports the analysis of the move structures and linguistic features of 100 whatsapp text messages written by students of a university in Bandung to their lecturers. Drawing on Martin’s Genre Theory (1984), it was found that most of the students wrote the text messages to request for information with the structures of greeting ^request^ thanking, despite the fact that these texts are relatively short in length. Meanwhile, prominent linguistic features of the text messages include the use of formal language, formal local address term, and declarative and interrogative mood structures. These findings suggest that the move structures and the linguistic features used by these students reflect their position as members of an academic culture that recognizes asynchronous power relation. This study has also confirmed the notion of the importance of context in people’s language use.

**GENRE-BASED APPROACH: A MEANS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS OF  
TEACHING ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES (EAP)**

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**Abstract**

The importance of English is not deniable in this era. The freshman students in Indonesian universities are required to take an English for Academic Purposes (EAP) test to assess their ability in English. Still, many students fail this test due to the lack of vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension. To help students who fail the test, the university, then, provides an EAP training. The training is based on the genre-based approach. It is believed that the genre-based approach can activate students' critical thinking which helps them understand the text. It can also develop students acquiring language in contexts. In this paper, the researcher presents the role of genre-based approach as a means to overcome the problems of teaching English for Academic Purposes. Also, the model of teaching materials is discussed including an explanation of the procedures used.



**VOCATIVE GENDER MARKERS OF ASI AND TAGALOG**

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Roy L. Dalisay  
De La Salle University  
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**Abstract**

Gender assignment helps people understand whether a linguistic expression is characterized as masculine or feminine. When addressing or calling either a male or a female person, a vocative gender marker is used. This study explores the different gender markers used by the elderly in the provinces of Romblon and Batangas. The data gathered from interviews were analyzed according to their grammatical categories and word formations. Through focused-group discussion, the identified gender markers were also tested as to their degree of familiarity among selected millennials. The findings revealed that grammatical gendering is employed in the categorization of male and female markers in Romblon Asi and Batangas Tagalog languages. It was also determined that the labeling of vocatives referring to endearment, kinship and honorific are more on prototypical tagging using inflectional conversions. Metaphorical classification is used in insult and name-calling and most of these markers are derived from animals and other observable human traits. The millennial informants also confirmed that some of the gender markers are now becoming peculiar due to these youngsters' unfamiliarity with these terminologies.

**SOCIAL DISTANCE IN THE REALIZATION OF DIRECTIVES IN IBAN AT  
FAMILY DINNER**

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Malaysia

Jariah Mohd Jan  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Studies regarding the Iban community and their language have been focusing on documentation of the language, but studies in the field of pragmatics are scarce. This study aims to identify the manner in which the speech act of directives are realized across social distance in Iban. A qualitative analysis of data collected through video recordings and interviews of 40 participants from five families that consist of two to four generations living together as 'sepintu-family' is employed and pattern of occurrences of directives are identified. The findings suggest that there are five types of directives used by the Ibans which are mostly realized when the speaker is superior to the hearer.

**GENRE ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ARTICLE CONCLUSIONS**

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**Abstract**

Academic writing is an important means of communication. How ideas are crafted with linguistic features and how they are logically arranged is a salient point as it shapes the minds of readers and it directs comprehension. This study, which employs genre analysis of the qualitative descriptive research, used forty-six research article conclusions of the quantitative manuscripts of the graduate school of the University of Immaculate Concepcion and it was found that conclusion sections of quantitative research articles use cohesive devices as their linguistic features, such as sentence frames, references, discourse linkers, past tense and passive voice. Research article conclusions also use rhetorical moves such as summarizing the study (move 1); evaluating the study (move 2), which includes three steps like indicating significance and advantages (step 1), indicating limitation (step 2) and evaluating methodology (step 3); implication and recommendation (move 3), which includes implication (step 1) and recommendation (step 2); and future research (move 4). In addition, research article conclusions of the quantitative research articles follow individuals with intervening patterns.

**LANGUAGE EXPRESSION AND GENDER OF INDONESIAN TRAVEL VLOGGER**

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**Abstract**

Vlogging is becoming a trend in Indonesia. Everyone competes to make a Vlog about travels, beauty, daily activities and so on. Starting from a public figure, authors including ordinary people try to make Vlogs. They also try to present a display in each video so that they can get a 'like' from many subscribers. The more subscribers' likes they earn, the more likely that they will be able to earn a greater income. Not only the visual aspect but also the packing of the language become an important thing in making a Vlog. If Vloggers are able to pack the language with interest, then they can increasingly get known among netizens. Whether the person's status is important or not (like a public figure), the language gender also influences the audience's interest. This article looks at how much language gender influences the message to be delivered. This research looks at the style of language delivered and will see whether the characteristics of the language between Vloggers have the same gender and are different in packing the language, and whether this has any influence.

**THE LANGUAGE OF CODE-SWITCHING: THE POLICY THAT NEVER WAS**

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**Abstract**

After more than three decades of implementing the Bilingual Education Policy (BEP) and with the recent introduction of Mother Tongue-Based Instruction Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) in the Philippine Educational System, it is still challenging to unveil the language of the classroom. Thus, this paper presents a summary of the study on students' preference of language for instruction and determines the language being spoken inside the classroom where English is supposed to be the medium of instruction. It further investigates the degree of acceptability of code-switching as a legitimate means of instruction. Forty-five (45) student-participants and three teachers were surveyed through a questionnaire, and the data were analysed using descriptive statistics through frequency and percentage of the variables used. Findings show that the participants have a strong preference for code switching from and to the language of instruction, since it helps them understand the lessons easier. Code-switching in Filipino and English is used in classes of sophomore students taking up Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English (86.67%) and Technology and Home Economics (TLE) (60%), while Filipino is the language spoken (80%) in the Biology class where English is supposed to be the medium of instruction. Surprisingly, both students and teachers agree that code-switching should be accepted while teaching in the periphery of Philippine educational system.

**MALANGNESE SLANG WORDS: A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FORMS**

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**Abstract**

In terms of communication, people often use some specific terms in their language to make what they say more understandable in their own society. In society, there are language varieties used by certain groups in the community. One of the varieties is slang. The point of the definition of slang is one language variety that can be described as informal, non-standard words or phrases which tend to originate in subcultures within society (Bullard, 2000, Para, 1). Malangnese slang is one of the language varieties which exist in Malang, a city in Indonesia. This study is aimed to analyze the linguistic forms of the Malangnese slang words used by Malangnese community and also to identify the characteristics and the functions of the slang. A qualitative approach and document analysis are employed in this study since the source of data are in the form of words taken from newspapers, namely Ebes Ngalam Column of Malang Post. The data are the slang words produced by the columnist under the pseudonyms Ebes and Kana that contain slang. This study reveals that the linguistic forms of the slang found in the column are: pure back reversal, semi back reversal, phonological change, terms of address, reduplication, and coinage. Meanwhile, characteristics of Malangnese slang are creative and fresh. The characteristics of flippant and onomatopoeic expressions were not found since there are no words adapted from the sound in nature, and also the Malangnese slang is the language of refinement. In addition, it has been found that the function or the reason for the use of slang by the Ebes Ngalam column is to entertain or amuse a superior public, to ease social intercourse, to create intimacy or to prove that one belongs or has belonged to a certain community.

**COLLABORATIVE WRITING: A COMPARISON OF SPECIFIC IN-CLASS  
WRITING TASKS**

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**Abstract**

Collaborative summary writing in the language-learning classroom has been sparsely researched. However, a comparison of several very specific in-class pair writing tasks remains largely untapped. This study, conducted with university students in Malaysia, compares the effectiveness and preferences of in-class writing tasks to enrich critical thinking, organisational and collaborative skills, as well as practice articulating coherent ideas. Four different types of tasks were assigned to students during the semester, each conducted three times. For each task, students were asked to work in pairs to summarise either a short video or a short article. They were given deliberate constraints to complete these tasks: either a specific time limit or a specific word limit. This study analyses the writing style and substance of these tasks, and the students' reception to completing these tasks collaboratively. The writing samples were submitted and compiled using Microsoft Forms, and were assessed for their comparative quality by a panel of three university writing lecturers. This action research project was conducted with the aims of diversifying task-based learning activities and strengthening tertiary students' ability to compose coherent, accurate and descriptive writing.

**THE CASE OF LANGUAGE SHIFT AND LANGUAGE ATTRITION OF THE  
B'LAAN PEOPLE: FOILING THE PERIL OF GLOTTOPHAGY**

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**Abstract**

This qualitative-study investigated the case of language shift and language attrition of an indigenous group in the Philippines, the B'laan people. The research participants included the B'laan elders, young adults and tribal leaders. The data were collected through in-depth interview, observation and focus group discussion. Miles and Huberman framework and linguistic analysis were used for data analysis. Findings revealed that B'laan people shifted to Bisaya (the major language used in the present community) due to social and socio-economic influence, attitudes and values, cultural and religious factors, and educational factors. Further, the consequences of language attrition (loss) on the linguistic competence of B'laan children were the phonological changes, morphological loss, semantic loss and syntactic loss. Lastly, the interventions perceived by the tribal leaders to preserve the B'laan dialect were the establishment of school living traditions (SLT), home literacy, strengthening cultural and tribal activities, and sustaining the Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd) Program. Based on the results of the study, the researchers crafted a project proposal entitled "Project RECALL" or "Project Revitalization of Ethnic Communication and Language Literacy: A Curriculum Guide for the School of Living Traditions (SLT)"<sup>2</sup>, as curriculum guide for conducting non-formal instructional program to revitalize the B'laan dialect among children.



**HOW DO MALAYSIAN TESL TEACHER TRAINEES PRODUCE ENGLISH  
LEXICAL STRESS?**

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Malaysia

Chiew Poh Shin  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

This study examines the characteristics of Malaysian English lexical stress in the speech of the TESL teacher trainees. It is a part of a larger research on the production and perception of English lexical stress by the teacher trainees. First, the study examines the trainees' level of awareness on the concept of lexical stress based on a short quiz, The Lexical Stress Awareness Test (LSAT), taken by 103 participants from five Teacher Training Campuses. It is followed by an investigation done on the speech of the trainees to look at how they produce lexical stress. This is done by looking at the recordings of the trainees reading sentences containing target words. The findings of this study will be interpreted and discussed within an English as an International Language (EIL) Framework. Primary results of LSAT exposed that most of the trainees have an intermediate level of awareness of English lexical stress. Most of them faced problems recognising characteristics of a stressed syllable and giving a distinction between primary and secondary stress in a word. In addition, in the production task, acoustic analysis of the recorded speech indicated that the trainees may not follow a systematic pattern of stressing syllables. The lack of awareness about English lexical stress and the unsystematic production of stress are likely to affect how these trainees will teach English pronunciation especially stress when they become English teachers. This issue might cause some complications to the teachers to deal with language related issue especially on pronunciation when they teach their students in the future.

**THE LANGUAGE OF PEACE RITUAL (*POMAAS TO KOSUNAYAN*) OF THE  
OBO MANOBO PEOPLE: A SEMIOTIC READING**

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**Abstract**

This study looked into the meanings of the signs used in the ritual, how these signs communicate the intention of the parties involved in the ritual, and how the ritual constitutes the ideology on peace among the Obo Manobo people. Particularly, it is a semiotic reading of the *Obo Manobo's pomaas atag so kosunayan* (ritual for peace) which employed M.A.K. Halliday's (1975) social and functional approach to language and semiotics and Lemke's semiotic thinking. The peace ritual has been found to be a semiotic system that embodies the values, symbols, and ideas of the Obo Manobos as a group. In the analysis, cultural signs and language use meta-functions revealed ritual as a multimodal communicative event that comprises various integrating elements to language thoughts, feelings and aspirations, dramatizes collective representations, encodes the culture of the Obo Manobo people and therefore conveys ideologies on peace. As embedded in the ritual, the Obo Manobos believe that peace is a consequential effect of how they observe customary laws of the tribe, may it be written or unwritten, and disregarding this will result to punishment and chaos.

**DICTION SHIFT IN AMBONESE MALAY PANTUN IN MALUKU**

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Pattimura University  
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Novita Tabelessy  
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**Abstract**

Some studies suggest that the practice of pantun tradition as an expression of oral cultural in the Ambon Malay speakers community is increasingly unpopular. This phenomenon is supported by the fact that the tradition is rarely performed and the texts of Ambon Malay pantun are rarely found, whether in the form of books or other manuscripts. In manuscripts or books containing Ambon Malay pantuns still and read and delivered nowadays, there are some pantun that are no longer obedient to the standard structure of pantun, like rhymes and stanza. In addition, there are many rhymes that appear to be newly created by some writers, so that the dictionary words choice no longer seem to heed the pantun. This paper aims to unveil the phenomenon of the shift of diction or the choice of words in Ambonese pantun through the poetic theoretical approach. In addition to indicating a change or linguistic shift in the Ambon Malay pantun, this paper is also expected to mark the change or shift of poetics of the Malay pantun as an oral tradition or oral literature.

**PREFERENCE OF ADJACENT VERB PARTICLES:  
L1 EFFECTS**

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Shafqat Zaidi  
University of Education  
Pakistan

**Abstract**

This study explores the learnability issues in syntactic acquisition of English verb particles by Pakistani learners of English with reference to Schwartz and Sprouse's Full Transfer hypothesis (FT/FA). It addresses the question: Due to the transfer of L1 properties (Urdu language), Do Pakistani learners prefer adjacent constructions of English verb particles (VPC) than split VPCs? The research is quantitative in nature. Data were collected at four Educational levels: Secondary, Higher Secondary, Graduation and Post-Graduation. 200 respondents (50 students at each Educational level) were selected as sample of the study by using simple random sampling technique. Grammatical Preference Task (GPT) was administered as research instrument. It consisted of 50 paired sentences and was developed on a five-point Likert-scale. Reliability was calculated by Cronbach's Alpha. Chi-square, t-test and ANNOVA were used to test the score mean difference of the respondents. The study concludes that L2ers at different levels exhibit the effects of L1 transfer and learners preferences towards adjacent VPCs; they find difficulties to predict the split behavior of VPCs. The results support Full Transfer hypothesis.

**GOVERNMENT AS DOCTOR-HEALER: A CRITICAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS**

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Malaysia

Su'ad Awab  
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**Abstract**

This paper looks at the social identity adopted by the government of Malaysia in relation to the rakyat and others in the Malaysian Supply Bills. The data for this study were taken from eight Malaysian Supply Bills which were presented by Datuk Seri Najib Tun Abdul Razak (2010-2017). Charteris-Black's (2014) framework on conceptual metaphor and ideology were adapted for this study. The findings of this study show how the government portrays itself as well as the portrayal of others such as the rakyat (people) and economy resulting in an intertwined and complex relationship among them. The findings of this study contribute significantly to the discussion on the importance of metaphor in political persuasion and ideology transfer process. It proves that metaphor as a highly persuasive tool does not only help create long-term mental representations but it also functions as a terministic screen which reduce the audience's critical thinking and rate of rejection.

**AN INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE PERAK DIALECT VOWELS**

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**Abstract**

Perak dialect has numerous subdialects which are the Parit, Kuala Kangsar, Rawa, Petani subdialects. The Parit subdialect is commonly known as the main Perak dialect. This study intends to describe the vowels of the Parit Malay dialect based on the acoustic analysis of their formants. Asmah (2015) described that there are 7 vowels in Parit subdialect which are /a/, /fÝ/, /e/, /i/, /u/, /o/ and / fÓ/. The respondents of the research will be four Parit dialect speakers, age above 40 years old. The data will be collected through interviews and reading of wordlist. The collected data will be recorded, then transcribed orthographically and annotated using Praat version Version 6.0.23 (Boersma & Weenik, 2016). The first (F1) and second formants (F2) of the vowels will be measured in Hz and converted into a Bark scale (Zwicker & Terhardt, 1980), and analyzed based on the Formant Frequency Model. The average values of the vowels will be plotted into F1/F2 vowel charts (Hayward 2000), to see the distribution of the vowels. The findings of the research will contribute to the understanding of the sound system of the Perak dialect.

**A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY OF ENGLISH BULLYING WORDS**

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Indonesia

Yusrita Yanti  
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Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims at investigating the bullying words in terms of forms, classifications, and the gradability of negative emotional expressions. Bullying is an abusive act that hurts people both physically and mentally. Bullying mostly happens among teenagers and it is the most inevitable thing among them. There are some types of bullying, physically and mentally bullying. Mentally bullying commonly known as verbal bullying that can be done with harsh words, mocking, humiliating, and condescending. This is very interesting to study from a sociolinguistic point of view, in terms of the varieties, functions, and classification of bullying words into several criteria, as well as the emotions expressed literally that show gradability in expressing negative emotions by using intensifiers that function as ‘maximizers’ (Fiehler, 2002, Fussell, 2002, Yanti, 2013a). Data of this study were taken from a number of confessions on the site called, NO PLACE 4 HATE stop bullying!. The site is about the bullying words that expressed by thirty two teenagers as victims of bullying. The study shows (1) various forms and functions of bullying words, (2) a number of classification of bullying words, and (3) the use of intensifier that function as maximizers of mentally bullying. And, the study is useful to establish the knowledge of language use in society and to enrich the vocabulary of students who learn English.

**CONTRASTIVE RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF PERSUASIVE ESSAYS**

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Philippines

Carolyn Rose Rogero  
Philippine Normal University  
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**Abstract**

Rhetorical organization styles in ESL writing vary from one culture to another. However, the variation caused confusion within understanding the styles, more specifically in academically-written outputs. In this study, the relationship between the rhetorical organization of the L1 and L2 written compositions, and the influence of language exposure, and the writing background of the students in their compositions were investigated. Thirty Filipino and English majors were tasked to answer two questionnaires (Marian, Blumenfeld, and Kaushanskaya, M. 2007; Sasaki and Hirose 1996) regarding their language exposure and writing background and afterward composed persuasive essays in L1 and in L2. The results showed that there is a difference in rhetorical organization styles between the L1 and L2 outputs; moreover, language exposure and writing background have a positive relationship with the written outputs in L1 and L2. The realization of the research allows teachers to device ways on how to teach writing to ESL learners; furthermore, it provides a wider view in understanding how L1 affects L2 in terms of ESL writing.



**LINGUISTIC VIOLENCE: HATE SPEECH  
IN INSTAGRAM GOSSIP ACCOUNT**

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**Abstract**

Currently, hate speech becomes worldwide hot issue. It appears both in verbal and written language. Furthermore, hate speeches are also found in real conversations as well as in virtual conversations. Meanwhile, it is often considered bullying. Instagram, as one of the most popular social media with its biggest loyal users, portrays various forms of hate speech found in virtual conversations. In today's Indonesia, one of the interesting current phenomena is the massive appearance of gossip accounts in Instagram. In those accounts, public figures become the main target of hate speech from their fans. Once the gossip account posted some videos or photos of certain celebrities/public figures, netizens will immediately give various comments, from neutral up to hatred. The interesting thing is in those accounts, they do not mention the name of the celebrities, they use pseudonyms instead. In addition, the agreement in using the pseudonym is without a direct meeting. There is a hidden convention between the Instagram users in creating those pseudonyms in which they are similar to slang. This research aims to describe how the vocabularies in naming celebrities appear and how they are agreed among its users. This research uses qualitative method. The result shows that naming system in gossip accounts is the outcome of the social media users' creativity. Language creativity in creating pseudonyms for public figures is mostly based on: a) the association between the celebrities and their works (songs, films, TV series, etc.); b) translation from the foreign language to Indonesian; c) the opposite reality naming system; d) acronym from the celebrities' names; e) acronym from the celebrities' scandals; f) acronym from food; g) acronym from the celebrities' famous nickname; and h) acronym from origin.

**INDONESIAN TEACHER'S EMPOWERMENT:  
JOKOWI'S INTENTION TO OPTIMIZE  
CULTURE PRESERVATION AND CHARACTER BUILDING**

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**Abstract**

This study is about the analysis of spoken speech, which focused on Jokowi's speech related to Indonesian Teacher's day at Sentul International Convention Center, Bogor, 25th of November, 2016. This study arises because of Jokowi did a gesture like Japanese people in order to respect the teachers during his speech which become viral in social media. Besides that, Jokowi positioned himself similar to the participant of the event through wearing similar teacher's uniform. This kind of gesture is never happened by any leader of Indonesia. This study is analyzed by using Fairclough CDA approach which used three different layers of analysis such as description (text analysis), interpretation (processing analysis) and explanation (socio-cultural analysis). The speech is mainly focused on two points. First, Jokowi focused on heterogeneity which is categorized as Indonesian uniqueness compared to other countries. Second, Jokowi also emphasized the young generation's moral value at this time in social media. Jokowi relates these two points to the teacher's empowerment which is focused on the role of the teacher as a guidance and pioneer in order to support the government to preserve the culture and build good character to the young generation. Jokowi uses moderate way to deliver his speech in order to lessen his distance to the participants. Last, Jokowi end his speech by using encouraging idiom which is replied by salute and applause from all participants of this event. This study is good to be an example of how the leader should deliver the speech and make the intention transferred successfully.

**ADDIE INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN  
TO IMPROVE READING COMPREHENSION**

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Philippines

Junalyn Mondero  
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Philippines

**Abstract**

This action research aims to address the reading comprehension problem of 31 BEEd GenEd students of Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu. Using the ADDIE Instructional Design, this study conducted the following: Analysis Stage in which the students' needs were analyzed through pretest and interview. In the Design Stage, the researchers created a 20-hour remedial class using the theories of Direct Method and Literature-Based Instruction. The lessons were validated by experts with the evaluation that the lesson plans promote vocabulary enhancement, comprehension exercises and authentic texts. Initial findings show that the remedial program intensifies critical thinking skills, enriches vocabulary, integrates other disciplines and observes collaborative learning. The lessons are expected to be done on March 2018 and further findings will be presented.

**A COMPARATIVE ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH VOWELS PRODUCED  
BY HAUSA AND MALAY ESL SPEAKERS AND ITS IMPLICATION TO  
SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY**

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Universiti Putra Malaysia  
Malaysia

Vahid Nimehchisalem  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

In this world of growing educational tourism, transnational trade and commerce, there arises an expanding need for Englishes that are mutually intelligible to global actors. Related literature e.g. Johnson (2012) and Koffi (2013) have shown that an important factor in intelligibility is how ESL speakers produce adjacent vowels that can be distinctly discriminated by listeners. Malaysia is currently a popular tour and study destination for Nigerians and other ESL speakers of different accented Englishes. Therefore, it would be important to examine how intelligible Malaysian speakers are to Nigerians speakers of English and vice versa. This study describes the comparative acoustic properties of English vowels produced by Hausa and Malay ESL speakers. Data were collected by recording twenty participants from each group while producing ten selected English words that contain the vowels. The F1 and F2 formant values for each vowel were measured and analyzed using PRAAT developed by Boersma and Weenink (2007). The result shows that the vowels under investigation occupied rather distinct areas in the vowel space across the two groups possibly due to the influence of their first language and the local variety of English spoken in Nigeria and Malaysia. The results point to specific pairs of vowel contrasts which may affect the intelligibility of speech between Hausa and Malay ESL speaker.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MOLUCCAS ORIGIN IN THE FOLK  
SONGS OF BAHASA TANA NEGERI ADAT IN MOLUCCAS**

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**Abstract**

The social discourse of Moluccas society about their origins which is spreading all over the islands of Moluccas is the discourse of Moluccas culture, society and identity. In common Moluccas social cultural relationship people claim that they originally came from the an island called Nusa Ina or the motherland. They claim that they originally came from this motherland on the basis of some historical facts, for instance the story of the Nunusaku war in the motherland which was the reason they left the land and spread all over the Moluccas islands, which brought about the spreading of the mother tongue over the Moluccas island culturally tightly bounded in the relationship to the original society in the mother island, especially as far as family names given in the society are concerned. Beside the historical facts, other researchable phenomena as social Moluccas society facts are from the folk songs in bahasa Tana from the cultural villages in Moluccas. The folk songs in bahasa Tana are normally sang in the cultural ceremonies in the villages. The folk song in the bahasa Tana is commonly heard in the narrations inf bahasa Tana, which is the language commonly used by villagers in Moluccas. In the context of Moluccas society the bahasa Tana is known as the old language or the language of beginning in Moluccas society. The language of Bahasa Tana is hardly used in nowadays' society, but only used especially in the cultural ceremonies and only used by the old people. For the the reasons stated above this paper aims at strengthening the social discourse of Moluccas society that they originally came from the island of Seram or Nunusaku. This research is to prove how the oral literature and, folk songs in bahasa Tana in Moluccas contribute to the strengthening of the cultural identity of Moluccas society.

**LANGUAGES OF DIPLOMACY: THE EMERGENCE OF ENGLISH FOR  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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Japan

Ariane Macalinga Borlongan  
Sophia University  
Japan

**Abstract**

This paper looks back in time and traces the history of languages of diplomacy with special focus on the recent emergence of English as the diplomatic language alongside the general history of diplomacy. French has had an important place in diplomacy and an account is given on its rise and recent decline in use. However, recent history would also tell of the emergence of English in international relations and it is, as a matter of fact, becoming the de facto diplomatic language. Various factors have led to this and the sociolinguistics of the emergence of English as the de facto diplomatic language is discussed comprehensively. Prospects for the use of English vis-a-vis other languages for diplomatic purposes are outlined. Theorizing on how languages of diplomacy come to be and what makes for one is given as a final discussion.

**MAKING SENSE OF THE VISUALS: ANALYTIC TOOLS FOR CRITICAL  
VISUAL LITERACY**

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South Korea

Kim Yanghee  
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**Abstract**

Inspired by Janks (2010) and Janks et al. (2014), this presentation discusses the definitions of critical visual literacy and the ways we analyze the visual texts from critical perspectives. This session then leads to a mini-workshop on different classroom activities that address the notion of critical visual literacy and analyze the visuals through critical approach. This presentation wraps up with possible pedagogical implications for critical visual literacy in different educational contexts.

**WEBCORP UTILIZATION IN THE TRANSLATION OF  
ANIMAL SCIENCE TERMS**

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**Abstract**

In the development of technology and translation study, there are several of tools used to help linguists, teachers, researchers, etc. One of them is known as WebCorp as the search engine used to find occurrences of words and phrases in translation. The tool is also called as the localization strategy in producing a product of translation. In this study, language concerning the equivalence of animal science terms in English is translated into Indonesian by using WebCorp. In addition, the evaluation was done using the WebCorp tool with corpus as the data. Benefits can be found by using this tool on Source Language (SL) texts in English which are translated to the Target Language (TL) in Indonesian language. In the research, it aims to guide 26 students in their understanding of lexical use of terms with the tool. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect and analyze the data. Most of the terms can be found by using the WebCorp with 795 as the highest frequency of occurrences in concordances for identified terms. In some cases, the result of unidentified use of terms found and modification of terms were conducted to replace unidentified result used in the TL. Besides, comparison of different result of findings was identified in TL by using the Indonesian adaptation of term. Moreover, universals of translation are found in the features of animal science terms such as: lexical simplification, explication, and adaptation. The features showed that 1 term was simplified and the remaining terms were found explicated, equalizing translated in the target text terms. The explication of lexical items in the target language was majorly found compared to simplification and adaptation.



**FREQUENCY OVER ASSOCIATION IN NOUN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

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**Abstract**

In the study of first language acquisition, early acquisition does not reach syntactic level yet. Word production can be investigated through frequency effect of repetition and imitation, along with association of representative meaning. It has been pointed out by many scholars in their studies that nouns are acquired earlier than verbs. At least from the construction approach, frequency seems to be an important factor in children's acquisition of lexical forms such as nouns. This study specifically highlights the frequency effect when compared to the meaning association in the acquisition of lexical forms by Balinese children. This study employed observational method through purposive sampling of the children's recording data. This method involves eight Balinese children of toddler and pre-school age level in their parents-child interaction that exposes them to several languages used. The results show that most Balinese children acquire nouns that are relatively closer to their personal interests, such as nouns related to parents, asking, eating, and singing.

**INDONESIAN ENGLISH(?): A  
CORPUS-BASED LEXICAL ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

In the past, the goal of learning English in Indonesia was often to communicate with its native speakers. English was seen as a ‘foreign language’ packed with its own lexicon. Words of Indonesian-origin were kept apart from those of English. People were considered proficient in English when they knew a lot of words in it, including those which were specific to the native speakers’ culture and environment. English learning was therefore aimed at conditioning learners to express ideas like the natives did. Recently, as English becomes the language of international communication, new varieties of English have come to prominence. In Indonesia, with the growing popularity of its English language mass-media, there has been another need for using the language to express ideas not only to native English speakers but more importantly among Indonesians themselves. This has marked a new beginning in which English, which was known as a foreign language, is being adopted to be a second language. The need for the locals to express themselves and their own culture in English as a Second Language (ESL) has triggered the adoption and/or adaptation of Indonesian words into their English and thus might create a new variety of English - Indonesian English. The objective of this study is to scrutinize the use of local lexicon in an English language newspaper published by Indonesians called *The Jakarta Post*.

**ONLINE PORTRAYAL OF MARAWI SIEGE:  
ANALYZING NEWS FRAMES**

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**Abstract**

Studies argue that instead of becoming watchdogs, the media do not exactly reflect the sound realities of the world (van Dijk, 1988). Instead of being neutral, journalists intentionally select information and present only the beliefs, values, theories, propositions, and ideologies of the few (van Dijk, 1988; Fowler, 1991; Youseffi, Kanani & Shojaei, 2013), and portray events and personalities commonly influenced by numerous political, economic, and social factors. Armed conflicts, like the Marawi siege, a skirmish involving ISIS-inspired extremist group versus the Philippine armed forces, truly inflict on people conflicting perceptions. In order to make sense of the different angles of the Marawi siege as framed or narrated in the local and international online news articles, this study followed Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, particularly his transitivity analysis, was used to understand further how language is used to report the event, the participants involved or affected, and the circumstances. The grounded, iterative approach in looking at frames in the storytelling of news writers suggested by Reese (2010) and Bishop (2013) was followed to identify how the reportage of the siege was done. And in order to analyze the ideologies embedded in the selected online news articles, van Dijk's (2000) ideological square or conceptual square was utilized. This framework follows the principles: Emphasizing positive things about Us; Emphasizing negative things about Them; De-emphasizing negative things about Us; and, De-emphasizing positive things about Them. This study aimed to contribute to already existing literatures related to the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in analyzing media discourses, shed light on the power of media in languaging and framing the story of the Marawi Siege, and examine how language in online news reinforce hegemony.

**CEBUANO VISAYAN LINGUISTICS FOR  
EFFECTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**

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Elaine May S. Patiño  
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Philippines

**Abstract**

Disappointed teachers of the English language complain in disbelief at how students of the English language confuse parts of speech, have difficulty in proper pronunciation and syntax, to mention a few. The study asserts how the understanding of the linguistics of the mother tongue, specifically Cebuano Visayan, effectively assist English language teaching and learning. Anchored on Pesirla (2012) and related readings on MTB-MLE, ELT, ESL, and EFL, the paper intends to bridge the metacognition of students' second language learning vis-a-vis teachers' second language teaching and suggests ways to maneuver the basic but critical language foundations. It tackles the following nagging problems: (1) pronunciation, (2) pronouns, (3) subject-verb agreement, (4) others. Findings show that acceptance and understanding of the linguistics of the mother tongue (Cebuano Visayan) assist the teachers of English in effectively introducing the second language grammar (English) to students of English as a second language. Further studies which expand the premise of this paper to various Philippine languages in the teaching of the English language are recommended.

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON FLIPTOP BATTLES AMONG  
FILIPINO YOUTH**

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Riceli C. Mendoza  
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**Abstract**

Pinoy rap battle known as Fliptop became the most popular vehicle of lyrical creativity and innate musical rhythm and talents of Filipino youth nowadays. Hence, this qualitative research employing Discourse Analysis is aimed at identifying, analyzing and describing the linguistic features such as the morphosemantic and syntactic features including the moves embedded in the Fliptop battles. The corpora of the study included the Top 12 trending Fliptop battle videos downloaded from Youtube Channel. Results revealed that Fliptop battles contained morphosemantic features such as affixes, reduplication, compounding, shortenings, acronyms, blending, borrowing, neologisms, code switching and code mixing. Moreover, syntactic features included the use of phrases, clauses, types of sentences according to meaning, and types of sentences according to structure. Finally, the moves or the common patterns of the structure of Fliptop battles revolved on the personal attack (physical attributes), attack onbars (rapping skills), attack on the previous Fliptop losses, attack on family members and friends, boasting technique, use of derision, figurative languages, antithesis, profane words, anime characters, sexual undertones, super elemental creatures, fictional characters, political personalities, attacking other emcees, famous celebrities involvement, homosexuality and blasphemy.

**DECONSTRUCTION OF BOHOLANO PROVERBS:  
ITS CULTURAL IMPACT**

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Riceli C. Mendoza  
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**Abstract**

This study employed the descriptive research design. It presented the qualities of Boholano culture based on their proverbs. It aimed to: 1) determine the proverbs of Boholano; 2) determine the classification of proverbs that govern their culture; and 3) identify the attitudes, values, and beliefs of Boholano as manifested by their proverbs. Three identified Boholano of Makilala served as the respondents. After identifying the respondents of the study, proper coordination was done. An interview with the identified respondents was conducted to elicit the needed data. Interviews and recordings were employed in the data gathering procedure. The two respondents were interviewed face to face, and one respondent was interviewed through Facebook messenger. The transcription of the proverbs and the analysis were done by the researcher. Eight proverbs were elicited and were mainly from the oldest respondent. The proverbs were classified based on the classification of Damiana L. Eugenio. Most of the proverbs were classified as ethical proverbs recommending certain virtues and condemning certain vices. Based on the findings, the following conclusions can be drawn: Younger Boholanos have limited knowledge on Boholano proverbs and the senior Boholanos could hardly remember some Boholano proverbs.

- There are no modern Boholano proverbs. Boholano proverbs depict their experiences. These are results of their contact and interaction with other people.
- Boholano proverbs feature aspects of life and provide useful insights.
- Boholano proverbs focus on values and virtues.

These were the recommendations:

- Efforts should be done to preserve the old literature especially the unwritten literatures through passing down to the next generation, and producing written collections.
- Word use of proverb may change.

**CULTURAL HINDSIGHT: A REPETITION IN  
DISCOURSE AMONG OBO MANOBO**

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**Abstract**

Indeed, repetition is at the heart of language. It is a natural phenomenon that has multiplicity of functions in discourse. The language organization is largely a matter of what is repeated, how often and how it serves its functions in the course of communication. This repetition in discourse analysis of Obo Manobo has revealed that echo utterances both self-repetition and allo-repetition have contributed significantly to meet the targets of communication. Being able to understand and be understood eliminates communication breakdown among the indigenous people of Barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City, Philippines. This study further revealed that there are phenomenal occurrences in repetition which are leading to exemplifying understanding in the context of their pre-patterning and the fixity of repetition used, whether syntactic form employing exact repetition or the transformed sentence structure employing paraphrasing or restatement. Repetition as communicative strategy was utilized in the course of harmonizing the prior ideas and cultural implications embedded in the literary piece used as springboard in creating the boundaries of interaction. Finally, the study explored the functions of repetition. The findings revealed the significant impact of this study to the mainstream of language development.

**INTELLIGIBILITY OF PHILIPPINE  
ENGLISH TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

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**Abstract**

The use of the English language is fast becoming a necessity among nations. However, its undeniable spread and worldwide use have given birth to the emergence of non-native varieties of English across the globe. Thus, the concept of intelligibility has gained continued inquiry from different scholars and researchers. This study examines the intelligibility of Philippine English to 21 grade school pupils attending an international school, specifically focusing on the relationship between intelligibility and speaker's lectal category; listener's English proficiency level, gender and L1 background; and Philippine English segmental features. The findings of the study revealed that mesolectal speaker of Philippine English is more intelligible than the acrolectal speaker and that Philippine English has higher intelligibility to female EFL listeners with high English proficiency level. In addition, segmental features of Philippine English are characterized by more vowel sound deviations from General American English than in consonants. Therefore, it occurs that for Philippine English to be intelligible to young international students, the speaker must learn to modify and adjust his/her speech by using syllable-time rhythm and slower speech rate. Likewise, improving the listeners' English proficiency level could promote higher Philippine English intelligibility.



**OCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF  
HUGOT LINES IN PHILIPPINE MOVIES**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

This study aimed to identify the syntactic patterns and semantics (meaning) of the hugot lines and the issues depicted by these lines. A descriptive design was used involving both quantitative and qualitative data. A total of 50 hugot lines were collected based on a certain criteria, from five Philippine movies shown within the last five years, through purposive random sampling. The syntactic patterns were analyzed by looking into the subsentential and sentential levels of sentences. Meanings were analyzed using Conversation Analysis (adjacency pairs) and issues were gleaned through thematic analysis. T – Unit, C – Unit, and Idea – Unit were used as units of analysis. Mean, percentage, and rank were used as statistical tools. Inter –coders were also asked to ensure the validity and reliability of the analysis. Results revealed that these lines were mostly comprised of pronouns, verbs, adverbs, nouns, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, and verb phrases. Also, a majority of the sentences were simple mostly written in active voice and in indicative (declarative) mood. Assessment – disagreement and question – answer got the highest frequency among the adjacency pairs identified. The majority of the hugot lines were located in the second parts where most of them were labelled dispreferred. Themes or issues gleaned were “Nothing is permanent or ‘walang’ forever,” “Pity on Oneself,” “No Pain, No Gain,” and “Distrust and Unfaithfulness.”

**A CONTRASTIVE RHETORIC ANALYSIS  
OF JOB APPLICATION LETTERS IN  
PHILIPPINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH**

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Philippine Normal University  
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Maria Grace D. Dela Cruz  
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**Abstract**

This study investigates the physical elements, surface features, readability, rhetorical moves, and politeness strategies employed in job application letters written by Filipino and American teacher-applicants using the lens of contrastive rhetoric analysis. The study analyzed 30 authentic Filipino and American job application letters written from 2001 to 2015, which comprised the entire corpora, using Upton and Connor's (2001) Coding Scheme and Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness strategies as frameworks for analysis. The results revealed that the Philippine corpus does not strictly observe the needed physical elements in a job application letter, while the American corpus has consistently adhered to all the required elements. In terms of the surface features of the corpora, Filipino teachers include less words and shorter sentences that are more lexically dense. Meanwhile, American teachers write more words and longer sentences that are less lexically dense. As regards the corpora's readability, measures of lexical density revealed that American job application letters are more intelligible than those of the Filipinos. However, both of the corpora fall under acceptable ranges of readability based on the Gunning-Fog index. In terms of the rhetorical moves, Filipino teachers follow a more personalized and unconventional way of presenting details in their application letters, while American teachers are more structured and tend to conform to standards in representing each move in their letters. Finally, the preferences of both Filipino and American teachers for politeness strategies show no apparent difference. Filipinos observe direct and nonstandard ways of expressing respect to their addressees. On the other hand, American teachers generally prefer positive politeness strategies and are more indirect, formal, and conventional in expressing congenial statements in their letters. Based on the results, implications for an ESP class for teachers were also discussed.

**NIGERIAN PIDGIN AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE:  
EMERGENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT**

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**Abstract**

The emergence of Nigerian Pidgin (NP) as a contact language, its rapid development and extensive use in Nigeria today can be described as a welcome psycho-sociolinguistic phenomenon. The changes that have occurred in NP since its incipient stage to its current status as the most widely used lingua franca were more or less precipitated by its unofficial adoption by its sundry users, including the illiterate, the semi-literate and highly literate Nigerians. This adoption could be described as a factor precipitated by the multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual milieu in which it emerged. Surprisingly, the Nigerian government and her officials, at the local, state and federal levels, in their attitude, policies and language planning tend to ignore this potentially powerful language of unity and socio-economic and political advancement. Recent studies, such as Osoba (2014, 2015 & 2016), seem to suggest that NP has a population of speakers/users greater than that of any of its superstrate (the English language) and substrates (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba languages). It is also observed that NP is devoid of any ethnic affiliation. Thus, it is politically neutral. In this paper, I highlight and examine the contact origin, nature as well as the development of NP, using ethnographic and sociolinguistic approaches, and propose that, since the positive impact of this language is seen and felt by all Nigerians today, it should be officially recognized as Nigeria's second and national (official) language. It is noted that when NP is accorded this recognition, the solution to our socio-political problems of developing and sustaining a fledgling democratic structure, forging unity amongst diverse ethnic groups and resolving our national language question may be seen to have been found.

**COMPLIMENT RESPONSE OF  
FILIPINO ESL LEARNERS ACROSS  
GENDER AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

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**Abstract**

Responding to a compliment is considered as a barrier in communication as it may lead to multiple interpretations like agreeing with one's compliment may be seen as conceited (Herbert, 1989). Previous researches looked into various factors (e.g. culture, age, gender) affecting the compliment response employed by the complementee. In the current study, the researchers examined the compliment response strategies (CRs) used by Filipino ESL learners by looking into the emerging language used in the Philippines as well as age and gender. The present study gathered results from 15 male and 15 female participants per level: elementary, high school and college from a public university in Manila through the use of a Modified Discourse Completion Test (DCT). An interview was also conducted to verify the findings of the quantitative data. The results were analyzed through a classification of compliment response strategies by Holmes (1988, 1993) and a Two-Way ANOVA test to see the significant relationship between the two variables. Through this study, the connection of compliment response strategies between age, gender, and the emerging language were looked at to help to further understand how competent Filipino ESL learners are in using language pragmatically.

**TOPONYMY: DEMYSTIFYING SELECT CEBU BARANGAYS**

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**Abstract**

This ongoing toponymic research is a collaboration of researchers from the fields of language and literature, education and history, and ICT. The study focuses on Toponymy as key to the revelation, understanding, and collection of stories behind the names of select Cebu barangays. Toponymy, a branch of Onomastics, is from the Greek words *tl\_pos* (place) and *l\_noma* (name). It tackles the place names, origins, meanings, and typology. The toponymic study draws strength from the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) research, which cites that names are carriers of meaning, linguistic change, images, habits and changing attitudes, claims or mementos, and cultural heritage. Additionally, it holds the reins of Tent's (2015) approaches to toponymic research, Klugah's (2013) history-preserving concept, and other related readings. Some of the techniques in data gathering include archive digging and recording interviews of the oldest person in the barangays. Thru toponymic research, the researchers attempt to demystify traditions of Cebu. Findings benefit cartographers, geographers, linguists, tourism industry professionals, government and public servants, educators, and researchers, to mention a few. Outputs of the research include a mobile application and an online site, the data banks, which collate the salient findings of the study.

**ON THE PP OBJECT CONSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH**

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**Abstract**

While there has been a large amount of research carried out to provide an analysis of the so-called PP subject construction in Present-Day English, there is much less work done on the so-called PP object construction in English. The aim of this paper is to explore the grammatical structure of the PP Direct Object construction in English shown by the sentences like ‘we’ll give him until Thursday to prove his fitness.’ The previous studies including a constructional or phraseological approach leave open the question of how the until (till) phrase ends up appearing in the object position though it should be obvious that PPs normally do not occupy the object position, as well as the question of whether it is in fact a constructional unit or not. It might be possible to refer to this construction as an instance of a grammatical category-grammatical relation mismatch, which I will refute. I contend that the until phrase in the construction behaves as a NP and therefore should be categorised as such based on the diagnostic set of evidence. The claim is based on, among other things, distributional properties of the until phrase, most notably its ability to stand for an NP and to serve as the object of the verb, implying that it also has a nominal property in category. Furthermore, it is promoted to the subject position in the corresponding passives. Central to an understanding of such construction are Cognitive Grammar factors. In the way of Cognitive Grammar, the entity to be foregrounded can be made implicit in some cases when it is easily retrieved from the lexical meaning of the preposition or the context. I propose that such mechanism is able to explain elegantly the structure by analysing a PP as composed of and construed as ‘a trajector related by a relation P to a landmark.’

**A CASE STUDY OF PUNJABI LANGUAGE AND DIGLOSSIA AND  
LANGUAGE SHIFT IN BALUCHISTAN**

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**Abstract**

Language shift is a social phenomenon where a language substitutes another in a speech community. It is the social phenomenon in which people switch from one vernacular to another. Precisely, language shift takes place due to environmental, social, political and geographical changes. The study of language shift composes a fundamental spotlight of existing linguistic anthropology and sociolinguistics. The proposed study observes a language shift of Punjabi speech community that is living in Baluchistan. Almost every permanent and impermanent Punjabi settler in Baluchistan is quite reluctant to express their linguistic and ethnic identity. Regardless of the age, whole speech community is weighed down with a causal danger and threat of being labeled and stigmatized in general arena. By this vein, the study aims to explore the factors that are the pavestones for this linguistic and ethnic shift among Punjabi speakers. The study is qualitative in nature as the data was collected via semi-structured interview. The data was collected from 50 randomly selected interviewees in the Quetta city. The recorded interviews were transcribed and assigned codes by applying the technique of thematic analysis. The results have shown that the local communities, other than Punjabi (e.g., Pushto, Balochi and Brahui) have negative attitudes towards Punjabi language. Due to numerous historical and political reasons, there is a considerable hatred against Punjabi speech community. As a consequence, Punjabi language suffered the most and went through a drastic downfall. Social prejudice and biased attitudes of Baluchistan's local speech communities have resulted in this peculiar language shift.

**THE SHADES OF URDUNIZATION AND PINGLISH IN  
PAKISTAN'S POST-COLONIAL LITERATURE**

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**Abstract**

The study intends to explore the Pakistani variety (Penglish) and urdunized lexicons used in the post-colonial literature of Pakistan named “I am Malala”, written by Malala Yousafzai in 2013. It is observed that the local vernaculars have affected the syntactic and morphemic structure of English language. The non-native English speakers often deviate from the normative makeup of English language. But in the new millennia of world Englishes, the distinctive varieties of English language have received acceptance and recognition. The study is qualitative in nature. The strategy of content analysis is applied to collect and examine the data from the autobiographical text, “I am Malala”. The data has been analyzed under the theoretical lens of Kachruvian Concentric Model (1985). He gives a detailed account of the inner, outer and external circles where English is used differently. According to the classification, Pakistan is placed in the outer circle. The English used in the outer circle is considered as ‘norm developing’. The study happened to unearth the Pakistani variety (Penglish) of English language in post-colonial literature. Meanwhile, Pakistan’s literature is also obsessed with Urdu and Pashto (regional vernacular) loan words. This has proven Penglish to be an independent linguistic variety that is embedded with cultural identity. This understanding about the contemporary realities of English may provide the professionals, linguists, policy makers and stakeholders in developing an objective and holistic view of English varieties. This would save English varieties from being lured into craving an emotional view that perceives language from a hegemonic frame.



**THE INTELLIGIBILITY OF PHILIPPINE  
ENGLISH TO MALAYSIANS**

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**Abstract**

Philippine English is one of the varieties of English in Asia, and it is a nativized variety of English that has features which differentiate it from Standard American English because of the influence of the first language (Bautista, 2000). Given these features, this study sought to answer whether Philippine English (PhE) is intelligible to its neighboring country, Malaysia. This study then employed various speakers of Philippine English acrolectal, mesolectal and basilectal speakers, and these speakers were asked to record their voice and let Malaysians, the listeners of this study, define the intelligibility of PhE through a series of listening tests and questionnaires. The results revealed that the mesolectal speaker is the most intelligible among the speakers with more than 70% intelligibility rate, followed by the acrolectal speaker with above 60% intelligibility rate, and basilectal speaker with less than 50% intelligibility rate. Factors such as speakers' pace, linguistic environment, vocabulary and speakers' effort, which pertains to enunciation of the words have contributed to these intelligibility rates, whereas pronunciation and familiarity of the Filipino accent are factors that do not have an imperative role in the intelligibility of PhE. Additionally, it has to be noted that Malaysians perceived PhE somewhat positively and that as listeners, they have used listening strategies to understand the utterances of the speakers. Thus, the listeners' perception and use of strategies are factors that could have enhanced the intelligibility of PhE. Hence, this study suggests that speakers have to adjust their rate of speaking and vocabulary, when communicating, and that listeners have to use various listening strategies to have better understanding of the speaker's utterances, since intelligibility is not the sole responsibility of the speaker but of the listener as well.

**POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND LINGUISTIC MANIPULATION IN  
NIGERIAN POLITICS**

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**Abstract**

Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Multimodal Discourse Analysis (MDA), the research seeks to deconstruct politically-motivated discourse as observed from Nigerian politics. This is intended to be achieved by analysing linguistic (mis)representation and manipulation in Nigerian political settings, drawing from instances of language use as observed from different political campaigns. Since language in itself is generally meaningless without context, it is therefore paramount to analyse the (mis)representation and manipulation in Nigerian political scenarios within their contextual basis. The study focuses on political language used by Nigerian politicians emanating from printed and social media forms such as posters, pamphlets, speeches, billboards, and Internet sources purposely selected across Nigeria. The research further aims at investigating the discursive strategies used by politicians to gain more audience, and, as a result, shape opinions that result in votes. The study employs a qualitative approach. Two parties are intentionally selected because they have been essentially strong at the national level, namely: All Progressive Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP). The study finds that politicians in Nigeria, as in many parts of the world, use language to manipulate the electorate. Comprehensive discussion of these instances of political manipulation remains the thrust of this paper.

**DISCOURSE MARKERS' FUNCTIONS IN ESL TEACHER TALK**

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**Abstract**

Discourse markers are identified as a functional tool in the cohesion of language used in context. Previous studies on discourse markers focused on second language learners and focus less on the pedagogical and local context. Hence, this research investigated the uses and functions of discourse markers in ESL teacher talk specifically in the Philippine context. The teacher talk was analyzed to identify the occurrences, uses, and functions of English and Tagalog discourse markers adapted from Fung and Carter's (2007) functional paradigm. It was discovered that discourse markers function differently based on the aim of the teacher talk. This suggests that increasing awareness to effectively use discourse markers in teacher talk is necessary.

**SEQUENCING BEGINNING LESSONS WITH IMMEDIATE LEARNER GOALS**

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**Abstract**

With beginning language learners, should we begin with what is basic to the language or to the learners? Traditional language texts often start with target language forms, such as the verb ‘to be’ or with target language functions, such as greetings. While Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) serves as an overall guide to effective language teaching, language teachers may not know what to teach in the very first lessons, particularly with learners who want to use the target language for specific purposes. Likewise, learners may find autonomous learning challenging without the scaffolded instruction suggested by SFL pedagogy. This presentation will attempt to provide a starting place for learners based on what is basic to the learners and based on research from neuroscience on the role of survival in learning. Specifically, the presentation will suggest strategies to simplify beginning lessons, particularly for adult learners, by demonstrating how to select functions and forms required for their individual immediate needs and then later scaffold instruction to teach less pressing aspects.

**LINKING ADVERBIALS AND COMPLEX ARGUMENT STRUCTURES:  
EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIAN LEARNER CORPUS**

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**Abstract**

Linking adverbials are connective adverbs that signal textual relationships between two clauses, and they facilitate readers' understanding of how main ideas in one clause are related to another in ensuing clauses. Linking adverbials thus act as signposts to writers' line of arguments. This study looks into the use of linking adverbials in students' argumentative essays. The corpus consists of 137,564 words from 344 essays written by students from three matriculation colleges in southern Malaysia. Students were found to employ all four main semantic categories of linking adverbials namely, additive, adversative, causal and sequential; however, they were found to overuse single-word adverbials (e.g. besides, instead, consequently, next) compared to multi-word adverbials (e.g. as well as, on the contrary, as a result, as a matter of fact). Learner writers also show limited use of cognitively-complex linking adverbials across semantic types. The preferences for using single-word adverbials and cognitively simpler adverbial types are related to less complex argument structure in their essays. Findings from this study suggest that students may lack the practice and exposure to build more complex arguments due to less sophisticated thinking skills. We argue that the thinking skills that necessarily precede writing skills need to be taught in order to create richer opportunities for students to develop stronger arguments and thus experiment with the use of various types of connective devices.

**ONLINE MEDIA IDEOLOGY OF EDUCATION NEWS**

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**Abstract**

The mass media is used as a tool to broadcast news to a wide audience. News that are delivered vary including news about educational controversies in Indonesia. One of the news about a controversy in education today is about the story of a teacher who pinched his student. It attracted public attention and was constructed to generate interesting news which was broadcasted in the media, including on online media. The research method for analyzing celebrity news construction is the discourse analysis method of Fairclough. Fairclough's method is used to see more broadly the other side of a piece of news so that there is no perception of one party only. Through the analysis of critical discourse it is possible to find the ideology contained in news from various media that exist. The results show that based on Fairclough's discourse analysis, there are differences in content on celebrity coverage in 4 online media. Each media frames the same news with different frames according to the media idealism.

## **COMPETENCY OF ADVERTISEMENT TRANSLATORS**

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### **Abstract**

Advertisement (ads) is one of the means of communication between producers and consumers in marketing their products. The communication will be well established when using languages understood by both parties. English as an international language is always used for ads. However, some of the ads are the result of translation from source language (SL) to target language (TL) that make people wonder about the quality of the translation since the messages of the ads are not well conveyed. This study aims to identify the competence of ads translators, especially English translation ads in Sukabumi West Java. To investigate the problem, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative analysis and the approach of theory of translation technique. The result of the analysis shows that of 134 texts, 38% of the data have errors in the translation. It indicates that the competence of translation is still low. From the research, it is found that there are some competencies that advertisement translator should have, such as the ability in choosing the right vocabulary as well as the right translation techniques, the translator must have in-depth interviews with the company about the product to be advertised, and the companies should choose translators who really comprehend the differences between SL and TL.

**FILIPINO SWEAR WORDS IN PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENT MOVIES**

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**Abstract**

The usage of explicit language in different works of art, particularly in movies, have been noticeable and can be clearly seen in these present days. Previous studies found that the usage of swear words in Philippine independent movies has a negative perception and forms stereotypes in terms of gender, age, and social class. To address this condition, the researchers correlated the effect whether there is a relationship between the usages of swear words in independent movies and variables such as the age, gender, and social class. Standard transcription was used to transcribe the uttered swear words in ten Philippine independent movies and categorized them according to their corresponding functions using Partridge's Purpose of Uttering Swear Words (1984). This research found out that female youngsters in upper working class are the ones who swear more frequent than the rest. The most dominant uttered swear words were classified primarily to express their anger. With the results, it is evident that people's stereotypes towards the use of swear words do not actually match what is being pictured out in the films; thus, providing a wider perspective towards the use of swear words.



**LANGUAGE HYBRIDIZATION IN FACEBOOK: FROM  
THE LENS OF FILIPINO MULTILINGUALS**

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**Abstract**

Language hybridization is a linguistic phenomenon evident in Facebook, a social media application regularly used by millennials in the Philippines. It has been identified as a problem in the country's educational setting as it reflects poor linguistic knowledge and causes deterioration of language skills of Filipinos. It is seen as a form of bilingual language behaviour that would be less beneficial in the formal setting. This qualitative research employing textual analysis aimed to examine the phenomenon of language hybridization embedded in the 51 instances reflected in the Facebook posts and comments of Filipino multilinguals. The types of insertional switches and functions of code switching are coded accordingly. Based on the findings of the study, the types of insertional switches apparent were function words composed of enclitic particles and content words which include local words for local realities such as food words, kinship terms, and culture-specific lexical items. Moreover, referential and expressive functions of code-switching in social interactions were present. Referential functions involved lack of knowledge or facility in a language and failure of lexical retrieval. Expressive functions suggested that speakers code switch to express emotions to others such as happiness, anger, sadness, and others.

**LANGUAGE LEARNING ANXIETY OF SELECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

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**Abstract**

Language anxiety is a state of apprehension occurring in the process of a second/foreign language use owing to the incompetence of the students in communicating using the language. This study aimed to determine the: 1) level of English language learning anxiety of indigenous peoples; 2) causes of language anxiety among indigenous peoples learning English; 3) English language learning strategies indigenous people use in coping with their language anxiety; 4) language strategies which predict success in overcoming English language learning anxiety of the respondents. The study employed descriptive-correlational design. It involved 171 Grades 9 and 10 indigenous peoples of Adriano P. Arzadon National High School, Nueva Era National High School, Uguis Integrated School, and Carasi National High School for Academic Year 2016-2017. The researchers used two gathering tools: Horowitz et al.(1986) Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) and Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) adopted from Oxford (1990). The data gathered from FLCAS made use of descriptive analysis to compute the means and SILL were analyzed using averages, percentages and ranks. Pearson r and multiple regression analysis were used to determine the language strategies that could predict respondents' language learning anxiety and language strategies. The salient findings are 1) the selected grades 9 and 10 Indigenous peoples experience moderate level of English language learning anxiety, 2) external factors such as in-class activities and classroom atmosphere are the main causes of language learning anxiety of the respondents, 3) metacognitive strategy is the commonly used strategy of the selected grades 9 and 10 indigenous peoples followed by social strategy, memory strategy, affective strategy, cognitive strategy, and compensation strategy, 4) the strategies used by the indigenous peoples are all beneficial, however, cognitive and affective strategies are the best among the six.

**A STUDY OF THE PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PHILIPPINE ENGLISH:  
THE CASE OF CORDILLERAN ENGLISH TEACHERS**

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**Abstract**

This descriptive paper has aimed to explore the profile, perceived level or degree of English skills, sociolectal and geographical variables of the participants in order to provide a better account for differences in pronunciation among the different varieties of Philippine English and to contribute to the existing literature on the features of Philippine English phonology. The framework of Llamzon's (1997) is used to provide the backbone of this study. The findings reveal that the Cordilleran English teachers have high regard for improving their English communication skills and use the language excellently in their daily communication. There are high occurrences of interdental variations substituting vowels /ɪ/ to /a/; voiced and voiceless /th/ to /t/ and /d/; and /æ/ for /æ̃/. There are also several instances of the generalization of consonant cluster endings /d/ and /t/. Based on these considerations, the participants are categorized as mesolectal speakers of the Philippine English.

**KAPAMPANGAN INTERROGATIVE PATTERNS: A LOOK AT  
CONTEMPORARY USE IN TARLAC CITY, TARLAC**

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**Abstract**

This study was conducted to initiate writing a sketch grammar of the Kapampangan language as used presently in Tarlac city. This will focus specifically on the question patterns, however, nominal and pronominal features of the language will be briefly presented. The researcher sourced the needed sentences to be analyzed from a native speaker of Kapampangan who was born and residing in Tarlac and is currently, gainfully self-employed. Utterances were elicited, transcribed and given gloss translation for a comprehensive presentation and analysis. Findings reveal certain peculiarities in forms and functions, which syntactically gives different semantic meanings. Further collection of corpus is encouraged to produce substantial evidences to make generalizations and create new typologies.

**DEAF STUDENTS' HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION TOWARD  
THEIR ENGLISH ACQUISITION**

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**Abstract**

As an inclusive campus, Universitas Brawijaya opened the enrollment for students with disabilities who want to study further in university in 2012. Therefore, Universitas Brawijaya gives services and facilities to the students with disabilities through Center for Disabilities Studies and Services (Pusat Studi dan Layanan Disabilitas/PSLD). There were many students with disabilities there, but in this research, the researcher would focus on twelve Deaf students on academic year 2014/2015 from both regular and special needs school as the subjects. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach to describe English acquisition for the persons with disabilities especially on how the Deaf students' high school education affects their English acquisition because English is rather difficult for them since they cannot hear and produce any sounds. The preliminary study was done through a test which given to the Deaf students. As the result, there were five out of twelve Deaf students who got better score than others (four students from regular school and one student from special needs school). Then, the researcher did a deeper interview to them in order to know why their English is better than others. After the interview, it could be seen that the Deaf students who come from regular school have better ability in English because the teacher teaches them and treats them the same like the normal students. Several factors affecting their English are: interesting media used by the teacher, the presence of the teacher in the class, interpreter or volunteers who assist them in class, supports and help from friends and also their self-learning on English. Yet, there is one of the Deaf student who comes from special needs school who got better score than others too because the teacher teaches her using pictures and asks her to draw. Hence, the teachers should adapt the learning strategies, material and the media to enhance Deaf students' ability in acquiring English.

**DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE CHILDREN'S SONGS-ATTACHED  
GAMES IN MALUKU**

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**Abstract**

Up to now, there are still many children's games played with their respective accompanying songs by young children in Maluku. The lyrics of these children's songs can be categorized as one form of texts that can be linguistically analyzed. This paper discusses directive speech acts contained in children's songs-attached games in Maluku. The purpose of this paper is to describe the various acts of directive speech, the social-cultural context that embodies it, and the level of politeness. The approach used is a pragmatic approach, especially the framework of speech act theory. The data used in this study are children's songs in Ambon-Maluku, with both oral and written data containing directive statements. Data analysis was done by interpreting, making inferences, and presenting it in the form of descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is intended to describe, and provide an overview and the relationship between the phenomena being studied. The directive act of speech contained in the children's games played in Maluku can be stated directly or indirectly. The direct way is used for requesting, ordering, inviting, and prohibiting, whereas the indirect way is preferred than imperative modes, such as interrogative sentence, news reports, and imperative statements. Thus, through the analysis carried out, we may come to an understanding of the dynamics in the socio-cultural realm that underlies the background of children's game traditions in Maluku.

**FORENSIC LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF  
POLICE REPORTS**

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**Abstract**

Police reports can serve as investigative aids or as pieces of evidence in court. The police officers, who make these reports, should write them in an accurate, clear and factual manner. Thus, investigation report writing is necessary and is a major duty of those in the criminal justice system. This qualitative content analysis examined the linguistic features and the organizational structure of 30 police reports from the different investigation sections in Region XI, Philippines. The corpora of the study consist of thievery, shooting incidents, murder, stabbing, and drug-related cases. The findings revealed that there are three linguistic features that emerged from the analysis. These are the lexical, syntactical and the use of cohesion. Moreover, this legal document is composed of different moves and steps that make up the overall structure of the police reports. This study suggests that higher institutions offering criminology courses may offer academic courses that will enhance their students' and criminology interns' writing and investigative skills in preparing police reports. After all, an accurate and clear police report is an important evidence and source of information for any future prosecution.

**CODES AND JARGONS OF UV EXPRESS DRIVERS**

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**Abstract**

The language of the working class, such as drivers, has not yet been given much focus. In this research however, the codes (e.g. 10-4, meaning affirmative; 10-6, meaning busy) and jargons (e.g. eyeball, meaning to see or look for; volume, meaning heavy traffic) used by Utility Vehicle (UV) Express drivers are studied to gain knowledge on how language is innovated by people in a group. Through audio-recorded two-way radio observations (Matias, 2017) interview and transcription, the codes, jargons and their functions and how they are formed are identified. The results show that UV Express drivers developed their own codes and jargons according to landmarks, people, and other local jargons and are formed by word association, word reversal and syllabic reversal. The results also reveal that the functions of these codes and jargons are for monitoring traffic situations, informing passenger location, providing alternate routes, and talking about personal matters. Such findings suggest that language innovation does not happen only in academia, but also within specific groups of people; and that their codes and jargons can defy the standards of language.



**CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND META-DISOURSE IN WRITING: THE CASE OF PHILIPPINE ENGLISH AND CHINESE ENGLISH ABSTRACT ARTICLES**

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**Abstract**

The current study aims to analyze the rhetorical organization and use of metadiscourse in research abstract articles in Philippine English and Chinese English. Forty research abstract articles were examined taken from 8 peer-reviewed journals published during 2013-2017 with reference to Santos' (1996) and Hyland (2005) frameworks. The findings reveal that both Philippine English and Chinese research abstract articles have partially complete moves. The Philippine English articles have three conventional moves such as (M2), (M3) & (M4) and two optional moves (M1) and (M5); while Chinese English articles have four conventional moves, (M1), (M2), (M3) and (4) moves with the last move (M5) as optional. Interestingly, although Philippine English research abstracts apparently have longer texts than Chinese English abstract articles, the latter is more complete, having four moves compared to the former with three moves in the majority of RA abstracts examined. In metadiscourse features, the study shows that interactive resources are considerably higher than interactional resources in research abstracts for both Philippine English and Chinese English. This result is in consonance with other similar studies on metadiscourse bearing the same results. Pedagogical implications are discussed in relation to variations on the use of rhetorical structure and metadiscourse between two cultures.

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON LEXICAL CHOICES OF LOCAL AND  
INTERNATIONAL ONLINE NEWS REPORTING IN THE CASE OF  
DRUG AND CRIME-RELATED KILLINGS OF MINORS IN  
THE PHILIPPINES**

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Roy L. Dalisay  
De La Salle University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

The current study examines the online news reporting in the case of drug and crime-related killings of minors in the Philippines. Eighteen (12 local and 6 international) headlines and leads were randomly selected from local and international online news websites, dated from August 18 to September 18, 2017. The news headlines are retrieved from the archives of the two leading online local broadsheets, Philippine Daily Inquirer (Inq.net) and Philippine Star (phil.star). International news were culled from the archives of the following organizations: Al Jazeera (Middle East), Strait Times (Singapore), Saudi Gazette, Gulf News, South China Morning Post, Benarnews Asia (Malaysia, Indonesia), New York Times, The Guardian (UK), Reuters, News.com Australia, AFP News, and Concept Central (Europe). Using discourse analysis and other qualitative methods, it investigated how lexical choices in the headline news and leads depict power and ideology in reporting and interpreting the same event. The study concluded that news, which is supposed to give pure unbiased information, seemingly employed manipulations through lexical choices and structures, revealing power and ideology in online news reporting. As for international news headlines and leads, lexical items were determined as placed within the bounds of struggle for control of the victim by the other actors in the news. Other international headlines, though of largely different structure than with local news headlines, dwelled on the legal implications of the issue being reported. Pedagogical and research implications of the findings were propounded at the end of the study.

**FACEBOOK POSTS OF FRAUDSTERS IN  
NETWORKING BUSINESS: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

The tremendous popularity of Facebook in the Philippines does not only facilitate communication among people but also provides strategic venue for fraudulent networking businesses. With the outstanding loss of finances among the victims, one could easily wonder how they were deceived. The deceptive discourse of fraudsters in their Facebook posts is therefore, an interesting linguistic endeavor one must take. The study aimed to explore the language of fraud used by fraudsters in their Facebook posts in networking business to attract and manipulate unsuspecting victims through the framework of Foucauldian Discourse Analysis. The Facebook posts were taken from networking businesses that were issued with cease and desist orders from the Philippine's Securities and Exchange Commission as they were found to be fraudulent. Results revealed that fraudsters' Facebook posts embedded discourses, which aimed at manipulating and deceiving people. Moreover, it was revealed that the posts contain equivocation or euphemisms, lack of self-reference and details.

**FILIPINO BILINGUALS: WRITTEN NARRATIVE PRODUCTION AND COMPREHENSION**

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**Abstract**

Macrostructure involves the organization of narratives, where the relatedness and connection of content is attained through a universal organization following an underlying narrative pattern. Research about bilinguals' narrative production and comprehension skills are rarely accomplished because of the insufficiency of appropriate assessment tools that can accommodate both the L1 and L2 of a child. There are circumstances in which even though the bilingual child is not proficient in their microstructure skills, they are able to transfer their macrostructure skills from L1 to L2. The Multilingual Assessment Instrument for Narratives (Gagarina et al., 2012) was modified by translating it to Filipino to assess the narrative production of Filipino bilingual students ages 9-10. An interview was also administered to assess participants' comprehension in the same pattern and procedure in both Filipino and English. Organization, evaluative comments and sympathy towards protagonists were evident in the fictional narratives of children ages 9-10 in both languages. While previous research suggest a similar result given that the study and procedure was also done in an ESL country, the present research produced a different outcome, which suggested that the result of the similar study varies in the Philippine context.

**MOTHER TONGUES AND THE SCHOOL CHILDREN: EXPLORING  
MULTILINGUAL PRACTICES IN AN MTB-MLE CLASSROOM**

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**Abstract**

The shift from bilingual to multilingual language policy in basic Philippine education, seen in the implementation of Mother-Tongue-Based-Multilingual Education, is a notable point in the history of the country. In so far as it promises a plethora of hope towards a better learning opportunity for Filipino children, it also opens a new range of issues to address, one of which is the teaching of Mother Tongue as a subject. The present study hopes to present a picture of how MTB-MLE is carried out in one classroom, where three or more local languages are represented as mother tongues. A Grade 1 Mother Tongue classroom located in an island municipality in Antique, Philippines, was observed for the corpus. Using Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame (MLF) Model and other multilingualism frameworks, mostly embracing the social perspective, the researchers were able to analyze the linguistic hybridity of the Mother Tongue (MT) as a language practice in the classroom. Furthermore, they also discovered through community immersion, observation, and informal interviews, that codeswitching and borrowings are already an integral part of the "real" language that surrounds the children, both outside and inside the Mother Tongue classroom. More importantly, the researchers found out that the MT used or "prescribed" inside the classroom is not necessarily the same language used in the school children's homes.

**THE POWER OF LANGUAGE ON POLITICAL EVENTS IN INDONESIA:  
JOKOWI'S UTTERANCES ANALYSIS IN FORMAL AND  
INFORMAL SITUATION**

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**Abstract**

The study aims to discover the power of language used by President Jokowi in the political events that occurred within either formal or informal situations that Jokowi attended. The data from this qualitative study is taken from electronic media such as television, radio, social media, news office and so on. Meanwhile, printed media such as newspapers, magazines, journals and so on, are also used as main data alongside the electronic media. The data is analyzed by categorizing it into metafunction; ideational, interpersonal, and textual function. Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics, the data was analyzed through categorizing, determinizing, and analyzing the process categories of texts or data. As result, 1) Jokowi's utterances in the ideational function result in political impacts; 2) Jokowi's utterances which is included in interpersonal function strongly contribute to increasing his electability in society; 3) Jokowi's utterances that are categorized in textual function positively leads to the social and cultural impacts of Indonesian people. In conclusion, the language used by President Jokowi in the formal and informal events has a significant power that has political, social and cultural affects. Furthermore, an essential language used by Jokowi also resulted in increasing his electability in the Indonesian society.

**EMERGING LANGUAGE IN FACEBOOK THREADS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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**Abstract**

This study was conducted to describe the emerging language in the Facebook threads of college students. Specifically, it identified the language used by students as well as the linguistic features manifested in the threads. The study employed a descriptive research design using survey questionnaires and text analysis. Data was taken from the Facebook threads of selected Bachelor of Arts in English Language (ABEL) and Bachelor of Arts in Communication (BA Com) students. In general, the emerging language in the Facebook threads of college students is characterized by two features. First, contrary to published literature that the commonly used language in the internet is English, this study found that the language used by college students in their Facebook thread was not just English but a mixture of two or three languages. The study shows that the vernacular and some other second languages are finding their niche in the social networking sites, particularly in Facebook. Second is the prevalence of certain linguistic features: lexical, syntactic complexity, typographical practices and the use of emoticons. Results of analysis show that shortenings abound in the Facebook threads of students. Meanwhile, the identified syntactic complexity of the messages in the threads shows that students express their ideas and/or emotions mostly in simple sentences. In terms of the typographical practices, the majority of the messages of the students defy the standard use and conventions of space, case, spelling and punctuation. Finally, emoticons were found to be used extensively by the college students.

**POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE INAUGURAL SPEECH OF  
PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE**

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**Abstract**

President Rodrigo “Digong” Roa Duterte, the 16th president of the Republic of the Philippines, delivered his inauguration speech on June 30, 2016 at the Rizal Hall of the Malacañang Palace. Duterte’s inaugural speech was one of the shortest in the list of inaugural speeches made by the past Philippine presidents. It only comprised 1,335 words and ran only for 14 minutes and 46 seconds. Duterte emphasized that without the immense participation and support of the Filipino people, he would not be in power and that the people should continue doing their part in achieving the goals of his administration: that is real change. Duterte also emphasized that democracy would prevail and that it cannot be manipulated by anyone. One of the main functions of critical discourse analysis (CDA) is to link linguistic categories to ideological functions. The way social actors are ideologically and grammatically represented, and the interaction between ideology and discourse are taken into account in the realm of critical discourse analysis. This paper sets out to critically analyze and examine the persuasive strategies of President Duterte’s public speaking as well as the covert ideology of the same, as enshrined in his inaugural address. The analysis is grounded in Norman Fairclough’s assumptions in critical discourse analysis that “ideologies reside in texts” that “it is not possible to ‘read off’ ideologies from texts” and that “texts are open to diverse interpretations” (Fairclough: 1995). The selected corpus’ ideological and persuasive components are assessed, thus revealing Duterte’s persuasive strategies.



**IMPOLITENESS TOWARDS PERCEIVED ESL USERS ON 4CHAN**

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**Abstract**

The research seeks to investigate the different manifestations of impoliteness against perceived ESL users on an anonymous message forum (4chan.org). A quick search of the keyword 'ESL' (English as a Second Language) returns around 6000 posts on the archive of the website, which suggests that ESL is a commonly used term in the conversation of the users. However, a large number of these posts are rather hostile towards perceived ESL speakers. It is interesting to note that most of the users post anonymously, which means that information, such as first language, country of origin, or nationality of the posters are not displayed. This suggests that any allegations made on the nature of the first or second language of other posters are purely speculative. The research also investigates the functions of impoliteness in the context of the website, and the possible motivations behind the impoliteness. 1000 posts and 50 threads from the website are collected as data and are analysed based on the conventionalised impoliteness formulae by Culpeper (2011).

**OPEN-CLASS WORDS IN PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION**

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**Abstract**

In everyday interaction, words like “huh” or “what” are often used by speakers to initiate repair despite being classified as a weak initiator for its inability to locate the type of trouble in preceding turns (Svennevig, 2008). Furthermore, these words can also perform other interactional roles, such as turn allocation component or turn holding unit, but with slight modifications on its prosodic property, i.e. lengthening of end sounds. In this study, open-class words that share similar prosodic properties as repair initiator (rising intonation), but is not necessarily designed as such, are analysed for their function. Using Conversation Analysis’ turn-taking organisation (Schegloff et al., 1977) as framework, a total of 32 interactional sequences were extracted from recordings of everyday interaction in Malay between parents and their children. These sequences are identified as non-other-initiated repair (OIR) sequences but they contain similar format of open-class words. General findings show that these words function within the turn-taking system whereby, speakers acknowledge the turn that is allocated to them and indicate their acceptance. Subsequently, the response is given without a need for co-speaker to initiate or interrupt. This finding has shed some light on another interactional role of open-class word that is often associated to being a repair initiator.

**ANALYSIS OF INTERRUPTIONS IN CLASSROOM GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

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**Abstract**

Interruptions were associated with the flow of classroom group discussions; these may either break or continue the harmony (Xu, 2009; Karpowitz and Mendelberg, 2014). In terms of interruptions inside the classroom setting, previous research focused on identifying the dominant classifications but was insufficient in determining its purposes and factors. In the current study, this limitation in those research was addressed through comparing L1 (Filipino) and L2 (English). The data were gathered from the selected group of English and Filipino Majors through the use of audio and video recordings that were transcribed using Du Bois' transcription method, which were then classified and interpreted through the classifications of interruptions created by Ferguson et al. (1977). Results showed that the participants' interruptions were mostly classified as cooperative/supportive in Filipino (L1) and simple in English (L2). Furthermore, there are a lot of reasons as to why students interrupt and some of these are to agree, to disagree or to contribute meaningfully in the discussion. This study is a part of the growing body of research on interruptions in classroom; thus, providing the effects and influences of the different factors such as, gender, context and the language used in the classroom group discussion.

**OPTIMALITY THEORETIC ANALYSIS  
OF GENDER MARKERS OF PUNJABI NOUN**

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Pakistan

Riaz Ahmed Mangrio  
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**Abstract**

This study investigates the gender markers of Punjabi nouns. In Punjabi, nouns, verbs and adjective inflect for gender, but this study is only limited to documenting the markers of noun. Optimality theory (OT) introduced by McCarthy & Prince (1993a, 1993b), and Prince & Smolensky (1993) is used for data analyses. Punjabi has two genders: masculine and feminine. Both genders refer to animate and inanimate things. *məṇḍa* ‘boy’ and *kṯṯi* ‘girl’ are examples of animate masculine and feminine nouns respectively. A masculine gender can be used for larger or bigger inanimate objects such as *pəṭ* ‘mountain’, and a feminine gender can be assigned to a smaller inanimate object such as *pəṭi* ‘hill’. It is also noted that some nouns are only treated as masculine like *kā* ‘crow’, while others are only treated as feminine, such as *lāl* ‘a small brown bird’. Besides that, Punjabi gender can be divided into regular and irregular genders. Regular gender means that a feminine noun is derived from a masculine noun. While irregular gender states that masculine noun does not function as a base form to derive a feminine noun – both masculine and feminine nouns have different stems. It is discovered that regular gender has six patterns. The first three patterns take embedded masculine markers, and interestingly, these masculine markers are vowel-ended. The last three patterns show that masculine nouns take zero suffix as a masculine marker, and are consonant-ended. However, no feminine noun had zero suffix. In the first three patterns, feminine nouns are derived from the masculine nouns by the alteration of masculine markers, with their respective feminine markers e.g. *poṭəra* ‘grandson’ *poṭəri* ‘granddaughter’. However in the last three patterns, feminine markers are just attached to the masculine nouns, e.g. *səp* ‘he snake’ and *səpnī* ‘she snake’. The patterns, Masculine -a and Feminine -i, are the most productive patterns of gender marking.

**DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN SUSTAINING INTERACTION WITH  
AN ASD CHILD THROUGH ECHOLALIAIC RESPONSES**

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**Abstract**

Directive Speech Act is one out of five speech acts categorized by Searle that encompasses the actions of speech during interaction. Employing directive speech acts implies the speaker's desire that the hearer/interlocutor performs an action, while indirect speech acts are utterances that are understood from the context without mentioning the act itself. Directive speech acts have been reported to elicit more feedback from children with Autism during interaction compared to speech acts that facilitate shared understanding such as representatives and expressive speech acts. Studies have shown that children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) often find difficulty in discourse references, which stems from atypical features of autistic language, namely, pronoun atypicality, pragmatic deficit and echolalia. While previous studies have shown that echolaliac responses are meaningless repetitive utterances, it has been observed that ASD children with higher cognitive processes do indeed produce meaningful feedback through their echolaliac responses. This paper aims to highlight the use of directive speech acts employed by an ASD child, including the feedback provided by the ASD child through the child's echolaliac responses during joint comprehension activities. It reports part of the findings of a larger study on assessing talk-in interaction of English Speaking Malaysian ASD children. Both a conversation and discourse analytic approach drawing on Searle's (1979) speech act theory is used to analyse data. A case study methodology accounts for how the echolaliac responses are used on a moment by moment basis during interaction, namely, during reading activities, where the ASD child responds to the interlocutors questions on a story read. The paper will illustrate the patterns and use of both directive speech acts used as well as the echolaliac responses/feedback by a Malaysian English speaking ASD child during joint-comprehension activities.

**PHONOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES OF  
HAUSA LEARNERS OF THE HOLY QUR'AN**

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Che An Abdul Ghani  
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**Abstract**

This work centers on the phonological difficulties of Hausa learners of the holy Qur'an. The purpose of the research is to identify the phonological difficulties faced by Hausa speakers when reading the Holy Qur'an and also to examine the effect of mispronouncing a word from the Holy Qur'an. The research design is a quantitative research design. This study employs Nasir's (1975) approach. The study was carried out on 10 students who took part in the Tilawah Al-Quran (Quran Recitation) test. They consisted of only male postgraduate students of University Putra Malaysia (because most the Nigerian Hausa students here in Universiti Putra Malaysia are male) ranging from 27-35 years of age with an average age of 33 years, and from different faculties. Analysis of the phonological errors was carried out on recordings of the subjects' recitation by comparing it with the audio recordings of the Arab reciters of the Holy Qur'an to identify the type and categories of errors committed. It was discovered that the Hausa students commit errors in pronouncing the Arabic sounds. It was discovered that the most difficult phonemes to the Hausa students are  $\xi/a/$  and  $\zeta/h/$ . This is because only two students out of ten gave the correct pronunciation of each of these two phonemes mentioned above. This work will be significant in many ways, considering the various problems faced by the Hausa speakers in the proper pronunciation of some Arabic consonants of the Holy Qur'an. It is hoped that this study will help teachers in their teaching methods of Quranic Recitation.

**UNCONSCIOUS MULTILINGUAL PRACTICES AND  
TRANSLANGUAGING IN PAKISTAN**

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**Abstract**

Bi-multilingual practices are commonly found in multilingual societies. Research studies have mainly approached these practices from two main perspectives: Codeswitching and Translanguaging. Translanguaging in comparison to codeswitching is relatively new and emerging area, which has gained great currency during the last decade. Pakistan, being a multilingual country, is home to diverse multilingual practices but unfortunately these practice have not been properly explored, which can be gauged from the fact that none of the studies have researched it from a translanguaging perspective till now. Therefore, the current study is an attempt to unpack the interactive practices of lecturers and students in a university in Pakistan from the perspective of translanguaging. Data was collected by means of video-taping the lecturers' and students' interactive practices and conducting semi-structured interviews, which were then analysed from translanguaging perspective. The study showed that the both the lecturers and students were translanguaging unconsciously, as they were not aware of what they were doing. The findings brought forth three major indicators, which take us to translanguaging: 1) the participants expression of their fullest linguistic repertoires, bearing instances of Pashto, Urdu and English, 2) the unconscious bidirectional fluid use of languages, and 3) the diverse use of alternation from word to sentence level. The study bears importance and will contribute a good deal to research in multilingual practices in Pakistani context as it will further lecturers' and students' understanding about translanguaging.

**REFLECTING ON STUDENT-TEACHER REFLECTION:  
BROADENING THE SCOPE**

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**Abstract**

As student teachers, we were often asked to reflect on our teaching, and now, as teacher trainers, we find ourselves asking our own student teachers to do the same. However, we have recently begun to question the reflection process, and consider more deeply what teachers are choosing to reflect on and why. Is there perhaps too much emphasis on the ‘here and now’ of teaching, thinking of quick fixes to immediate classroom problems, with the main goal, particularly for new teachers, being survival? Does there need to be more emphasis on broader teaching issues in order to equip teachers beyond those initial encounters with the classroom? Drawing upon the work of Schon (1983, 1987) on reflective practice and more recently the work of Farrell (2015) on ‘promoting teacher reflection in second language teacher education’, and with reference to a group of Malaysian student teachers taking a Bachelor of Teaching TESL programme, this paper addresses the issues raised above. It highlights, among other things, that student teachers’ reflections are primarily concerned with identifying strengths and weaknesses in their teaching (and especially their classroom management) with consequent suggestions on how to improve; that is, they take what we will refer to a ‘teaching-centred’ view of reflection. Although such a focus for student teachers’ reflections maybe an acceptable and natural starting point for pre-service student teachers to make sense of their teaching, it is arguably a limited concept of what classroom teaching involves. Our research further suggests that, if student teachers are to be encouraged to move beyond surface-level teaching-centred reflection, then there is a need for greater levels of guidance before and during the reflection process, and for the process itself to be clearly structured.



**PAPER REJECTION IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY JOURNALS:  
ANALYSIS OF EDITORS' AND REVIEWERS' COMMENTS**

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Malaysia

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

One of the standard metrics by which academics' promotions and university ranks are judged is the publication of scholarly papers in high impact factor journals. However, the high possibility of paper rejection in such journals may turn out to be disappointing for academics, researchers and postgraduates. Therefore, the issues underlying paper rejection need to be explored and interpreted from an empirical analysis of reviewers' comments on rejected papers. Using a content analysis of reviewers' comments on rejected papers in seven ISI journals in educational technology for language learning and teaching, this study identified many issues underlying the reasons for paper rejection. These issues, articulated by reviewers through their comments and clustered by the authors under six main categories, vary from research topic and focus-oriented issues to theoretical and literature review issues, methodological issues, finding/result and discussion-related issues, lack of alignment between various ingredients of the study and language use as well as format-related issues. Some issues are interpreted as flaws in the study planning and conducting stage. However, many issues related to the manuscript writing and preparing stage and the manuscript revision stage could have been avoided by authors prior to submission. Although the language-related issues, including grammar, sentence structure and academic vocabulary choice seemed secondary issues, in some cases, such issues hindered the authors to clearly deliver ideas in these papers and made it difficult for reviewers to understand. Based on the findings, the study provides lessons and implications for research publication practices in high impact factor journals.

**THE USE OF THE TERM ‘KAFIR’ TO REFER TO THE MUSLIM  
DEPUTY GOVERNOR CANDIDATE IN *TRIBUNNEWS.COM***

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Indonesia

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Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study discusses the meaning of the word ‘kafir’ (infidel) in the Tribunews.com media discourse on Muslim governor candidate, Djarot Saiful Hidayat, during the 2017 DKI (*atau Jakarta*) elections. In the analysis of CDA, Van Dijk found that there has been a generalization and ‘penyudutan’ that has created changes in the meaning of ‘infidel’ into a negative connotation. This study also confirmed that social and political shifts can lead to a change in the meaning of a word beyond its intended use.

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED IN  
GAUL TABLOID**

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I Gusti Ayu Lisna Listiari  
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**Abstract**

This study was a descriptive qualitative research. The aims of this study were analyzing (1) the types of English code mixing used in Gaul tabloid based on Ho's (2007) and Kannaovakun's (2003) classifications framework, (2) the factors that caused the use of code mixing in the articles, and (3) the implications of the use of code mixing in Gaul tabloid to the readers. The data was collected through documents, note, checklist, and test. This study analyzed three rubrics such as 'Sampul Gaul', 'Gaul Ilmiah', and 'Ada Apa' in the three editions of the Gaul tabloid. The data obtained was analyzed descriptively. The result of this study showed that there were seven types of code mixing used in the tabloid based on Ho's classifications framework. There were letters of the alphabet (1.8%), short forms (0.5%), proper nouns (55.4%), lexical words (27.3%), phrases (13.1%), incomplete sentences (0.5%), and single full sentences (1.3%). Meanwhile, based on Kannaovakun's classifications framework, only four types occurred from six types stated by Kannaovakun. These were truncation (8.1%), hybridization (62.1%), reduplication (18.9%), and word order (10.8%). Conversion and semantic shift did not occur in the tabloid. The factors that caused the use of code mixing in Gaul tabloid were psycholinguistic motivation, which covered relative ease of accessibility, and sociopragmatic motivation which covered specificity, bilingual punning, and the principle of economy. After being analyzed, it can be concluded that the use of code mixing in the tabloid doesn't cause any obstacles to the readers in understanding the information contained in the text and it can enrich vocabulary bank of the readers.

**PHONETIC VARIATION OF INITIAL STOP CONSONANTS IN  
MALAYSIAN ENGLISH**

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**Abstract**

With the emergence of New Englishes in the postcolonial Anglophonic communities, Malaysian English (MalE), or colloquially ‘Manglish’, has been recognised as one of the non-native varieties of English spoken by the majority of Malaysians in its rich localised features. From the perspective of sociophonetics, this paper aims to provide an insightful analysis of the phonetic variation of initial stop consonants in MalE by examining the influence of Malay on the localised English. This study is carried out by comparing the similarities and differences of the acoustic measurements, voice onset time (VOT), of stop consonants in the word-initial position produced by 6 Malay-English bilinguals and 6 English monolinguals. Based on the data collected from recording, the VOT values are extracted and presented in tables and boxplots to explore the degree of influence of Malay in the acquisition of English voicing contrast in Malay-English bilinguals as well as the governance of place of articulation of initial stop consonants in MalE. The findings indicate the strong influence of Malay in the acquisition of English as a second language for Malay-English bilinguals due to long-term language contact and cross-language interference. To conclude, this paper supports the view that first language acts as a filter during the language transfer process in the second language acquisition considering the social and linguistic factors, and thus forms the phonetic variation in the voicing contrast of bilingual speakers.

## **HOW DO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE RESPOND TO COMPLIMENTS?**

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Vo Thanh Nga  
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Vietnam

### **Abstract**

People normally assume they should express gratitude when receiving a compliment. This is the result of a strong influence from within ESL teaching and learning with the dominance of Western culture. This assumed behavior is not the same, however, in different cultures. This paper will examine the way different Vietnamese generations respond to the compliments. Using Pomerantz's (1978) and T. L. A. Tran's (2010) taxonomies of Compliment Responses (CRs), the research investigates the way Vietnamese people from different age groups deal with CRs. Vietnamese literature works from different authors in three periods of time are used for analysis: novels before 1975 (under socialist realism influence), novels after 1975 (under the Đổi Mới – renovation movement influence) and modern novels after 2010 by young novelists. The research seeks to answer two questions as follows: (1) how Vietnamese respond to compliments in interaction and (2) whether different Vietnamese generations employ different CRs strategies. The findings of the research is of great importance in contributing to the understanding of how Vietnamese culture affects people's behavior in real discourse. The finding also provides ESL teachers with a clear stand point to start with when teaching the speech act of responding to compliments for Vietnamese students.

**A MOVE ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY ENGLISH TEST (MUET)  
REPORT WRITING: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The study of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has emerged tremendously for various reasons over years. Nowadays, most ESP teaching develop suitable procedures for learners who learn English for a particular drive instead of how the language operates. In the Malaysian University English Test (MUET) Paper 4- Writing (Question 1), the candidates are required to write a business-type report. This is regarded as quite rare for Malaysian students except for those studying in related fields like accounting and business, to name a few. Thus, in order to complete the task, there should be a focus within ESP on business reports. In this study, corpus analysis was carried out to explore the ways discourse is constructed by analysing the move through a detailed process of discourse analysis. The observed patterns lead to the formation of a framework, which was believed to be able to scaffold the intended learning objective. The results provide a description of typical patterns of discourse organization, which is suitable to be used to interpret the non-linear texts in terms of the functional structures that typically make up texts in a genre (i.e. move analysis) for MUET Report Writing P4-Q1. So, this article presents the five-step corpus-based approach to discourse analysis from this study; title>introduction>general trends>key features>conclusion. The findings for this particular move analysis through corpus-based approach is highly needed as guidelines for a methodology that lacks in them.

## **AN SFL INVESTIGATION INTO ANIMAL CRUELTY**

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### **Abstract**

There is more awareness today than ever before about the right of animals to have their interests protected to live a life free of suffering caused by abuse and neglect in commercialized animal facilities. This paper, which is part of a larger study, uses transitivity from Halliday and Matthiessen's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (2014) to unravel to the reader the identities of the Participants portrayed in PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) online news reports about cruel treatment towards animals held in captivity. An SFL investigation of the data shows that "workers in animal facilities" and "animal industry players" are portrayed as the Actor who caused the "animals" to be the Goal subjected to abuse and neglect. Besides, "animals" are also portrayed as the Carrier who is always attributed with the quality relating to "animal suffering." "Animals" are also portrayed as the Behaver whose suffering is manifested as stemming from abuse and neglect. Applying Fairclough's (2012) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the study shows that human beings hold the identities as the ones inflicting all the pain on commercialized animals through their oppressive power without acknowledgement of animals' rights as sentient beings. Similar to Hallidayean transitivity analysis on the Battle of Tripoli (Soa, 2013), the current study highlights the concept of positive in-group and negative out-group emerging from the division between human beings and animals: consumer and commodity. In brief, the study helps to direct our attention towards the inequality and power (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000) in relation to language within commercialized animal facilities.

**TONE CHANGE REDUPLICATION IN VIETNAMESE**

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Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh  
Vietnam

**Abstract**

The paper manages to schematize the tone change reduplication patterns in Vietnamese within the framework of Optimality Theory. The problematic issue is the presence of unmarked and marked tonal features in the surface representation. The patterns with the unmarked features surfacing in the outputs are modeled as *The Emergence of the Unmarked*. The other patterns with the marked features are distinctive and specific; their models are constructed as \*ECHO and representation of pure markedness in Direct Optimality Theory.



***ABSTRACTS OF PAPER PRESENTATIONS***

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**BEHIND EVERY SORRY: COLLEGE STUDENTS' APOLOGY STRATEGIES**

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**Abstract**

Previous studies tell that apologies are not perceived equally and in order for this act to fulfill its purpose, sincerity is required. The current research aimed to determine the most frequent strategies used by male and female language majors in apologizing, and whether the Filipino or English languages are usually used in performing apologies as well as its sincerity. One hundred (100) participants were asked to answer two (2) written DCTs and ten (10) of them are interviewed. The oral discourse completion tasks (DCT) were analyzed and classified through an Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) by Searle (1969), while the frequency was computed through the table of analysis by Handoko and Gunawan (2015). The results found that the frequently used apology strategy for the female college students was the expression of fault; while the male college students used the promise of forbearance. It was also revealed that English majors differ with Filipino majors in their usage of apology strategies. Additionally, it was found out that apology appears to be more sincere when the native language is used rather than the English language or L2. The findings of this study will be of great help in improving communicative competence considering the factors given in the research.

**FAMILY AND KINSHIP TERMS IN TUGU AND MALACCA:  
FROM EVIDENCE OF LANGUAGE CONTACT  
TO MARKER OF GROUP IDENTITY**

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**Abstract**

According to popular belief in Tugu, Jakarta, a set of kinship terms are claimed to be specific to the Portuguese Indonesian community. In fact, knowledge of the kinship relations between the families is taken as a very important matter, as any confusion is taken very seriously and could result in a serious critique on the style of education given by the parents. Among the Portuguese Malaysian community of Malacca, a similar situation is found, although the importance of such kinship knowledge is not so privileged in social life. Despite the fact that everyone has a fairly superficial knowledge of the genealogical lines of some members of the community - coming even to the point that certain individuals of different family lines can be deemed as family due to a traced fraternal link of great-grandparents - the importance of distinction and proper addressing is not taken as an important factor in social relations. The notions of *jirisang* 'relatedness' and *disimintu* 'descendent' appear to be rather sufficient. Also, at the Portuguese Settlement, the kinship terms could be considered as specific to the community, when comparing them with the ones of other communities, for example the Chinese Malaysian, the Indian Malaysian, the Baba Malaysian, the Chitty Malaysian, the Javanese Malaysian and the Malay Malaysian. A deeper look at the kinship terms for Tugu and Malacca will allow for the interpretation of possible contact with other communities, while simultaneously underlining that these terms, given their sociolinguistic environment, are indeed specific to these communities.

**TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SHARI'AH CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS**

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Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology  
Philippines

Riceli C. Mendoza  
Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This study describes the linguistic features limited to morphology and syntax; cohesive devices and the overall structure taken from fifty (50) decisions of Shari'ah circuit court presiding judges from Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and Region XII under the Philippine jurisdiction. Through linguistic analysis, the researcher discovered that the decisions contained legal registers that are ambiguous. This legal language is analyzed to establish comprehensibility through employing linguistics features (morphology, syntax, cohesive devices and overall structure. Examples provided are extracted from the analyzed corpora and served as material for the study. The particular samples are illustrated to explain each linguistic feature and establish the pedagogical implications. Analysis was done and explained properly for a thorough understanding of the court decisions. It is recommended for future researchers to pursue this kind of research endeavor using other court decisions.

**ANGER EXPRESSION BASED ON “KATO NAN AMPEK”**

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Indonesia

Elfiondri  
Bung Hatta University  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

In daily communication, Minangkabau people have a philosophical rule of politeness called Kato Nan Ampek. The rule contains four levels of communication: speaking to the adult, to the same age, to the younger, and to certain persons. The paper examines the anger expression based on the politeness rule in Minangkabau culture, which focuses on the form of utterances, reference of the utterances, and its uses in sociolinguistics. The study is conducted in Ulakan Pariaman, Sumatra Barat, Indonesia by applying a socio-pragmatic approach. The study results reveal that the forms of anger utterances used by the speakers vary. The forms depend on the level of the listeners. Speaking to adults is a higher level, to the same age is the same level, to the younger is a lower one. Regardless of the level, an example of speaking to certain people is speaking to son-in-law. When speaking to son-in-law, figurative language like allegory, metaphor, analogy or indirect references are used. When getting angry, the speakers used references to parts of the human body, intellect, animals, parts of animal, human attitudes, certain tools, food, and plants.

**WHEN FILIPINO MOTHERS BABYTALK: FEATURES AND FACTORS**

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Philippines

Jimmylen Z. Tonio  
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Philippines

**Abstract**

When talking to infants, adults, especially mothers, espouse a particular type of speech known as Infant-directed Speech (IDS) or “babytalk” or “babytalking”. It contains a set of specialized speech with simplified grammatical construction; more repetitive; and more grammatically correct than adult-directed speech. Recent work on this area of study has explored and predicted many aspects of language development in phonology among young children. However, this study reports on the lexical repertoire of Filipino mothers IDS enriched by the inclusion of code switching as a linguistic strategy in optimizing language development among infants, who later develop into part of the multilingual Philippine community. This study has found out that Filipino mothers use as many nouns as verbs in their IDS more than any other lexical categories; and explored inter-sentential code switching as a strategy in their IDS. Also, it was found out that the age and the socio-economic status (SES) of the Filipino mothers do not influence their IDS lexical content and employment of code switching when addressing infants 0 to 2 years old. It also found out that age and SES may affect these preferences through the obtained means as tested in terms of the significant differences that exist between these variables. These findings generate baseline information on early lexical development, contrary to the universal noun-bias hypothesis among young Oriental children, and the use of a single language in addressing young children to optimize language development.

**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF TAGLINES AND SLOGANS: THE CASE OF EASTERN AND WESTERN AUTOMOBILE ADVERTISEMENTS**

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Mariano Marcos State University  
Philippines

Myla L. Santos  
De La Salle University/  
Mariano Marcos State University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This study is guided by two overarching theories, namely: Linguistic Theory and Speech Act Theory. Through the use of quantitative- qualitative research design, 110 slogans and taglines of Eastern and Western automobile advertisements were collected online and analyzed. The focus of this study is to identify linguistic items that describe the lexical and syntactic levels, the figurative languages, rhetorical devices, as well as speech acts (macro and micro) found in the taglines and slogans. Results revealed that the use of monosyllabic verbs (Eastern group), favorable words such as nouns (Western group), as well as the use of minor sentences (both groups) were among the predominant linguistic items found in lexical and syntactic levels, respectively. The combinations of these structures stir consciousness and interest through vivid descriptions, at the same time satisfying the intention of economy and brevity. In figurative languages and rhetorical devices, alliteration (in both groups) as well as parallelism (Eastern) and comparison (Western) were the most frequently used. Finally, with regards to the speech acts employed in the corpus, both groups favored assertives (claiming) to inform micro and macro speech acts, against persuasion, which is commonly believed to be the function of advertisements.

**IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES OF IP AND NON-IP TEACHERS TEACHING  
MOTHER TONGUE LANGUAGE-BASED INSTRUCTION IN THE B'LAAN  
COMMUNITIES: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INQUIRY**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

This study was conducted to determine problems experienced and strategies employed by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous mother tongue teachers teaching in tribal communities in the Philippines, the B'laan communities. The study used qualitative-phenomenological method of study. The participants of the study were 13 mother tongue teachers assigned in the B'laan schools in the school year 2016-2017 determined using the purposive sampling procedure. Miles and Huberman framework for qualitative data analysis was used to extract themes from the focus group discussion. Additionally, a participant profile survey was also used to achieve triangulation in the study. The result showed that the common problems encountered by the B'laan teachers are the lack of materials written in sinugbuanong binisaya, lack of Sinugbuanon vocabularies, handling multigrade classes, and poor classroom interaction. The non-B'laan teachers also experienced poor classroom interaction, translation difficulties, problems in assessment of learning, the use of sinugbuanong binisaya than the Davao bisaya, lack of materials written in sinugbuanong binisaya, and lack of contextualized B'laan textbooks and materials. Moreover, the common strategies employed by B'laan teachers are bridging, utilization of contextualized b'laan learner's materials, use of picture words, use of b'laan songs, and use of b'laan language during instruction. In the same manner, non-B'laan teachers employed the use of the b'laan language during instruction, translating utterances, code switching, use of picture words, remediation of instruction, establishment of reading corner, and parental involvement. Based on the FGD results, the B'laan teachers and some non-B'laan teachers find the use of Sinugbuanon in MTB instruction as effective while other non-b'laan teachers find it ineffective.

**GENDER PORTRAYAL IN PAKISTANI  
TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS**

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Pakistan

Rizwana Naseem  
Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology  
Pakistan

**Abstract**

Television advertisements make up half of the entertainment these days. They are considered to be the reflection of societal view and they often highlight the general thinking pattern of the people. They generally mould up public opinion and attitudes through disseminating information but these advertisements do find streaks of gender discrimination as most of the advertisements these days are based on underlying ideology that propagates stereotypical representation of women and men. Media, specifically an advertisement, being a powerful force, plays a vital role in building up certain ideologies and reinforces the existing, prejudiced beliefs. The aim of this paper is to study the roles that are generally assigned to each gender in TV advertisements, themes that are emerged from these advertisements through the language employed in the advertisements along with the visual representation of gender.



**COOPERATING ONLINE CORPORA IN TRANSLATION CLASS**

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**Abstract**

Translation is the work of transferring the idea of the source text into the target text. As the students whose background are not from the particular discipline, having insufficient background knowledge had caused them lost in translation. This study aims to investigate how online corpora improve students' translation accuracy on particular terms and how it plays the role in developing students' background knowledge on medical. This research is important for the teaching and learning process of translation for Indonesian tertiary students, especially when the students are required to have interdisciplinary knowledge when translating specialize text. Twenty-six students who have enrolled for Translation I in the State Polytechnic Padang participated in this study. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to analyze the data. Quantitative analysis was employed to analyze the survey questionnaire to present and identify the use of online corpora in the learning-teaching process in Translation I class and NVIVO was used to analyze the data generated through the interviews to present and identify the role of online corpora in developing students' background knowledge. This study finds that cooperating online corpora in teaching translation gives better results than the conventional method in the development of translation competence in translation I course at State Polytechnic Padang. Providing online corpora in teaching and learning process is better than only relying on teachers' and printed dictionary support to solve the problems they encounter in translation.

**DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES -ING AND  
-ED AND THEIR TRANSLATION IN INDONESIAN**

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Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study analyzes the English derivational suffixes -ing and -ed as appearing in the novel of Agatha Christie, *Death in the Clouds* and its translation *Maut Di Udara*. The derivational process is often inconsistent and it may result the change in its part of speech. Derivational affixes are sometimes hard to understand since they appear to be variable in their meanings as attached to different bases. English has an extensive derivational morphology. Unlike inflectional suffixes, derivational affixes can be either prefixes or suffixes. Both create new lexemes. Derivational suffixes -ing and -ed form adjectives and nouns. Regarding the interpretation, it has adjectival, verbal and nominal interpretation. The interpretation of derivational suffixes -ing and -ed is not easy. Therefore, this study sheds lights the type of them, the interpretation of them and their translation. Additionally, the strategies of shifts used by the translator are analyzed. It is to investigate to what extent the derivational suffixes -ing and -ed are accurately, clearly and naturally translated. The qualitative method is used for this study. It uses a non-experimental design, qualitative data and interpretative analysis. Therefore, its approach is exploratory-interpretative analysis (Nunan 1992:4-6). It found that all the types found in the novel and the interpretation are adjectival, verbal and nominal. The strategies used by translator are those of category shifts. The evaluation related to the result of the translation is when derivational suffixes -ing and -ed are not interpreted well, the mistakes occur. The interpretation is a part of the process of translating a text. When good interpretation does not take place, the translation does not sound natural. Therefore, it is not a good translation.

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF *BASA WALIKAN MALANG* (BWM) AND  
COLLOQUIAL JAKARTAN INDONESIA (CJI)**

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Atikah Dewi  
GL PTE LTD  
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**Abstract**

Reversed languages are famous among Indonesian youth; Jakartan and Malangese are no exception. Both have constructed new terms of reversed language, namely Colloquial Jakartan Indonesia (CJI) and Basa Walikan Malang (BWM). Although both CJI and BWM have the reversed terms, different linguistic phenomena appear. Thus, the differences of both CJI and BWM will be exclusively discussed in this study. As the limitation, the study will focus on the differences of the word formation and the pragmatic occurrence of CJI and BWM. The data of the study are taken from social media (facebook, twitter, Instagram, etc.) which contain the use of CJI and BWM. The study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach by employing human instrument (the researchers) as the main instrument and within the theoretical framework of morphology and pragmatics. Finally, it concludes the discussion by adding some notes on the differences in both morphological and pragmatic aspects of CJI and BWM.

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON SPOKEN CONVERSATION  
OF NATIVE FILIPINO SPEAKERS AND  
HERITAGE (NON-NATIVE) FILIPINO LEARNERS**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

Filipino language is becoming an international language as a result of the phenomenon of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW). Though OFWs raised their children abroad, they still teach their children the Filipino language and are considered heritage learners. Heritage learners are individuals who have been exposed to a particular language in childhood, but did not subsequently acquire it fully because another language usurped the original language (Polinsky and Kagan, 2007). This paper explores how heritage (non-native speakers) Filipino learners converse with Native Filipino speakers in oral discourse. The research aims to describe and analyze how native speakers converse with heritage learners (non-native) in the spoken discourse. The study answers the following questions: 1) How do heritage (non-native) learners start and end the conversation in Filipino language?; 2) How do native speakers respond to heritage (non-native) learners in a Filipino conversation?; and 3) How do native speakers and heritage (non-native) learners show solidarity in spoken discourse of Filipino language? Three videos from the video series entitled The Art of Tagalog, which show heritage learners interacting with Filipinos on the street are transcribed and analyzed using Paltridge's (2006) conversational analysis and Gee's (2011) and Peregrino's (2002) concept of social language and variety of language.

**PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE'S POLITICAL SPEECHES:  
A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

Roxan Rubic-Remorosa  
University of Mindanao  
Philippines

**Abstract**

Politics is a struggle for power in order to put certain political, economic and social ideas into practice that is crucially played by language. The general purpose of this qualitative study employing critical discourse analysis was to examine the political speeches in terms of linguistic features and rhetorical strategies as well as uncovering the issues behind these discourses of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte. The corpora comprised of thirty political speeches that were retrieved in an online archive and hard copies that were furnished in the office of the President. Findings revealed that the linguistic features are personal pronouns that show inclusivity and exclusivity. Passivity, transitivity and the dominating verb tenses and aspects are also evident. The use of loaded, dramatic, and stereotyping adjectives, adverbs and nouns are central to the construction of an event, the use of non-hedged adverbs position a contention as being incontrovertible 'fact', presupposition, rhetorical questions, ellipsis and intertextuality were also utilized. The recurring issues in his political speeches are centered on socio-economic, legal and political but War on Drugs, Criminality, Graft and Corruption are highlighted. The insights that were extracted from the results of the study are real change of the Philippine government, Resilience, Patriotism, Genuine Public Service, Unity in Diversity, Faith in God, and Hope for the Next Generation. The president who is the highest official of the land is expected to lead the country in a crusade to alleviate the condition of the constituents and to provide fast solution to these prevailing issues and problems.

**A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF THE  
'CHARACTER' LITERARY ELEMENT IN  
MALAYSIAN PICTUREBOOKS**

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Malaysia

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Characterisation is an important literary element because it is the act of describing characters in literature, particularly their physical attributes as well as personal traits and values. In fact, children's literacy advocates consider characterisation as "the soul of great literature" (Galda & Cullinan, 2002, p. 183) because it guides young readers through the story, helps them to understand the plot and to ponder the themes (Lehr, 1991). In multimodal texts like picturebooks, visual and textual sign systems are interlaced together to create meaning. In this study, six award-winning Malaysian picturebooks were examined to determine how visual and textual meaning making systems work together to develop 'characterisation' based on an adaption of Painter, Martin and Unsworth's (2013) Multimodal Discourse Analysis Framework. The analysis showed a lack of detailed external characterisation elements in the textual meaning making systems but the visual depiction of characters in all the picturebooks addressed this shortcoming effectively. In short, knowledge of multimodal analysis and metalanguage are necessary, particularly the way visual sign systems are organised in illustrations because this will enable young readers to attain a deeper understanding of 'characterisation' which is one of the fundamental literary elements of the narrative. Malaysian picturebooks can certainly fulfil this with its varied human and anthropomorphic characters.

**21ST CENTURY LEARNING IN THE  
'ORANG ASLI CLASSROOM',  
IDEAL OR IMAGINARY?**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Most Orang Asli schools do not provide a conducive learning environment for their pupils. Teaching methods are predominantly conventional and this has affected the motivation of students who generally believe that they are incapable of learning. For example, the content taught in English classrooms is often too exam-oriented where teachers often resort to drilling, which does not help students understand what they are learning. This in turn makes school less and less meaningful for them. This paper reports a study that was conducted to explore how a group of 22 Orang Asli students experienced the 4 C's of the 21st Century Learning (Collaboration, Creativity, Critical Thinking, Communication) in their daily English lessons, while considering the relevance of making learning meaningful and the challenges faced by the pupils and the teacher. The outcomes challenged the prejudicial labels placed on Orang Asli pupils in what they can or cannot do in an English Language classroom.

**IMPLEMENTING CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING  
ACROSS MULTICULTURAL SETTINGS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF  
MODELS, RESULTS, AND POSSIBILITIES**

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Edison M. Lalimarmo  
De La Salle University  
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**Abstract**

Since its emergence from the European Union as a dual-focused educational approach to promote multilingualism and the acquisition of English and other community languages, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) has made its way in many English-speaking countries around the world. CLIL implementations in different countries and regions, though with generally positive effects, are characterized by differing frameworks that lack comprehensive guidelines necessary for successful large-scale adaptation. This paper analyzes studies and accounts of CLIL implementations across various countries in Europe, Asia, and America for the last 10 years to identify salient features that characterize CLIL as an effective educational approach in language teaching and learning. To help develop a sound framework that addresses CLIL's contextual concerns, strengths and weaknesses of the approach in key areas were examined and evidence-based syntheses were derived. The paper reports that program implementations across surveyed countries generally exhibit essential principles of CLIL, but teacher and learner roles and appropriate assessment methods have not been clearly defined. The paper argues that strong government support through contextually relevant language policies is essential to the approach's success and continuity. As the various implications of the findings are explored, recommendations necessary for enriching CLIL curricular frameworks are provided.



**THE TRANSLATION OF HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL ALLUSIONS: A  
CASE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ‘SANCHITA’**

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**Abstract**

Allusion is figurative language in which a passing but significant reference of an indirect kind is made to a well-known person, place, event or literary work. Historical allusion refers to people or events that have historical significance, whereas, a mythological allusion alludes to a piece of mythology and could be interwoven with the country's indigenous culture or belief. Generally, allusions are heavily and exclusively grounded in a particular culture and thus, can impose an obstacle in understanding to a reader from a different culture. Therefore, translating allusions is a challenging task as the translator has to first be able to recognize any intertextual references in the source language text and understand them sufficiently well before s/he sets out to translate the text. The application of suitable strategies is pertinent to enable the TL readers to recognize and comprehend the intended references. This study therefore aims to investigate the strategies used in translating historical and mythological allusions in *Sanchita*, an anthology of the best known Bengali poems and lyrics by the distinguished Bengali poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam (1899-1976). Leppihalme's (1997) typology of strategies for translating allusions is used to describe the strategies employed by the translator while the theory of equivalence underpin the discussions of the data analysis. The findings reveal that 'retention of name, adding detailed explanation in the form of a footnote' is the most frequent translation strategy used by the translator and this equate with a focus on achieving both formal and dynamic equivalence. Though the attempt of the translator is highly appreciated, there are some discrepancies, which could be avoided by adopting more effective strategies. Thus, this study also aims to determine possible solutions for preserving the allusions in the target language in a more impactful manner.

**THE REFERENTIAL AND PREDICATION STRATEGIES IN ANALYZING  
MIGRANT WORKERS REPRESENTATION IN THE STAR NEWSPAPER**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The present paper aims to throw light on the representation of migrant workers in the Star newspaper in the period of six years (2010-2015). During these years, the Malaysian government has conducted a few legalization programs referred to as 6P to register the illegal foreign workers under the “biometric identification system”. Among those programs, the famous 6P program that took place in 2011 is focused upon. The paper aims to analyze the way migrant workers are referred to using critical discourse analysis particularly two discursive strategies ‘Referential’ and ‘Predication’ adapted from Ruth Wodak’s Discourse Historical Approach 2001. The paper aims to investigate whether the 6P legalization program has changed the media representation of migrant workers. The data is collected from The Star Online in the period of January 2010 - September 2015. The paper aims to add to the existing body of literature on immigrants and outsiders’ representation. The findings suggest that the representation after the legalization program in 2011 is more positive as compared to the representation before. The presence of migrant workers is always viewed in its association with its influence on the Malaysian society and economic growth. Before 6P, migrant workers were referred to as “low-skilled” in association with economic growth, and as “violent and a threat” in association with social security. After 6P, there is a less frequent use of these negative references in addition to the use of more supportive references such as “victims” in themes related to living conditions and a “necessity” in association with themes related to government agreements. The Indonesian maids in particular received special attention and are represented mostly as a “need” to the Malaysian working family. As a whole, the findings confirm the discursive strategies of negative “Other” representation.

**THE DISCOURSE ‘EAT BOYS, BECOME IMMORTAL’ : THE REFLECTION OF  
A THAI WOMAN’S LOVE CONFLICT BETWEEN HER  
MODERN LIFE AND THAI SOCIAL VALUES**

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Thailand

**Abstract**

This research aims to study discourses from various genres on the internet that involves ‘กินเด็กเป็นอมตะ (Eat boy, be immortal)’ in order to understand the discourse of Thai women. By using CDA, this study examines how an aged woman discusses her rights to have desired love (or sex) with a young man who considered to be fresh, young, and strong. The discourse is presented using unofficial language and is used by a single, aged or older woman in order to call and describe herself in a funny or joking way. The social context of the discourse reflects Thai social values from the viewpoint of a woman. The purpose of the discourse is to protecting herself, an aged woman who is still single, from other individuals’ negative views, which also influenced by Thai values about women’s love. The other purpose is to announce to others that women like her have the right to love younger men because Thai values are rather strict and complicated toward women. By doing this, she can be free from the pressure of single aged Thai women face from others.

**SOCIAL MEDIA MEDIATING METHODOLOGY:  
PROPOSING PURPOSEFUL PRACTICES**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The ambiguity of the first part of the title reflects a dynamic in which learners are often involved in networked communication, through self-directed socialising and learning. The list of social media is of course far greater than omnipresent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and includes highly interactive language learning applications. However, much classroom pedagogy still remains framed, and possibly fossilized, in broadcast modes with a ‘teacher as transmitter’ approach. The paper will use Malaysian tertiary learner action research to suggest that it is essential for teachers’ roles to adapt to becoming moderators of communicative inquiry groups, which embrace graphics, audio, video and synthesis skills. Teachers and learners may have little choice but to adapt beyond written text and tasks to include mixed-media genre awareness so as to develop a reflective understanding of digital life. Course developments and practice at University and pre-University levels are the context for describing communication skill building across the plethora of media.

**SELF AND OTHER REPRESENTATION  
IN ISIS'S SOCIAL MEDIA DISCOURSE**

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**Abstract**

The terrorist group ISIS has long leveraged upon the power of social media platforms in order to disseminate and legitimize its ideology. Despite recent losses in Iraq and Syria, ISIS's use of social media is still sophisticated and extensive. This paper explores the ways in which the Self-Other schemata (Wodak & Reisigl, 2001) is evident in the textual and visual representation of social actors in selected ISIS-produced online propaganda materials that are shared through its preferred social media platform, Telegram. Telegram, a social media platform for communication, offers the advantages of longevity, security and accessibility, all of which have significant appeal for jihadists. Al Khouri and Kessire (2016) argue that the affordances of Telegram are the very reason it has become the preferred social media platform for ISIS. Telegram enables ISIS jihadists to engage in extensive communications both uni-directionally through channels as well as multi-directionally through chat rooms, to interact with each other and share information, and ISIS related materials. However, as a platform for jihadist communication, it is still not researched extensively enough (Bloom et al, 2017). Examining ISIS's jihadist communication on Telegram, this study focuses upon the Self-Other representation of social actors, employing a multidisciplinary approach that includes critical discourse analysis, multimodal analysis (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2004), and terrorism studies (Matusitz, 2014). I argue that the self-other representation by ISIS in its Telegram communications is not just a simple polarization of social actors into in and out groups that legitimizes ISIS while delegitimizing others. The schemata presented through, by and in Telegram, serves as a strategy to construct a legitimatising narrative for ISIS, enabling it to present a meaning-making system for its perception of the world, while justifying its existence, and building credibility for its radicalizing ideology.

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS'  
POSTINGS IN OFFICIAL AND  
UNOFFICIAL WHATSAPP GROUPS**

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**Abstract**

The present study concentrates on the social and discursive practices of Jordanian English language teachers. Typically, it represents an initial attempt to tackle the SNS phenomenon in the Jordanian community since it has great impacts on both commercial and social life. Also, discourse among teachers as faculty members in WhatsApp groups has not yet, to our knowledge, been researched thoroughly. In order to address this limitation, it identifies the differences in conversation between both official and unofficial Whatsapp groups and this is implemented and employed in line with the ethnographic approach. The purpose of this exploratory study is to provide descriptive information about the way Jordanian English teachers construct their posts in official and unofficial Whatsapp groups and how do they view their involvement in both Whatsapp groups. By contributing empirical evidence, this study assists to expand and build up a broader realization in SNS usage. Mainly, it also helps to put forward a promising research opportunity concerning the situation or position differences among the teachers and their supervisors at their career. This study focuses on the problems teachers face. Usually, they do not know how to decline their superiors' request or express their feelings; they are not given an opportunity to express their opinions and they are forced to obey their superiors without sharing personal views. To minimise these issues, teachers should be given freedom to share their ideas and suggestions, thus they feel satisfied with their own achievement. Therefore, they create an unofficial Whatsapp group to share opinions, ventilate feelings, and discuss new ideas about educational topics. The data is generated through participant observation and semi-structured interviews which were analyzed by using thematic and discourse analysis approaches to gain more evident comprehension and to obtain a clear insight for the necessity of social networking sites for teacher.

**FORENSIC ANALYSIS ON TAPPED PHONE CALL CONVERSATION**

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Universitas Sumatera Utara  
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**Abstract**

Forensic linguistics has become a crucial issue, especially those related to corruption acts. This paper aims to analyze types of process, participant and circumstance as well as the messages implied through the analysis of transitivity (Halliday, 1985). The main data of the study involves the transcribed text of tapped phone call conversation of 19 Indonesian sentenced corruptors (Laluhu, 2017) and four of them was selected as the sample by applying descriptive qualitative method focused on content analysis. The findings show that material and relational processes are dominant yet the participants and circumstances are expressed implicitly, which indicates that the corruption is concerned with the sequence of intended events and actions and correlated each other.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE CAMP AS A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**

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**Abstract**

English camps for English as a Second Language (ESL) learners are a world-wide phenomenon. In Malaysia, language camps are popular and have been running since the 1940s and they aim to bring learning to life by providing a conducive environment for ESL learners to practise using everyday English. This is a descriptive study, using questionnaire as an instrument in the data collection procedure which covers four English camps organised in collaboration with the Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Communication, Sultan Idris Education University. Interviews with camps volunteers (n=15) provide perspectives on the programme's impact on participants. Its aim was to identify activities that actively engage ESL learners in practising using everyday English. Group activities like treasure hunt and drama were found to be more engaging as compared to individual activities like spelling relay and crossword puzzle. Vis-a- vis experiential learning theory, English camp is an outdoor classroom that encourages and allows learners to develop English language skills via the experience of handling a specific task together, rather than only evaluating elements of English language individually. The study infers English camps have both merits and limitations in second language education, and concludes with the recommendations for further study concerning the advantages and disadvantages posed by such an extra-curricular programme.



**EMANCIPATION VS EXPLOITATION: REPRESENTATION OF  
FEMININE IDENTITY IN ONLINE MEDIA**

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Surinderpal Kaur  
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**Abstract**

The primary aim of this study is to characterize the dominant socio-cultural discourses in the mainstream online media with respect to feminine identity in Pakistan and to analyze the potential implications of these discourses on the construction of feminine identity. Pakistan is a Islamic country where politics and religion are united. It was not until November 16, 1988, that a transformation took place and gave rise to a democratic period. Benazir Bhutto became the first female prime minister of the country and initiated a process of long-awaited change and transformation for the women in the backdrop of strict patriarchal society. Despite a period of struggle and the consolidation of rights and equality for women, in which the feminist movement and women emancipation played an important role, gender disparities still persist, and the old 'values' remain in the context of feminine identity, its representation and emancipation (Dias, Machado, Manita, & Gonçalves, in press; Saavedra et al., 2010). So for women living in these contexts, these transformations and changing tides occurring are dramatic and shattering with respect to their social integration and acceptance and their own negotiation of their gender, cultural, and even religious identity (Machado, Dias, & Coelho, 2010).

**THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTEXT AND GENDER IMPACT THE CHOICE OF ADDRESS FORM IN MAILEPPET REGION, MENTAWAI ARCHIPELAGO**

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Widya Ningrum  
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**Abstract**

This paper aims to describe the used of address form based on the social context and gender in Mentawai society. This language is very interesting to be studied because it is quite different with Minangkabau language and also few studies investigate this language. This research is qualitative research by using descriptive method. The data were collected in the form of questionnaire, in-depth interviews, and observation method, with note taking technique as continuation technique with a sample of 5 respondents from Maileppet region sub-district South Siberut. The research findings shows the impact of social context, like marital status and position in the family members make the choices of address forms. The uniqueness of the kinship this area is only one form for each greeting, for example address form to call Grandfather/Grandmother is tetew. To identify whether the male and female is the people use (tetew + mateu) for male and (tetew + nanalep) for female. For addressing older brother/sister, the people use kebuk and proper name (kebuk + proper name) to make them different between he/she. They have one address form for uncle 'si maman' and for aunty 'si kalabae'. Another interesting form is the address form for the father who have new born baby. The father will be called by saying man kolik/jijik, the purpose is to inform to the people in Maileppet that the father has a newborn baby girl/boy, even though he already have the children before.

**PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SPOKEN BINUKID**

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**Abstract**

This paper attempts to describe the phonological features of Binukid language, which is one of the indigenous languages spoken by the lumads, particularly the Umajammen tribe, in Bukidnon, Southern Philippines. The study anchored its framework of analysis from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in Ladefoged (2012) for the phonetic notations and standardized representations. Proper research protocols were observed such as the seeking of consent from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in the Province, the tribal informed consent, and the conduct of the traditional pamuhat ritual. Informants were properly identified and qualified based on language use in the home domain. Results revealed that Binukid has 16 consonants: the /b/, /k/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /w/, and /y/. It has five vowels: the /a/, the pepet /e/, /i/, /o/, and /u/; and finally, it has five diphthongs: the high-front /ei/, the front central /au/, the low central back /ai/, the central /fÓi/ and the back central /ou/. Significant findings include the following: identification of the pepet /e/, the alveo-palatal affricate /j/; and the presence of the five diphthongs: the /fÓi/, /au/, /ai/, /f<sup>a</sup>i/, and /ow/. These findings were not mentioned in the early descriptions of related Binukid phonology in the studies of Atherton (1953, 1963); Post (1965, 1968), and Post & Gardner (1965). Finally, the study found interchangeability of some vowels and consonants among the elderly in the community, and the preponderance of the /a/, the pepet /e/, and the /j/ in the corpus.

**DISSECTING THE GRAPHIC NOVEL: FEMINISM IN  
THE ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS OF HERO**

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**Abstract**

Celebrated British and Eisner Award-winning author and illustrator Isabel Greenberg's critically acclaimed graphic novel *The One Hundred Nights of Hero* is set in the highly misogynist imagined medieval world of Migdal Bavel. The novel features a captivating and beautifully illustrated tapestry of folk tales and myths about the secret legacy of female storytellers in the tradition of *The Arabian Nights*. This study investigates how feminism is subtly depicted in Greenberg's novel through the juxtaposition of various themes based on the analysis of visual representations in selected panels of the book. The visual components are analysed using Kress and van Leeuwen's (2006) *Visual Grammar* where the representational framework concentrates on narrative and conceptual exemplifications. The visual analysis of the text shows that Greenberg has adhered to certain graphic conventions to create intended meanings in *The One Hundred Nights of Hero*. More importantly, Greenberg succeeds in coalescing elements from various genres like children's books, fairy tales and folklore to construct an original but familiar myth grounded in a patriarchal world through the power of storytelling.

**CHARACTERIZING JAPANESE ENGLISH: ACOUSTIC AND  
CLAUSAL STRATEGIES**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate major acoustic and clausal strategies that are often used in English spoken by Japanese nationals living in Malaysia. Most of these speakers have frequent opportunities to communicate using English, often in a non-native environment. Japan is known to be a monolingual society, that is, the Japanese language has priority in all contexts within the nation's life. Due to the internationalization of cross-cultural contact, however, it is now imperative for many nations to use English as the means of communication. One characteristic of such communication is that many of the interlocutors speak a non-native English. Against this background, the present paper sets out some of the results I have obtained from recordings conducted in 2016 and 2017. Japanese English belongs to Kachru's oft-cited classification of 'Expanding Circle English,' and there is a general consensus among scholars that Japanese English tends to be norm-dependent. It has also been claimed, especially by Japanese scholars, that L1 plays an essential role in speaking a foreign language. To the best of my knowledge, past studies have rarely discussed the strategies which Japanese speakers employ in their spoken English discourse. The most prominent acoustic strategy used by participants in my experimental study is what we call 'devoiced plosives/fricatives,' which are probably generated by regressive/progressive assimilation. The most prominent clausal strategy is that the basic SV/SVO structure is maintained, avoiding complex or long sentences. To facilitate the analysis, the same speakers' free talks in Japanese were compared to their English counterparts. My tentative interpretation of these strategies is that they are employed to ease speech, avoid disfluency, and to construct a communicative message to the best of the speaker's capacity.

## **REPRESENTATIONS OF FEMALE SYMPATHISERS OF ISIS/DAESH**

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### **Abstract**

Since June 2014, the international media has reported on Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham (ISIS), an international Islamist motivated terrorism group centred in Syria and Iraq which is also known by a myriad of other names (such as ISIL, IS, or DAESH). In relation to that, the global media began reporting on a new and disturbing trend: women, often young and unmarried, were leaving their families to sneak into Syria and Iraq in order to join ISIS (Neumann, 2015). Sjoberg and Gentry (2011) point out that the way women terrorists are represented in the media have not been explored adequately. Furthermore, the media also very often portrays women involved with terrorist groups to act in ways that are not only different than their male counterparts, but also in ways that are specifically in relation to their gender as well as their perceived gendered roles (Sjoberg & Gentry, 2008). This dual pronged study examines how female sympathisers of ISIS are represented through and by media discourses, and significantly also, how female sympathisers of ISIS represent themselves on Twitter, in relation to ISIS. Employing Critical Discourse Analysis - the Discourse Historical Approach (Resigl & Wodak 2000) - as well as the notion of gendered discourses (Sunderland 2004), this paper will analyse the diverse and often contesting ways in which the Self versus Other (Wodak 2010) schemata is prominent in the representations of female sympathisers. The data for the media's representation is taken from three diverse online newspapers - The Guardian, The Star Online, and Le Figaro Madame while the self-representations of the female sympathisers of ISIS comes from the tweets of posters in Twitter from those who have declared themselves as female and whose tweets indicate that they are advocates of the ideologies of ISIS. By viewing gender through multiple lenses, this paper intends to pave the way for an examination of gender and terrorism that explores the complexities of representations.

**CONVENTIONALIZED IMPOLITENESS IN THE  
MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENT**

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**Abstract**

Impoliteness has been defined as behaviours that “are viewed negatively” and that are “always presumed to have emotional consequences for at least one participant, thus causing or are presumed to cause offence” (Culpeper 2011, p.23). Although Standing Order 36(4) of the of the Dewan Rakyat (the Lower House of the Malaysian parliament) states that “It shall be out of order for Members of the House to use offensive language or make a sexist remark”, such language is not uncommon in the House. This paper examines the conventionalized forms of impoliteness used by Malaysian MPs. The data was collected from five meetings of the Dewan Rakyat in July 2017. The Hansards of the meetings were downloaded from the website of the Malaysian parliament and checked against videos of the meetings on youtube. Hostile or aggressive exchanges between members of the parliament were identified and impolite linguistic expressions were coded according to Culpeper’s (2011) taxonomy of conventionalized impoliteness strategies.

## USING LOANWORDS TO TEACH LINGUISTICS

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### **Abstract**

Loanwords are inherently interesting to language learners and language users since they immediately show us similarities and differences between languages and cultures and how meaning and pronunciation can change as words are borrowed. An example of these words is the interesting case of the Japanese word “anime”, a shortened form of a loanword from English (“animation”) which is used in Japan to refer to animated films in general, but which has been exported back into English and into many other languages as specifically referring to Japanese animation. In this presentation, the authors will discuss the ways loanwords (particularly Japanese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Japanese, but also including others) are used to explain basic concepts of linguistics including phonetics and phonology, semantics, morphology, language change, and sociolinguistics, as well as to introduce methods of doing linguistic research such as surveys and corpus studies. The presenters will also describe assignments and projects based on loanwords, which have been successfully used to get students actively involved in linguistic research. The two presenters teach in very different academic environments, one at a prestigious university in a program with a large number of international students and the other presenter at a low-ranked university with some students from educationally disadvantaged international backgrounds and many students whose only passion in life is K-pop music. Both presenters share enthusiastic insights into linguistics, bilingualism, and the amazing ways that loanwords illustrate linguistic creativity. They enjoy sharing this passion with their students in an attempt to give them the tools to enjoy thinking about language usage in their college years and beyond.



**SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF TAMIL MEMES IN INSTAGRAM**

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Malarvizhi Sinayah  
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**Abstract**

In Dawkin's (1979) original framing, memes describe any cultural idea or behavior. Davidson (2009) mentions that an accurate definition for the modern concept of an internet meme is lacking and defines internet memes as "Internet meme which is a piece of culture, typically a joke and which gains influence through online transmission". The study is attempted to identify the humour techniques involved in Tamil Memes from Instagram. In addition, the comic memes were analyzed to determine the type of semiotic elements accompanying in the Tamil memes. The data for this study consists of text-combination memes. The memes were classified into 45 types of humour techniques listed by Arthur Berger (2013). For this semiotic analysis, Liu and O'Halloran's framework (2009) has been referred in terms of how the context and image cohere with each other.

**AN ACOUSTIC INVESTIGATION OF SUSTAINED MALAY VOWELS**

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Nor Azrita Mohamed Zain  
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Saiful Adli Jamaluddin  
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**Abstract**

This paper investigates the first and second formants of Standard Malay vowels of 30 normal hearing Malaysian Malay young adults in sustained vowels using acoustical analysis. The mean F1 for vowels /a/, /i/, /u/, /f<sup>a</sup>/ and /o/ were reported at 698.93 Hz, 363.34 Hz, 439.62 Hz, 499.86 Hz and 503.72 Hz, 597.28 Hz and 503.72 Hz respectively. The mean F2 for vowel /a/, /i/, /u/, /f<sup>a</sup>/ and /o/ were reported at 1365.57 Hz, 2393.22 Hz, 1056.02 Hz, 1538.17 Hz, 2140.09 Hz and 995.95 Hz respectively. The data was then used to construct a Standard Malay vowel diagram. The study concludes that Malay female speakers had significantly higher formant frequencies in all vowels than those of Malay male speakers except F2 in /u/.

**MAINSTREAMING GENDER-FAIR LANGUAGE:  
STUDENT HANDBOOKS AND THE  
POLITICIZATION OF SELF-EXPRESSION**

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**Abstract**

Student handbooks serve a disciplinary mechanism to enforce normative behavior, instill acceptable classroom practices, and proselytize worldviews and ideologies. The present study explicates the relationship between grammatical gender and inclusive education. Set in Cebu City's influential and most preferred universities, it focuses on the linguistic representation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) students particularly in relation to uniform, appearance and grooming guidelines. Initial critical discourse analysis (CDA) of the monolingual text samples, which are categorized according to educational stage, reveals three patterns: (1) sex and gender are used interchangeably; (2) illustrations and examples are stereotypical; (3) descriptions of policy subjects do not foster awareness of intersectionality. It is imperative that student handbooks are attuned to the learning philosophies and social realities of the 21st century and that they are in compliance with the gender-responsive advocacy of national government agencies such as the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). Therefore, framers and assessors alike of institutional-level regulations, policies, and procedures ought to revise obsolete labels and clauses that preclude academic diversity.

**FAKE NEWS STRUCTURE AS AGENDA SETTING MECHANISM**

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Philippines

Charissa Anne de Jesus  
University of the Philippines Cebu  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This paper asserts that fake news is a feature of postmodernist reality in which the edges of truthfulness and falsehood are blurred either by the users of the medium like social media or by the political propagandists. By applying agenda setting theory with computer-mediated communication (CMC) theory, the critical discourse analysis used in this paper provides an intensive close reading of selected fake news samples that are accessible by students. The researchers also qualitatively interpreted the data sets of two related papers, which collectively comprise a multidisciplinary research. In conclusion, the deception point starts when fake news stories directly poke the interest and ideological leaning (e.g. agenda setting and emotional appeal) of the reader. Furthermore, testing the assumptions of CMC, the researchers found out that anonymity or the lack of authorship enables fake news stories to thrive all over social media as an avenue for unsaturated, often manipulatively formed discourse.

**HAVE WE MET? GENDER, DIGITAL IDENTITY AND IDENTITY  
MANAGEMENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

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Malaysia

Malissa Maria Mahmud  
Sunway University  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

The landscape of social dimensions has tremendously changed with the existence of social media as one of the popular and powerful means to facilitate the creation and sharing of information, self-expression as well as communication via virtual communities and networks. The navigation and constructions fashioned online have led to the forming of identity blueprints consisting of narrative strategies in deploying and managing online identity; a fascinating digital stories wherein the content is curated to reveal the exhibition of desired identity. With the aim to examine which gender manages public-self sculpted through social media interfaces, this study employed a chi-square test to measure the variance between both genders. The results obtained indicate that there is no statistically significant difference between males and females in the ways they manage their public-self via social media. Implications and future research directions of social media and online identity management between both genders are discussed.

**PARTIAL REFUSAL TO INVITATIONS IN  
FACEBOOK GROUPS OF STUDENTS:  
A NETNOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

Communication has evolved along with the advancement of technology. The existence of social media and instant messaging eases the implementation of distant communication, i.e. computer mediated communication. Not only does CMC allow people to communicate through digital media, but it also allows them to conduct pre-communication from face to face communication such as making invitations. Invitations, from pragmatic point of view, are categorized into commissive-directive speech acts which allow invitees to make responses to invitations. One of the responses is partial refusal, which means the invitees do not either refuse or accept the invitations. This pragmatic study is conducted to identify interactions among online community members, specifically the strategies of partial refusal and the phatic expressions used by invitees to redress partial refusals. Data collected from Indonesian students joining three Facebook groups were analyzed using a netnopragmatic approach.

**PRAGMATIC-DISOURSE STUDY OF  
IMPLICATURE IN POLITICAL MEMES**

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**Abstract**

This paper aims at explaining a pragmatics-discourse study of implicature in political memes. A meme is not only a joke but there is a message behind that or implied meaning in the meme to make people rethink about its implied meaning. There are a message, emotional expressions, criticism, and social functions in memes. A meme is a term used by Dawkins (1976) to define the birth of the culture as a result of the formation of many replicators. Then, it is considered as a character from a culture in which there are ideas, feelings, actions or behavior as a result replicator. Recently, meme flare has adorned the internet as a result of the freedom of expression of the community. It is regarded as a joke to amuse those who see and read it because the creator of the meme tries to make X and Y become the same thing as the similarity of nature, style, behavior and character. However, behind all that meme, there is an implicature that can be studied in depth. The implicature is not free from the influence of a number of existing contexts, such as situational context, background knowledge context, and co-text (Cutting, 2003). The data of this study were taken from the website of political memes 2017. The results identified: (1) implicatures that imply (a) the principles of leadership, (b) the character, (c) personality, (d) sarcasm, (e) personal experience, and (2) communication of emotion, positive and negative emotion, that is regarded as transmission of evaluations or as an evaluating statement, (Fiehler, 2002, Yusrita, 2013). Furthermore, this study gives a social contribution to the society's pragmatics development.

## **QUESTIONING THE EXISTENCE OF FUTURE TENSE IN ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract**

Grammar is one of the most important materials for ESL and EFL students. This means that grammar plays a big role in producing the meaning of sentence or phrases. Tenses as one aspect of grammar were traditionally argued by ESL and EFL teachers to be sixteen or twelve tenses in English. However, this argument is stated by only referring to English grammar books. No further explanation of this number of tenses and why it has such number. This study was aimed to figure out the real number of tenses in English from the linguistics point of view. It was a descriptive qualitative study, and the data was gathered from English books and other written resources such as journals and articles using a note-taking technique. The data was analyzed and tenses were classified and a proof showing the real number of English tenses was provided. Based on the results, the researchers found only two tenses exist. There are six reasons for this finding: 1) the terms tense and aspect, 2) the inflectional process of the tense markers, 3) the reference of existence, 4) the meaning of the term 'tense' itself, 5) the sentence syntactical description, and 6) the tense combination possibility. It is expected that this study will be useful for English teachers and researchers in conducting their professional works such as teaching and researching.



**A COMPARISON OF THEME THETA ROLES IN ENGLISH AND SINDHI**

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**Abstract**

This study establishes the argument structure of the Sindhi. The study aims to answer the research questions: “What are the Argument structures of Theme theta roles in Sindhi verbs?”. It examines the argument structure of the Sindhi verbs and investigates how Theme Theta roles are assigned by Sindhi verbs to their arguments in sentences. The study attempts to analyse the differences and similarities between Theme Theta Roles in English and Sindhi. The data was collected from natural/oral conversations of Sindhi through interviews with native Sindhi speakers. Each verb phrase in the data is therefore examined and studied in detail in terms of Argument/Thematic structure in order to analyse the Theme Theta roles, their importance and position in the sentences. The data was analysed and discussed based on Carnie’s (2006) theory of Thematic Relations and Theta Roles. The findings show that the Sindhi Theme Theta Roles are almost similar to the English ones in terms of placement, function and importance. However, the only difference between them is that Sindhi Theme Theta roles can be placed at initial, middle and also final positions in sentences spoken Sindhi. Theme Theta roles in Sindhi are more prominent than English ones; it is because the Sindhi language uses more action verbs than English.

**MALAYSIAN STUDENTS' IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN SEMINARS**

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United Kingdom

**Abstract**

The objective of the study is to explore how the Malaysian students in Malaysia and the UK construct and negotiate their identities by interacting in seminars. Classroom observation, interviews and focus group discussions were utilised to collect the data for this study. There were nine Malaysian students in the UK and 13 Malaysian students in Malaysia participating in this study. The data posits that Malaysian students constructed and negotiated multiple and flexible identities via a range of interaction patterns when they were in seminars. This study suggests that academic communities need to be flexible with different identities constructed and negotiated by students. Useful implications drawn from the findings are provided in this study.

# **ABSTRACTS OF POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

**EVIDENTIALITY IN NEWS REPORTS ON MH370: A CORPUS ASSISTED  
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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Kamila Ghazali  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

This study is a corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of the use of evidentiality in some Asian and Western based online news reports on the missing Malaysian airline's flight MH370. The data for this study will be collected from five online newspapers of five countries (Malaysia, China, Australia, United States of America and United Kingdom). The aim is to compare the frequency and pragmatics of evidentiality in news reports on an incident with little or unavailable information. This will help us understand if news reporters manipulate evidentials in any way to justify or legitimize their assertions and claims.

**PENILAIAN BAHAN PEMBELAJARAN  
MAQHA AL LUGHAH AL'ARABIYYAH  
KEATAS KEMAHIRAN BERTUTUR**

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**Abstract**

Di antara matlamat utama pembelajaran bahasa Arab (BA) di sekolah ialah untuk memperkukuh kemahiran berbahasa pelajar agar kemampuan mereka dalam interaksi sosial dan akses kepada pengetahuan dapat di peringkat selain dapat melahirkan pelajar yang berkeupayaan untuk bertutur dalam pelbagai situasi dan konteks (KSSM Bahasa Arab, 2016). Namun begitu, kajian-kajian terdahulu melaporkan bahawa, ramai dalam kalangan pelajar samada di peringkat sekolah menengah mahupun di peringkat universiti masih lagi gagal menguasai kemahiran bertutur BA walaupun mereka telah lama mempelajarinya. Hal ini terjadi kerana pelajar gagal menguasai aspek suprasegmental seperti tekanan suara, intonasi dan mora (harakat). Dalam konteks kemahiran bertutur BA, penguasaan aspek suprasegmental sangat penting kerana ia merupakan penanda aras kepada sebuah pertuturan yang baik dan sempurna. Selain itu, guru juga tidak memberi fokus kepada pengajaran aspek ini di dalam kelas kerana kesuntukan masa selain ketiadaan panduan berupa bahan pembelajaran khusus kemahiran bertutur yang dapat dilaksanakan di luar kelas. Kajian ini adalah merupakan kajian tinjauan yang dilakukan untuk menguji kesahan dan kebolehpercayaan BPMLA yang telah dibangunkan oleh al Diyaar al 'Arbiyyah. Respondan adalah terdiri daripada 15 orang pakar yang dilantik untuk menilai kesahan konstruk dan kandungan BPMLA. Selain itu, seramai 50 orang pelajar tingkatan dua dari Sekolah Menengah Agama (SMA) Tg. Ampuan Fatimah, Pekan terlibat untuk menguji kebolehpercayaan BPMLA di mana kesemua mereka akan menyertai aktiviti yang terdapat di dalam BPMLA terlebih dahulu sebelum menjawab soalan kebolehpercayaan. Kajian ini penting kerana kewujudan bahan pembelajaran kemahiran bertutur BA yang baik akan dapat menyelesaikan masalah yang timbul.

**SPEECH ACTS IN PHILIPPINE TV COMMERCIALS**

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Rhayn Leongson  
Philippine Normal University  
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**Abstract**

Language of TV commercials has been a reflection of the society's culture. Previous researches found that speech acts presenting in TV commercials reflect the essence of social and cultural values in a particular society and messages are often expressed in a socially appropriate manner so as to achieve the goal of getting consumers to buy a specific product (Mueller, 1987; Ohata, 2004). This research aims to identify not only the dominant speech acts but also its types (direct or indirect). The researchers transcribed ten 2017 Philippine TV commercials and categorized the speech acts present according to Searle's Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts (1976). Furthermore, the dominant speech acts were then classified into whether it is a direct or an indirect speech act. Results indicate that the most dominant speech acts present in the selected corpus were Directives and Assertives which are both indirect speech acts. The results of this research manifest the dynamics of language and how language mirrors one's culture.

**REPRESENTING VEGANISM: AN ECOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF  
VEGAN CAMPAIGNS**

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**Abstract**

Vegan campaigns are often opposed to the discourses involved in the oppression and exploitation of nonhuman animals. This study aims to examine how vegan campaigns work to frame the concept of veganism as well as how nonhuman animals are represented through language and image features. An ecolinguistic analysis will be implemented which involves a multimodal analysis combined with an ecosophical approach. The research will analyse the language and image features of the campaigns and how they help to form a campaign message which will be considered from the ecosophical standpoint. The ecosophy as a set of principles contributing to the ecological harmony assists in establishing whether the campaign stories work to improve the relationship between humans and nonhuman animals or rather contribute to its destruction. In industries related to animal products language works to erase the reality of animals as sensitive, intelligent beings who suffer and die in the process of making the products as well as the negative impacts of animal consumption both on health and environment, thus conveying the message that goes against the ecosophy. The current research puts forward an interest in whether language and image of the vegan campaigns assist in recognising value in non-human species and nature. If they do, what are the critical features that help shaping the story that may contribute to encouraging protection and minimizing damage to animals and the environment.

**AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY STUDENT TEACHER  
IN EFL TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS AT SMP NEGERI 2 SAWAN**

Anak Agung Istri Sri Wirapatni  
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**Abstract**

This study highlights the realization of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). Specifically, it aimed to (1) identify the type of politeness strategies used by student teachers, (2) find out the reasons behind the use of politeness strategies used by them, and (3) describe the pedagogical functions of politeness strategies in teaching and learning activities. This study used a descriptive qualitative research design to describe the realization of politeness strategies in classroom teaching. The subjects of this study were three student teachers who taught English for seventh graders at SMP Negeri 2 Sawan. The researcher was the main instrument in this study that collected the data by recording the EFL teaching and learning process used by the student teachers. The results of the study revealed four politeness strategies used by student teachers: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. The reasons behind the use of these politeness strategies were to create a fun learning environment which was less of pressure, and facilitate the teacher's authoritative role which made students more obedient to the instructions. The pedagogical functions of politeness strategies were classified into four different classroom controls which were proposed by Jiang (2010): academic instructions, motivation, evaluation, and classroom management. The student teachers tended to use bald on record and positive politeness in academic instruction, positive politeness and negative politeness in motivating the students, positive politeness in doing evaluation, and bald on record for classroom management.



**L1 AND L2 USE IN ENGLISH WRITING: EXPLORING THE WRITING PROCESSES AMONG MULTILINGUAL PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS**

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**Abstract**

Writing in English is a common phenomenon among second language users of English. This study investigates the L1 and L2 use in L3 (English) writing of multilingual writers. Five multilingual professional teachers were asked to compose aloud on argumentative essay. Using their think-aloud protocols, the results revealed that the participants tended to regress to their L1 (0.05%) and L2 (11.96%), when writing in L3 specifically during the text-generating phase. This is the case even if participants have already acquired a certain level of exposure and proficiency in English as indicated by the number of years of schooling and nature of profession. The findings imply that professionals regress to their L2 more than they do in L1 because it is the lingua franca of the home and workplace. However, when thinking for appropriate words to carry on with the writing task became more cognitively demanding, the writers reverted to their L1. As the participants were trying very hard to think and generate English words for the task, they uttered the Cebuano words *ambot* and *oy*. The former means 'I don't know' which conveys a lack of knowledge about the proposition, and the latter is a discourse particle that emphasizes or exaggerates an utterance, as if nothing can be more extraordinary (Tanangkingsing, 2009). The use of L1 during this time is indicative of the participants' breakdown in the thinking process.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEEDS OF STUDENTS: A FOCUS ON READING SKILLS**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

Reading is an important language skill because it supports learning in many ways. The study examines the reading skills needed by undergraduate students. Specifically, it focuses on three issues: necessary reading skills, self-assessment on the levels of academic reading skills and levels of employing academic reading skills. The subjects of the study were thirty five sophomore undergraduate students taking up a business course at De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines. A methodological triangulation was used in analyzing the needs of the students. Data were collected from students' questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. The study revealed the reading skills needed by undergraduates of business for knowing the internal and external features of expository texts and recognizing the rhetorical patterns used in various paragraphs of such texts. Another finding revealed that majority of the students employed most of the reading skills. However, the "agree" assessment of the students simply suggests that there is still room for improvement. Moreover, the results show that majority of the students are under the satisfactory level. Hence, the result of the study implies that using a variety of reading strategies is essential for students to comprehend English contexts. The findings can help towards developing more authentic academic reading materials, as well as guidelines for both faculty members and curriculum developers. The study also has considerable implications for designing a kind of syllabus that exposes language learners to their different specialization.

**LANGUAGE ATTITUDE'S RELATIONSHIP  
TO ESL LEXICAL PROFICIENCY**

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Allyza Dine A. Caybot  
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**Abstract**

Summary writing was suggested to be a highly significant skill for ESL learners because it helps develop their L2 proficiency. Prior studies discovered that language proficiency can be affected by the individual's language attitudes towards that language. However, only few studies focused on exploring the connection of language attitude to ESL students' summary writing performance. The current study elicited the language attitude of 30 ESL students toward English through a questionnaire and conducted a summary writing task for the respondents. The papers were analyzed in terms of its lexical proficiency. Since language attitude was suggested to be an affective factor in writing summaries, a correlational analysis was applied. Through this study, a discovery was made on whether ESL students' language attitude has a relationship with summary writing, which is a constructive contribution to fathom why ESL students have certain lexical proficiency performance in summary writing activities.

**THE GENERIC STRUCTURE OF THE  
SKRIPSI ACKNOWLEDGMENTS SECTION  
WRITTEN THE STUDENTS OF  
UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS**

Diah Kurniati  
Universitas Muria Kudus  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

Although acknowledgment section is usually written after all the sections of research paper (skripsi) have been finished, it is as important as other sections. There is a rarity of research conducted on the acknowledgment section written by non native speakers especially Indonesian students. This motivated the researcher to conduct a research entitled *The Generic Structure of The Skripsi Acknowledgments Section Written by The English Education Department Students of Universitas Muria Kudus*. The aim of this research is to know whether the acknowledgment sections which are written by the students of Muria Kudus University follow the stages proposed by Hyland (2004). The finding of the research shows that the acknowledgment sections written by the students do not fully follow the steps proposed by Hyland. There are two steps/moves which are not found in the acknowledgements sections written by the students: the reflecting move and the announcing move.

**A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF THE  
GENERIC STRUCTURES OF FILIPINO  
UNDERGRADUATE THESIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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Sedfrey Aldrich P. Obar  
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**Abstract**

This paper investigates Filipino undergraduate thesis acknowledgments from a genre analysis perspective. A corpus of 10 Filipino undergraduate thesis acknowledgments written in English by (BSOAd) Bachelor of Science in Office Administration students batch 2012-2013 from University of Caloocan City were taken as the main sources of data. These undergraduate theses written by Filipino students and submitted to their respective school in May of 2013 were selected for the collection of acknowledgments data. Swales' (1990) conception of genre analysis in its modified form was followed for the investigation of genre moves. Hyland's (2004) Three Tier Structure of Acknowledgments coding scheme was used to treat the overall and specific generic structures. The analysis showed that (BSOAd) Bachelor of Science in Office Administration students in University of Caloocan City followed a specific pattern that is provided to them (perhaps by their supervisors and thesis advisors) in writing their thesis acknowledgment sections. The analysis also revealed that undergraduate students are not at all aware of the importance of Hyland's structure (2004), particularly 3.1 announcing move and 3.2 accepting responsibility - cases where flaws and errors are inevitable and are acknowledged by the author(s) present in the theses. The analysis revealed that the differences in the way undergraduates write acknowledgments are directly affected by the immediate instructions of the thesis advisers, individual and institutional assistance they received during the course of thesis writing, the institutional culture, classification of institutions where they belong to, academic traditions, available and suggested template, and institutional practices of writing undergraduate thesis acknowledgments.

**BUT I FEAR ENGLISH MORE': EXPLORING ENGLISH SPEAKING ANXIETY AMONG FILIPINO ENGINEERING STUDENTS**

Edward Jay M. Quinto  
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Philippines

Jonathan V. Macayan  
Mapúa University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

The need for effective English speaking skills in engineering fields has prompted schools to innovate curricula that can not only address the English language skills of a 'global engineer,' but also trickle down students suffering from anxiety about English language learning as well as mathematics and other technical courses. While mathematics anxiety and its impacts on task performance and academic achievement of students in engineering programs have been widely documented, very little effort has been made towards examining English speaking anxiety. In this paper, the researchers explored English speaking anxiety among 162 engineering students in a tertiary school in Manila, Philippines through a mixed-methods, specifically explanatory sequential analysis. In the quantitative phase, the researchers used a self-developed scale based on an existing standardised measure of students' language learning anxiety and student scores yielded from a group speaking task. The regression analysis confirmed the hypothesised significantly negative relationship between language learning anxiety and speaking task performance [ $F(2,162)=43.35$ ;  $p=0.00$ ;  $\eta^2=0.35$ ]. In the qualitative phase, semi-structured interviews among nine purposefully selected engineering students revealed that both peers and teachers were common sources of speaking anxiety. Despite the perceived negative impact of anxiety on speaking task performance, the engineering students' recognition of the importance of English language in successful learning of another subject, e.g., mathematics, and their awareness that the English language plays an important role in technical presentations in their engineering study warrant further research and pedagogical innovations to address this relatively understudied area of engineering education.

## **HOW DO MALAYSIAN TESL TEACHER TRAINEES PRODUCE ENGLISH LEXICAL STRESS?**

Ernie Binti Adnan  
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Malaysia

### **Abstract**

This study examines the characteristics of Malaysian English lexical stress in the speech of the TESL teacher trainees. It is a part of a larger research on the production and perception of English lexical stress by the trainees. First, the study examines the trainees' level of awareness on the concept of lexical stress based on a short quiz, The Lexical Stress Awareness Test (LSAT), taken by 103 participants from five Teacher Training Campuses. It is followed by an investigation done on the speech of the trainees to look at how they produce lexical stress. This is done by looking at the recordings of the trainees reading sentences containing target words. The findings of this study will be interpreted and discussed within an English as an International Language (EIL) Framework. Primary results of LSAT exposed that most of the trainees have an intermediate level of awareness of English lexical stress. Most of them faced problems recognising characteristics of a stressed syllable and giving a distinction between primary and secondary stress in a word. In addition, in the production task, acoustic analysis of the recorded speech indicated that the trainees may not follow a systematic pattern of stressing syllables. The lack of awareness about English lexical stress and the unsystematic production of stress are likely to affect how these trainees will teach English pronunciation especially stress when they become English teachers. This issue might cause some complications to the teachers to deal with language related issue especially on pronunciation when they teach their students in the future.

**SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON SIGNAGES OF DOWNTOWN AREA IN DAVAO CITY**

Fabiana T. Epondulan  
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Philippines

**Abstract**

Semiotic analysis aims at analyzing, understanding and interpreting signs, the meaning of signs, and the interaction of signs and signs system. Semiotic analysis views the sign and use of sign as a part of the sign system. Thus, sign system gives directions on the use of sign and this can affect the contents of the individual sign. This study emphasized that a sign is never independent of the meanings and use of another sign. This study justified the semiotic properties of signages in downtown area of Davao City. It also justified the features of the captured signages around downtown area of the said city. Characteristics of the captured signages were also identified. Investigation, description and categorization on the different signages had a big part of this study. Semiotic analysis on signages around downtown area of Davao City is all about a visual-spatial manner with lexical items that denote objects, actions, abstract concepts and all the other possibilities of human language, necessary for intellectual development and human traits. Some of the signages have some sign language utterances which are icons and/or metaphorical signs. Categorization was used in scaffolding the learning of the language. But it also precludes a more complex meaning signification mechanism for those signs whose meanings only indirectly are derived from their apparent iconicity. A richer semiotic approach, along with an information system, is proposed to consider sign meaning attribution, learning, understanding and awareness for everyone in appreciating the city or place that to be visited.



## **EXPOSING VLOGGING TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL**

Farid Noor Romadlon  
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Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Teaching and learning process is difficult to be separated from the use of technology nowadays. Likewise, teaching speaking must be integrated with technology usage as media plays a role in optimizing the goal of it. This paper elaborates about the improvement of students' speaking ability treated by vlogging assignment. It explains how vlogging motivated students to speak English correctly, attractively, and well. This belonged to real-based project which exposed students' culture as their local wisdom. The paper began with the explanation of speaking and continued with elaboration of teaching speaking, what vlogging is, and how the project was made. Speaking, as it is often thought a "popular" form of expression which used the unprestigious colloquial register; literary skills were on the whole more prized. It deserves much attention, especially in second language. Learners need to be able to speak with confidence in order to carry out many of their basic transactions. Furthermore, speaking is the medium of social solidarity, social ranking, professional advancement, and business. Teachers were not the centre in learning process, but facilitators and students did the real practices in speaking out of classroom. The project contributed to students' speaking ability e.g. confidence, fluency, grammar, pronunciation. Besides, it exposed them to their local culture since it became the main topic in the project.

## **ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS OF CALL CENTER AGENTS**

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### **Abstract**

This paper aimed primarily at determining the speech acts used the call center agents. It further explored the difference in the use of speech acts by both genders. The study utilized a descriptive-qualitative research design. The corpora of this study were the utterances of the 10 male and 10 female call center agents while assisting their customers on the phone. This research used Searle's (1969) speech acts theory to investigate and to describe the speech acts used by the call center agents. The researcher identified the speech act utterances of the conversations used by the call center agents to analyze the illocutionary speech acts. The result shows that the utterances of speech acts used by the call center agents are directive speech acts (requesting, asking, suggesting and advising), assertive acts (stating, informing, explaining, affirming and responding), commissive speech acts (offering and agreeing) and lastly, expressive speech acts (thanking, apologizing, greeting, welcoming and praising). In addition, the researcher found that there is no difference between male and female call center agents in using the speech acts in their conversations with their customers over the phone. As a final point, the researcher recommended that language teachers or practitioners should focus on strategies specific to the learning and use of English speech act categories; a further attention should be given to assessment of speech acts of males and females, be it on ordinary conversations, workplace or academic and institutional contexts. While this study applied a qualitative method to describe and analyze the collected corpora in classifying the speech acts, further research could apply questionnaires or interviews to examine the respondents' inner mind.

**INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' CRITICAL LITERACY THROUGH FILM**

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**Abstract**

This paper aims to shed lights on the limited publication of research on the implementation of critical literacy in an EFL setting in ASIA. Specifically, the study investigates how Indonesian EFL students respond critically to the film entitled “Charlotte’s Web within the framework of Four Resources Model of Critical Literacy” proposed by Luke and Freebody (1999). The participants were 48 ninth-grade students who were involved in focus group interviews and invited to write individual critical responses to the film. Findings showed that some respondents were capable of responding to particular roles of critical literacy model such as code breaker, meaning-maker and text-user while a critical analysis of the text was considered as the most difficult role. Despite some challenges that the respondents faced, some of them believed that critical literacy pedagogy helped them to develop their critical thinking.

**ADAPTING THE TEXTBOOK USING THE 3R TECHNIQUE**

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**Abstract**

Working with weaker students may be a daunting task for English language teachers. Students who are already struggling in examinations prepared in their L1 would find it even harder to learn an additional second language (L2). In certain circumstances such as Malaysian government schools, teachers are required to use standardised textbooks despite students' level falling below the national standards. School administrators sometimes make it mandatory for teachers to use government-provided textbooks even though they do not match students' proficiency. Research shows that when students use a textbook that does not match their current levels of proficiency, they might not be able to learn much from it and their motivation might considerably drop. With students lacking motivation and interest in learning, what can a teacher do to bridge the gap between the textbook and the students in the classroom? This presentation offers practical guidelines on the use of the 3R technique (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) to make the textbook more useful and relevant for weaker students. I will provide practical illustrations of how the 3R technique could be used to reduce the linguistic load of the textbook and to promote the reusing and recycling high-frequency words and grammatical structures.

**APOLOGY AND NON-APOLOGY STRATEGIES  
IN THE EFL CONTEXT OF IRANIAN  
AZERBAIJANI PRE-UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Haleh Parsa  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

The aim of this study was to explore apology and non-apology strategies of Iranian Azerbaijani EFL pre-university students. Data were collected from 100 participants (50 males and 50 females) studying at advanced level of English ranging between 16 and 18 years of age. The research design was a qualitative method and an open questionnaire namely Discourse Completion Test (DCT), role play, and interviews were used to triangulate the data. The variables under study were gender, social distance, and social dominance (power). The data collected were analyzed based on Cohen and Olshtain (1981) and Olshtain and Cohen (1983) frameworks. The results revealed that Iranian Azerbaijani EFL students were explicit in their apologies and intensified them to enrich the realization of apology act. Like the two context-external variables namely social distance and social dominance (power), gender was a significant factor and there was an influence of the Azerbaijani language (L1) on Iranian Azerbaijani EFL pre-university students' use of apologies. Although explicit, intensified and polite strategies were offered to strangers, less formal and non-apology strategies were used to close friends. Besides, IFIDs, apology, and fewer non-apologies were applied to people of higher social status.

**THE CARDIFF GRAMMAR APPROACH  
TO THE SIMPLE CLAUSE IN ARABTHE  
CARDIFF GRAMMAR APPROACH  
TO THE SIMPLE CLAUSE IN ARABIC**

Hanaa Naji Salah Samaha  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The study analyzes the syntactic aspects of the simple clause in Arabic using Fawcett's (1988, 2000, 2008) Cardiff Grammar, a simplification and extension of Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar. There is a dearth of literature on describing Arabic from systemic functional linguistics using a systemic functional terminology although some research (Abu-Mansour, 1986, Al-Hindawi & Al-Ebadi, 2016, Bardi, 2008) did describe the systems of Transitivity, Mood, and Theme. The presentation can narrow the gap concerning the description of the syntactic features of the simple clause structure of nominal and verbal clauses in Arabic. The presentation selected ten editorials from newspapers published in Arabic countries. The study proposes that the Cardiff Grammar can identify the elements of the simple clause in both its nominal and verbal forms.

**E-MAIL COMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA:  
A CASE STUDY OF KANO KANTIN  
KWARI (KKK) BUSINESS COMMUNITY**

Hauwa A. M. Salihu  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Today, business communities still show naivety in e-mail usage despite its current position as the most far-reaching communication application; platform for collaboration through internet; and the most prevailing mode among its users. This study attempts to empirically explore the experiences and perceptions of e-mail communication through common practices and social networks in Kantin Kwari business community in Kano, Nigeria. The research was inspired during the preliminary study by the inadequacy of research on analyzing emails exchanged by this under-researched community. Thus, for this research to be meaningful, it ought to be linked with socio-cultural and socio-psychological communication traditions. With this eclectic approach, the researcher can identify the underpinning drivers obstructing the e-mail communication and use findings to propose communication practices and programmes for better future for Kantin Kwari.

**THE TRANSLATION OF RHETORICAL QUESTIONS FROM  
THE QURAN INTO ENGLISH**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The research looks at the translation of the Quranic rhetorical questions from Arabic into English to determine the procedures used in translation, the grammatical shifts occurred due to these procedures and the effects resulted on the tenor and mode of the Quranic RQ due to the grammatical shifts. Different procedures were located. Moreover, different types of grammatical shifts were found. The tenor and mode had some distortions in translation.



**THE USE OF STRESSED WORDS IN  
JOB INTERVIEWS: THE CASE OF  
SUCCESSFUL FRESH GRADUATES IN MALAYSIA**

Isai Amutan Krishnan  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Good speeches often contain stressed words to draw the attention of the audience and to transmit the intended message clearly. The correct use of stressed words in job interviews is vital for interviewees to interact effectively with the interviewer (Everett, Blase & Roberts, 2015). This study aims to analyse how stressed words are used by fresh graduates in job interviews to elicit favourable reviews from the interviewers. The job interview data which involved 10 successful interviewees were gathered from one of the SME organisations in Malaysia. The data adapted Jefferson's (2004) transcription notation symbols which focus on stressed words. The data was analysed qualitatively by utilizing Allwood's (1976) communicative behaviour framework of phonological patterns and Wong's (1987) view on one-word category, two-word category and phrases. The findings show that the successful interviewees used a one-word category which consists of stressed verbs, adjectives and pronouns, a two-word category consisting of preposition + verb, verb + subject pronoun, possessive pronoun + adjective and a phrasal verb whereas under the category of phrases consisting of words more than two which displayed their English language proficiency. Further analysis revealed that the use of stressed words enabled effective interaction between the interviewer and interviewee, which is considered advantageous for undergraduates entering the job market.

**DISCUSSING POLITICS ON FACEBOOK:  
AN ANALYSIS OF IMPOLITE  
COMMENTS AND RESPONSES**

Isma Noornisa Binti Ismail  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

The internet has undeniably changed our lifestyle in more ways than we can imagine, and this is especially true in regard to social media behaviour. Many people prefer to read online news, as they can comment on the news in the newspaper's social media pages. However, these comments more often tend to be impolite, and this can trigger heated discussions online among citizens. The study reported here investigates political discussions on Facebook, in particular impolite beginnings and what triggers responses to impolite beginnings. The data will be taken from the public comments on a newspaper's Facebook page ranging from January to December 2015 (<https://www.facebook.com/TheStarOnline/>). Impoliteness is examined using Culpeper's Conventionalized Impoliteness Formulae (2011, 2016) and Defensive Strategies by Bousfield (2008). It is hoped that the findings of this research will improve our understanding of impoliteness in a specific context and complement those of earlier studies. The scope of this study will be limited to online data, which reduces the possibilities to relate the findings to other types of data such as spoken or text interactions.

**ASSESSING REFLECTIVE JOURNALS IN  
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

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Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia  
Indonesia

Nita Novianti  
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

While a great amount of literature can be found on assessment of pre-service English teachers' language skills in the EFL context, it is not quite the case with the assessment of their understanding of content. Meanwhile, certainly pre-service EFL teachers do not only learn language skills during their study, but also content subjects, one of which is English for Young Learners (EYL). Thus, the present research aims to examine to what extent reflective journals can help assess pre-service EFL teachers' understanding of some EYL concepts and formulate the criteria for appropriate reflective journals that can be applicable to assess EFL students' understanding of any content subject. The subjects were 18 pre-service EFL teachers taking the course of EYL in a state university in Indonesia. They were assigned to write 12 entries of reflective journals in groups of three. Using Hatton & Smith's (1995) theory of levels of reflection, it was found that most of the students could show their understanding of certain EYL concepts, although their reflection was still at the descriptive level. Hence, reflective journal assignment with elaborate guiding questions is necessary in order to help students show their best understanding of a content subject. Teacher's feedback will also help improve students' understanding and effectiveness of reflective journals in assessing their understanding.

**WHATSAPP INTERACTIONS BETWEEN  
TESL STUDENT-TEACHERS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS**

Joanne Goh Sung Sze  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

This study explores the non-face-to-face interactions between TESL student-teachers and their practicum supervisors using a social messaging application, WhatsApp. During a 12-week practicum, student-teachers find it challenging to meet their supervisors due to time and distance constraints. Hence, they opt to use WhatsApp to communicate. A sample of 115 student-teachers' threads of messages with their 30 supervisors are to be gathered and analysed. The analysis will be based on Spencer-Oatey's (2008) rapport management framework to investigate how those messages are made to manage the rapport between them (a student-teacher and a supervisor) and among them (more than one student-teacher and a supervisor). The messages will be analysed based on five domains of rapport management. Relevant frameworks will be chosen to feed the domains to make the analysis complete. This study hopes to provide awareness to both student-teachers and instructors on fostering good rapport via appropriate non-face-to-face communication as well as to contribute to the pragmatics study of social messaging application.

**A STUDY OF REFUSAL STRATEGIES BY COLLEGE FACULTY**

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Colegio de San Juan de Letran Calamba  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This study examined the refusal strategies employed by college faculty in responding to offers and requests. Guided by Austin (1962) and Searle's (1969) Speech Act Theory and Beebe et al.'s (1990) Taxonomy of Refusal Strategies, the researcher administered the Discourse Completion Task (DCT) which comprised two types of stimulus that elicit responses to three offers and three requests to 60 participants (30 males and 30 females). Results of the study showed that the participants preferred indirect refusal strategies, specifically giving reason/explanation. Results further revealed that the dominant order of semantic formulas for refusal to offer was 'gratitude then reason.' For refusal to request, 'regret then reason' became the participants' topmost choice. In terms of the differences by gender and social status, findings revealed that gender tends to influence the refusal response towards a person with higher social status in Situation 1 and towards a person with equal social status in S5. However, no significant differences were found between refusal strategies and social status, thus suggesting that socio-cultural beliefs may play a role in this regard. This aspect may warrant further investigation.

**MOVE STRUCTURE IN THESIS ABSTRACTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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Colegio de San Juan de Letran Calamba  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This paper examined the distribution and arrangement of moves in the 30 thesis abstracts of senior college students from the social sciences and the hard sciences in a private college. Using Hyland's move analysis framework, moves, range of moves, and move sequences were coded and analyzed. Findings revealed that the five moves exist in the corpus. The purpose, method, and product were conventional moves in both sets of data. Results further showed that the introduction was optional in the social sciences while the conclusion became optional in the hard sciences. The product was allotted more space in the social sciences while the method comprised the largest amount in the hard sciences. Abstracts were dominantly semi-linear with four moves. The study implies that variations in the occurrences of moves, range and sequences exist in both disciplines. It is therefore suggested that students should focus on writing clear and informative abstracts to gain potential readers.

**STYLES AND DEVIATIONS IN PABLO NERUDA'S POETRY:  
A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS**

Jerrylyn B Magbuo  
First Asia Institute of Technology and Humanities  
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**Abstract**

Linguistic analysis is an object technique in deciphering the possibilities of the reality presented in a literary piece through rigorous investigation of the language or its structure rather than just the subject matter. This paper aims to decode the underlying meaning of the six selected poems through linguistic analysis. It focused on determining the style of Pablo Neruda through scrutinizing phonological, morphological, lexico-syntactical, semantical and pragmatic deviations present in the poems. Poems are selected on the basis of accessible and established English translation from the reputable translators and poets, Robert Bly and James Wright. The study revealed various linguistic patterns and consistent types of deviations in Pablo Neruda's poetry that could be utilized as an objective method to teach and study his poetry.

**ANALYSIS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' REQUEST STRATEGIES**

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Philippines

Clarelle Lizbeth S. Apilado  
Philippine Normal University  
Philippines

Leah Mae M. Gallardo  
Philippine Normal University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

Being direct or indirect in making requests have somehow been stereotypically associated with gender; whereas women are thought to be indirect and men are perceived to be direct. This has been found out by a growing number of researches about gender differences in request strategies, but only a few studies have looked into the language transfer skills of ESL speakers which language education pre-service teachers from a public institution in the Philippines, which is the focus of the current study. The data were gathered through the use of role-play interviews and modified discourse completion test (DCT) in both Filipino and English. Both were analyzed with Blum-Kulka's Three Level of Directness (1987) through One-Way Analysis of Variance and Chi-square. The results revealed that the request strategies employed in Filipino (L1) differ when English (L2) is used. In such case, there was an inappropriate transfer of native sociolinguistic norms and conventions of speech into the second language suggesting that pragmatic competence may not be given enough emphasis in ESL classrooms. Correspondingly, the study also showed a negative correlation between the level of directness and gender, which underlies a reliable basis on how people should view members of different genders.



**FORMATIVE FEEDBACKING IN  
LANGUAGE CLASSES: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

Giving feedback in the classroom is inevitable since it is part of the learning process. Formative feedback is generated by teachers as strategies to engage learners in constant reflection on how they can approach, orient, and evaluate learning, which leads to successful learning outcomes. This research aimed to determine the linguistic features involved in formative feedbacking in language classes, determine how teachers provide formative feedbacking in language classes, and present learning outcomes that can be drawn from formative feedbacking. A qualitative research design was used in the study and classroom observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion (FGD) were the tools to gather data from secondary school teachers. A thematic analysis was performed in order to generate the themes from the participants' responses. Results revealed that in terms of linguistic features, modality suggestion (modal) verbs, personal pronouns (I and You), location nouns and prepositions, error nouns, idea verbs, negative words, praises and critical remarks were observed. The ways they gave feedback involved techniques such as providing comments through constructive and motivational scheme, considering background of the students, explaining evaluation results, soliciting ideas in the class to correct incorrect responses, and ignoring incorrect responses. As to the learning outcome that can be drawn from the formative feedback, it was generated that teachers want to enhance the giving of formative feedback. Most of them want an enhancement program for teachers to gain more insights and knowledge on how to effectively facilitate formative feedback.

**EFFECTIVENESS OF READING STRATEGIES  
ON THE COMPREHENSION SKILLS OF  
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS  
OF ASBURY COLLEGE**

Josel Hubert Tagle Salmorin  
Asbury College  
Philippines

**Abstract**

This study determined the effectiveness of the four reading strategies namely oral reading, shared reading, silent reading and traditional reading on the comprehension skills of the junior high school students of Asbury College during the S.Y. 2016-2017. The entire population of the students were selected as respondents of this study. To elicit the needed data, a questionnaire along with a validated test was constructed by the researcher. The research design was experimental and descriptive. Frequency counts, percentage distribution, average weighted mean, correlation coefficient and Multivariate Analysis of Variance were the statistical tools employed in this study. Findings revealed that a combination of Filipino and Bolinao is the language mostly by the respondents in their homes. It was also found that the most preferred radio station of the respondents is Love Radio and Filipino movies are oftenly watched by the respondents. Furthermore, majority of the respondents used a combination of Filipino and English language during English class. Most of the respondents spent less than an hour reading English books, newspapers or magazines. With regard to the number of hours the respondents spent watching English films, it was revealed that most of them spent 1 to 2 hours. On the other hand, it was revealed that the comprehension skills of the respondents were rated as good, in terms of the relationship between the respondents' profile variables and comprehension.

**DISCOURSE OF POWER RELATIONS IN WOLE SOYINKA'S THE TRIALS OF BROTHER JERO**

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**Abstract**

Religion and language tend to be inseparable in every sense possible. This is because every religion is expressed by a formal form of language in speech or writing. This may be the reason why the language of religion is normally considered to be elevated, terse and orthodox. However, the use of language in modern societies seems to have affected its traditional or orthodox religious forms. This is because most modern societies have become not only globalized but also multilingual and multicultural or diglottic or polyglot. Moreover, there is the choice of varieties and forms of language available to language users based on numerous socio-economic, educational, historical as well as psychological factors. Thus in the church today, different classes of worshippers can be found, each exhibiting preference for a variety or form of language. Since language is a social marker, this fact may not at all be surprising. Considered from a critical perspective, it appears that power and social inequality can be observed or traced in the choice of language of Christians in real life and in dramatic plays. This paper attempts to examine this phenomenon using the language of the major characters in Wole Soyinka's *The Trials of Brother Jero* (1964), which seems to mirror both the past and present state of Christian religion in the Nigerian society. In this study, a critical discourse approach is employed in the analysis of a sample text of speech of the two major characters, Prophet Jero and Chume, his assistant, in the play. The aim is to exploit the implicit and explicit patterns of social and power inequality evident in religious relationships through a critical analysis of the utterances of both characters. It is discovered that even in religion, power and social inequality exist in the form or choice of language used between the prelate and the laity.

**SPEECH ACTS OF BOB MARLEY'S PROTEST SONGS**

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**Abstract**

This study is a content analysis of the protest songs of Bob Marley. It aimed to: identify the dominant themes in the selected protest songs of Bob Marley, determine the illocutionary speech acts in Bob Marley's protest songs and discuss if the identification of the theme and the speech acts of the songs helps in eliciting the intended response from the listeners. The respondents of the study were the 3rd year Physical Education students joining Central Mindanao University. The study is anchored on John Searle's Speech Act Theory and Herbert Paul Grice's Conversational Implicature. Moreover, this study employed a quantitative content analysis and a purposive sampling procedure. The findings of the study show that the dominant theme in the protest songs is racism followed by slavery, oppression, and poverty. It was also found out that the dominant illocutionary speech acts are Assertive and Directive. Furthermore, findings show that the identification of the theme and the illocutionary speech act does not guarantee the intended response from the listeners. Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the dominant themes are racism, slavery, oppression and poverty which are all social issues. This implies that Bob Marley's songs are commentaries against social issues, and assertive and directive are the most efficient illocutionary speech acts to show social problems and direct people to eradicate these social issues. Identification of the theme and the speech act of the songs did not help in eliciting the intended response from the listeners.

**CODE-SWITCHING FUNCTIONS OF  
TEACHERS IN ESL CLASSROOMS**

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**Abstract**

Code-switching is the switch from one language to another in a span of a single speech event. Even in classrooms, the occurrence of code switching is evident and is mostly utilized by teachers and students. The present study investigates the actual code switching functions of teachers in Philippine ESL classrooms as well as the teachers and students' perceptions of its use in the classroom context. Each recorded session with the participants was transcribed and analyzed through the proposed functions by Blom and Gumperz (1972). Additional data were extracted from questionnaires and interviews to address the participants' perceptions of code switching practices. Although without continuous and ample practice, some teachers perceive code switching as a negative habit for it impedes the mastery of one language. Others see it as a skill or a valuable asset that aids language enrichment. Hence, code switching is an inevitable, widespread practice in multilingual and multicultural communities.

**LEXICAL COLLOCATION PRODUCTIONS BY  
MYANMAR REFUGEE LEARNERS**

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**Abstract**

Collocations are very crucial for language comprehension and fluency (Nesselhauf, 2000). According to Hill (2000), second language (L2) learners make mistake not because of grammar but due to deficiency in collocational knowledge. Hong (2012) stresses that teaching of vocabulary focuses on single word learning while mostly neglecting collocation. Similar conditions can be observed in our national school context as grammar teaching is emphasized thus neglecting the inclusion of phraseology (Normazidah Che Musa, Koo & Hazita Azam, 2012). Teachers' focus on collocations can lead to successful language learning for all the learners irrespective of their level of proficiency. Lewis (2000) recommends collocations teaching to strengthen learners' language empowerment. Collocations have strong influence on language development as it positively correlates with language proficiency (Mounya, 2012). In addition, Banu's (2012) study revealed that collocation teaching improved reading comprehension of EFL learners. Many studies have proved the importance of collocation in the L2 learning context. However, studies focusing on collocational knowledge of refugee learners in Malaysia are very rare. Malaysia practices closed policy towards refugees yet it has become a 'temporary shelter' for refugees (Zarkesh, Baranovich & Shoup, 2017). As Malaysia does not recognize refugees, they are deprived of legal status which prevents them from making a living (<http://www.unchr.org.my>). According to Charity Lee (2016), there are more than 33000 Myanmar children below age 18. They are prohibited from formal education. Therefore, they largely depend on schools run by NGOs and 'hidden schools' by their own community (Zarkesh, Baranovich & Shoup, 2017). Upon resettling in countries like America, young refugees face a hard time in their college as their writing skills are very limited (Hirano, 2014). High school students face the stage of helplessness where they could not communicate with their American peers and perform badly in academics due to low English proficiency (Helgens, 2016). Due to this lack of attention paid to this group of learners', the study aims to investigate the types of lexical collocations produced by Form 3 Myanmar Refugee learners in their descriptive writing. The study also describes the possible sources for the production of deviant lexical collocations. The subjects of this study are 30 Form 3 Myanmar refugee learners from 4 different L1 background such as Burmese, Kachin, Zomi and Myanmar Tamil studying in a learning centre in Sentul. 30 essay samples were analyzed in this study. The participants were selected from a population of Myanmar learners consisting of 40 learners. They sat for PT3 English Written Paper and only those who achieved the score range from 45 to 60 were selected for the research. This was done to extract the intermediate learner group from the Myanmar population. The sample essays were manually reviewed and analyzed to identify lexical collocations. The researcher used British National Corpus, BBI Combinatory Dictionary and Oxford Collocations Dictionary to determine the acceptability of lexical collocation (Wong, 2014; Ahmadi, 2012; Sadegi, 2011). To further confirm a deviant collocation, Mohamed's

categorization of lexical collocation errors was used. After the identification of deviant collocations, the researcher used Liu's framework on sources of collocational errors (1998) to analyze the deviant collocations produced by the participants of the research. Preliminary analysis shows that participants recorded 151 lexical collocations, among them 114 (75.5%) were deviant lexical collocations. The most frequent lexical collocation type is L3 type which is Adjective + Noun which is, 82 lexical collocations. The most problematic lexical collocation type is L1 (Verb + Noun) combination as they produced 7 deviant collocation out of 11 L1 type collocation. The preliminary result indicates a lack of collocational knowledge among intermediate Myanmar refugee learners. It also hints to the need to address issues related to Myanmar refugee learners' English learning.

**COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES IN MALAYSIA'S  
TAMIL VIZHUTHUGAL PROGRAM**

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**Abstract**

Cooperation is the basis for a successful conversation (Grice, 1975). The cooperative principle can be divided into four maxims. In conversation analysis, the cooperative principle assumes that participants in a conversation normally attempt to be informative, truthful, relevant, and clear. Therefore, this paper examines whether the program host complies with the principles of the cooperation introduced by Grice (1975) or not in their daily conversations. Vizhutugal programme is a television talk show that is very popular among the Indian community in Malaysia. The show will be telecasted on Astro Vaanavil channel from Monday to Friday. This popular program is hosted by two hosts on a daily basis. For this study, the episode which was telecasted on 1 April 2017 was taken from the internet to carry out the research. Data was analyzed using Grice model (1975).



**USE OF SLANG AMONG INDIAN YOUNG GENERATION**

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Thanalachime Perumal  
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**Abstract**

Languages of the world are constantly changing and slang introduces the vocabulary of many people all over the world. Slang is a kind of speech variety and young people are quite active in creating slang (Yanchun Zhou, 2013). Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to identify and compare the use of slang among Indian students from secondary school and university. All the respondents for this study were randomly selected. The data was collected through observation. Data was analysed with the help of 'Grid Speaking Model' (Hymes, 1974). Findings show that school youngsters use Malay slang words while university youths use English slang words. Subsequently, both groups of respondents use several slang words to show the same meaning. This study also proved that secondary school Indians use more slang than university students.

**INVESTIGATING IDENTITIES OF  
NONNATIVE TEACHERS OF KOREAN AS A  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE (KFL) IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

Research on non-native language teachers in language education area enlightened many researchers and especially non-native speaking professionals in ES/FL when Braine published the book in 1999. It is important to note that many educational linguistics studies in 1990s were conducted in the social context and addressed the complex issue of native and non-native speaking teachers (Llurda, 2005). Majority of studies have investigated students' and teachers' own perception of non-native teacher and their teaching (Shen and Wu, 2007; Engler et al., 2009; Walkinshaw and Duongthi, 2012; Gu and Benson, 2014) undertaken in Asian countries where Asian nationals teach English in ESL/EFL context. However, other foreign language teachers were not thoroughly studied in terms of professional development or their identities construction. The primary purpose of this study is to look into Filipino teachers who teach Korean as a foreign language in the Philippine educational institutions. Based on the theory of situated multiple identities (Lave and Wenger, 1991; Tsui, 2007), the study employs narrative inquiry (Clandinin and Connelly, 1990) to effectively look into lived experiences and identities construction or teacher participants. Focusing on shifting and multimodal identities and contextual factors, the study will find out how these teachers perceive their identities and any certain influences on forming identities. Considering that research on KFL teacher identities is not yet vast, the study is a significant endeavor for its originality. It attempts its best to contribute to diverse perspectives so that pedagogical implications will be constructive for future KFL teacher education.

**LINGUISTIC POLITENESS OF SASAK *PEMBAYUN* IN THE RITUAL OF MARRIAGE “KAHWIN LARI” AMONG THE SASAK ETHNIC**

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**Abstract**

The Sasak believe in stealing a prospective bride before marriage, and the prospective groom elopes with his bride without the knowledge of his family. In the emic perspective of the Sasak people, practising marriage by eloping is something brave, dignified, and acceptable to the community. For these reasons, the practice continues today. This is different from the etic perspective where in some areas of Indonesia such as Batak, Bugis, Makasar, South Sulawesi, Java, etc. *Kahwin lari* is considered a violation of the customary law and is a disgrace to the family. Although the issue of elopement has negative connotations, in the rituals to resolve the issue, linguistic politeness plays a role to neutralise the tension that could lead to miscommunication and negative connotations of elopement that do not reflect the cultural perceptions of the Sasak people. Using a qualitative design for an ethnography of communication, the data was collected through participant and non-participant observation besides interviews, while data analysis is based on the models of politeness of Brown and Levinson (1987), and the cultural schema proposed by Sharifian's (2017). The data was obtained through fourteen hours of conversation recorded on video of fifteen rituals of “*kahwin lari*” of the Sasak marriage ceremony. The study highlights that politeness in Sasak culture is not only motivated by the desire to save face, but also by the demands of morality in accordance with the cultural sensitivities of the community concerned. Thus, the linguistic behaviour of society is not only compatible with the culture of society, but also reflects the cultural values and norms that exist in the language functions inherent in the social activities of a society. The linguistic etiquette is demonstrated in their linguistic politeness.

**TYPE OF VOCABULARY TEACHING AND  
LEARNING STRATEGIES USED IN  
ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP):  
CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTED PUBLIC SENIOR  
HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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**Abstract**

Mastery of English language vocabulary is vital for learners of English as Second Language (ESL) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). It will be needed to attain the students' goal in understanding academic texts. The paper attempts to further investigate the use of vocabulary learning strategies in teaching ESP to public senior high school students. It presents the varying kinds and categorizations of vocabulary as a means to raise awareness of the role of vocabulary in ESP teaching. As such, it will identify the types of vocabulary to be taught and the strategies to be employed by ESP teachers. The investigation is based on two specific vocabulary strategies such as Cognitive and Consolidation Strategies (Schmitt, 1997). Specifically, the study will involve thirty students and four Grade 11 teachers from three public senior high schools in the Philippines. An ESP vocabulary learning questionnaire will be administered to the randomly selected students enrolled in the English for Academic and Professional Purposes as a required subject for Grade 11 senior high school students. Four teachers, observation of their vocabulary teaching strategies will be used. Moreover, the questionnaires in English used to collect data consist of 25 items classified by six types of strategies, which were adapted from the vocabulary learning strategy classification based on Schmitt's Taxonomy (1997).

**A GENRE ANALYSIS OF  
ACADEMIC WRITTEN FEEDBACK  
IN REPORT WRITING**

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David Hassell  
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**Abstract**

This paper presents work that explores academic written feedback as a genre, evaluating 144 assignment feedback reports to first year undergraduate students enrolled in two modules in Brunei Darussalam. Entitled “Effective Communication and Professional Communication”, these modules were taught to students from the School of Computing, and the study identified the rhetorical structures and functions of feedback by analysing its moves, steps and acts structure. The initial findings revealed some distinctive patterning of feedback where the tutor used different move patterns along with a combination of recurring steps and acts. It is expected that the results will raise awareness of the current feedback writing system and to provide salient ways for tutors in giving feedback on students’ essays. Based on the findings of this research, a framework of academic written feedback as a reference to initial teacher training programmes will be proposed and developed.

**COMMENTARIES OF  
FACEBOOK USERS ON FILIPINO BLOGS:  
A REGISTER ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

Commentaries in Filipino blogs that are seen in Facebook nowadays represent a showcase of insult and mockery of a person's way of argument. It is a blatant act of derision which is not a commendable act to follow for if the younger generation happened to read these commentaries it becomes ordinary. This qualitative research design employing register analysis aims to analyze the lexico-grammatical features on the commentaries found in Filipino blogs posted in Facebook and how these commentaries are structured. A 50 + 1 commentary of Filipino blogs posted in Facebook was the size of corpus covering the month June 2017 to December 2017. Results have shown that Facebook users nowadays are ordinarily tending to use vulgarity, profanity and neologism in expressing themselves through commentaries and this is surprisingly becoming a trend in social media. In addition, the structure of these commentaries was highly visible in a form of ellipsis, clause, imperative and wh-question. The results imply that people of this generation have become too expressive of their thoughts considering the wide range of freedom given by social media. It no longer preserves graciousness towards others since power had been injected to words by people eaten with rage.

**PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN SUBTITLING FIELD:  
A DESCRIPTION OF A LEARNING EXPERIENCE**

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**Abstract**

Audiovisual Translation or subtitling is one of the alternative ways in learning a foreign language. It is a new educational tool and an innovative idea. It offers variety and flexibility, contextualizes linguistic items, provides exposure to cultural and nonverbal elements, and is closer to natural ideal communication than the written or oral modes. In this article, I present the design of learning experiences implemented in a subtitling course taught in the sixth semester of the Degree in English Language Education Program of IAIN Surakarta, in Indonesia. The researcher also discusses the implementation of constructivism-based tasks and techniques in the classroom with a focus on Project-Based Learning (PBL) and peer review in the subtitling course. The discussion of both students' performances and their reactions to the new learning experiences constitute up the main results.

**TEACHING WRITING THROUGH PARTNER TALK:  
ITS EFFECTS ON THE WRITING PROFICIENCY**

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**Abstract**

The role of spoken interaction within the second language (L2) writing classroom is a topic of growing interest. Weissberg (2006) asserted that L2 writing is best acquired through a dialogic classroom model and that social interaction provides an ideal context for mastering complex cognitive skills like writing. This study sought to provide empirical evidence on the effect of partner talk on the writing proficiency of students of University of Southern Mindanao. The participants were first year BS Civil Engineering students of USM enrolled in the two sections of English 211 (Writing Across the Disciplines). The groups were classified randomly as the study used a quasi-experimental design. The first course section composed of 30 students served as the experimental group, and the second with the same number served as the control group. Partner Talk strategy was introduced to the experimental group, and the traditional method of teaching writing was used for the control group. The results of the research revealed that the posttest scores of the experimental group registered a significant increase on the writing proficiency of the students compared to its pretest scores. While the traditional method was used for the control group, it still reflected significant increase on the writing proficiency of the respondents. Hence, both the traditional lecture method and partner talk strategies were effective. Although the traditional lecture method in the classroom showed a significant increase, the partner talk strategy reflected a much higher increase in the respondents' writing proficiency.



**ADVERTISING LANGUAGE USED IN MALAYSIA NANBAN**

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Thanalachime Perumal  
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**Abstract**

Advertisement languages must be different from the language used in academic and literary writing (Perumal & Muthusamy, 2015). In today's world, advertisements are also part of the existing components of human life (Nor Shahila Mansor, Akmar Hayati Ahmad Ghazali & Rozita Che Omar, 2015). The use of effective and engaging language as well as convincing in an advertisement can leverage the sale of a product or service (Jeneri Amir, 2011). Therefore, this study aims to explore the language of the daily Tamil newspaper advertisement. Data for this study was quoted from one of the local Tamil newspaper, Malaysia Nanban for a month. This study is a qualitative study that examines texts with a focus on the verbal and non verbal forms of the language in the advertisement. Collected data were analyzed using the concept of Vestergaard and Schroder (1985).

**THE USE OF DISCOURSE MARKERS IN  
WRITTEN DISCOURSE BY STUDENTS  
OF ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
AT THE SLAMET RIYADI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA**

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**Abstract**

This research aims at investigating the use of DMs in expository essays written by Indonesian EFL learners with different levels of English language proficiency. 10 students from the fifth semester of English Department at Slamet Riyadi University were taken as the sample. They were divided into two groups, high and low competence of writing skill. To represent the targeted DMs, it relies on Fraser's taxonomy. The result of students' writing indicates that students with high and low competence of writing skill employed comparable rates of discourse markers in their essays. Those who have lower competence of writing skill were found using more limited sets of discourse markers than those who have higher competence of writing skill. The students having low competence of writing skill were also found using these DMs in a narrow range of functions and in a more limited set of positions. Moreover, the discourse markers that are used by the students having low competence of writing skill were found more redundant from the point of view of syntactic categories. On the other hand, the DMs used by the students with high competence of writing skill were found more variable. It could be concluded that the use of discourse markers is affected by the levels of writing competence of EFL learners.

**HERITAGE VS ENGLISH WAVE: UNCOVERING A SHIFTING  
MALAYSIAN TAMIL DIASPORA**

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Sharon Sharmini  
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**Abstract**

A major problem arising among multilingual speech communities is the shift of diasporic languages towards dominant languages. One such country which faces this phenomenon is Malaysia, being home to the Malaysian Indian diaspora which consists of Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam speakers. Diasporic Indian languages in Malaysia are unique and distinguishable from their native variants. Studies have indicated that dominant languages tend to overpower minority languages in multilingual communities due to factors such as economics, politics, education and religion, with Malaysia not being an exception. It can therefore be deduced that the survival of diasporic languages in Malaysia is at risk of shifting in favor of English. The aims of this study are to identify the language choices of Malaysian Tamils and to determine the extent to which English influences their shift from their native language. For this, a domain analysis focused on the family, friendship, educational, transactional and religious domains was prescribed on Malaysian Tamil participants in Butterworth, Pulau Pinang. The data of this study was procured from a validated questionnaire and then analyzed descriptively in accordance to Fishman's Domain Analysis (1964). The findings of the study revealed four important patterns across two of five domains analyzed. Firstly, in the family domain, there was an alarming shift to English when participants spoke to their children (93%) and their spouses (63%) as opposed to older generations. Meanwhile, in the friendship domain, 76% of the participants preferred English when speaking to other Tamils. As for strangers, there was a 50-50 distribution between English and Malay between these participants. These findings seem to reflect past studies where families shifted from their native language to English among children in the family domain and friendship domain. Hence, it can be deduced that language shift does indeed occur among Indians in the Malaysian Tamil diaspora. Future studies may investigate the factors which affect their language choices, as well as the status of Telugu and Malayalam as languages of the Malaysian Indian Diaspora.

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY OF TEACHER EDUCATION  
STUDENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF COTABATO**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

The present study is an attempt to determine the English language proficiency in speaking and writing of Teacher Education students in the private higher educational institutions of Cotabato Province. It also attempts to describe the interventions employed by the higher educational institutions to enhance students' proficiency. Essay writing and interviews were used to assess the student respondents' proficiency while a structured questionnaire and interview were also employed to obtain information from the teacher/administrator respondents as to measure the enhancement of English language proficiency. The descriptive- correlational design and regression analysis were employed for this study. Results revealed that on the whole, majority of students had average level of proficiency for both speaking and writing; although, more students are more proficient in speaking. Further results established that the higher educational institutions recognized that some challenges related to students, teachers, and institutions need to be addressed to further enhance students' English language proficiency. Towards this end, some programs and policies have been implemented. The creation of an environment for acquiring the target language as an imperative specifically for students who are potential educators in English language was also stressed.

**NARRATIVE PRODUCTION AND COMPREHENSION OF BILINGUAL FILIPINO  
GRADE SCHOOL STUDENTS: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S  
STORY GRAMMAR**

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Philippines

**Abstract**

This study explored the story grammar of bilingual Filipino grade school students. Thirty-two grade 1 and grade 3 students enrolled in a private school in Binan, Laguna participated in the study. The instrument used in the study is a modified version of the Multilingual Assessment Instrument for Narratives (MAIN) (Gagarina, Klop, Kunnari, Tantele, Valimaa, Balciunene, Bohnacker, Walters, 2012). This instrument evaluates both comprehension and production of narratives. Mann Whitney U test was also used in determining the significant difference of children's narrative production and comprehension between grade levels and gender. Language use was analyzed qualitatively in the study. Results show that there is a significant difference between the story structure, story complexity, internal state terms, and comprehension scores when respondents are grouped according to grade level, but no significance difference was found when students' narratives were grouped according to their gender. The only significant difference found in relation to students' gender is the length of words. It was also revealed that the students are more comfortable with the use of English than Filipino when producing narratives.

**READING HABIT-COMPREHENSION LEVEL NEXUS**

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University of the East Philippines

Pamela Gayle Miclat  
University of the East Philippines

**Abstract**

A significant portion of senior high school students struggle with reading comprehension. In America, many adolescents struggle with reading comprehension of academic texts - 25% of American 8th grade students performed at the “Below Basic” level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress reading tests in 2002 (Grigg et al., 2003). Reading is a critical academic skill, which is necessary for success in all academic domains. However, the empirical research based on adolescents who struggle with reading comprehension is very small (Curtis, 2002; Underwood & Pearson, 2004). This study aims to gauge the reading comprehension level of grade 12 senior high school students and how it may have been influenced by their previous reading experiences and the readability level of the instructional materials they are using. The reading experiences of an individual during childhood are manifested in his/her present reading habits and level of reading comprehension. The researchers have endeavored to identify factors that might have influenced students’ reading habits. The results of this research show the different levels of reading comprehension of senior high students of the University of the East-Manila. Through this study, the researchers were able to conjure activities that would effectively motivate students to adopt a more constructive reading habit. The study would aid teachers in developing students’ competencies and elevate their levels of reading comprehension.

**USING INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION (IPA) IN TEACHING  
PRONUNCIATION: LINGUISTICS IN PRESENT CENTURY**

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**Abstract**

The aims of this research are to describe the use of International Phonetic Transcription (IPA) in teaching pronunciation. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), which was established in 1886 by a group of European phoneticians, is used as the standard of doing phonemic transcript. The term 'Phonetic Transcription' in this research refers to the set of symbols used to characterize the set of distinctive sounds of English. The subjects of the research were one lecturer of pronunciation subject and 39 students of the first semester at English Department Slamet Riyadi University Surakarta in 2017/ 2018 academic year. The researcher collected data by using interview, observation, questionnaire, and documentation. All data of the research was taken during teaching and learning in a pronunciation class. The results of the study showed that the use of "IPA" by combining it using various teaching methods can help the students in learning pronunciation. Lecturer and most of the students think that IPA is needed and very beneficial in learning pronunciation.

**FACE-SENSITIVE ATTRIBUTES IN  
INTERACTION: AN ANALYSIS  
OF POLITICAL INTERVIEWS**

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**Abstract**

Iran has been at the centre of international controversies since 1979 when the Islamic Republic of Iran was established. The controversial issues that Iran is associated with includes its involvement in nuclear programmes, the violation of human rights in Iran, and its controversial presence in the Middle East. Face, thus, becomes an issue in these face-sensitive contexts. The data for this research is a corpus of fifteen hours of political interviews involving western interviewers and Iranian interviewees collected from YouTube. The present study takes the identity approach of Spencer-Oatey (2007) to investigate face-sensitive attributes, claims with respect to attributes assigned by the interviewers and claimed by the interviewees in interaction, and the different levels of face namely 'individual', 'relational' and 'collective'. Drawing from Schwartz's value theory (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001), the thesis examined face-sensitive attributes that emerged in the interaction from the perspective of self as an individual, in relation to the co-interactant in the interaction and as a member of a group. This thesis firstly examines the attributes that appear in three different topics concerning Iran's nuclear programme, human rights in Iran and Iran's presence in Middle East. Secondly, it investigates the face claims of Iranian politicians in their interaction with the interviewers in order to ascertain the claims associated with attributes that emerged in the course of the interaction and thirdly, it investigates different facets of face. With respect to the topic on Iran's nuclear programme, findings from the analysis of selected extracts show that the interviewers assigned two attributes and the interviewees claimed six attributes. As regard the topic on human rights, five attributes were assigned, and seven were claimed and the topic on Iran's presence in the Middle East five attributes were assigned, and three were claimed. As expected the interviewees claimed positive attributes and wanted the interviewers to acknowledge them, and contested the negative attributes assigned to them. Different avoidance strategies were used including assigning negative attributes to third parties and talking about issues not discussed in the interaction itself. Other avoidance strategies used by the interviewees were asking a question with a question, justifying their actions by comparing Iran to other countries, denial, talking about Iran's strength, power, competence, and achievements, justifying their actions by blaming other countries, and rejecting to give a clear yes/no response. The investigation also showed that all three levels of face namely individual, relational and collective emerged in the data. Interestingly the interviewees were more concerned about 'collective' face rather than 'individual' or 'relational' face. They achieved collective self by attaching themselves to collective affiliations and making references to group memberships such as *us*, *Iranians*, *nation*, *system*, *government*. In sum, this study has analysed how face from an identity perspective emerged in the political interviews concerning Iran's nuclear programme, the violation of human rights and its presence in the Middle East, issues which Iran regards as face



sensitive. Analysing the interaction itself offers valuable insights into the dynamics of the assignments and the claims of face attributes. From this perspective, the study makes an attempt to broaden the scope of Spencer-Oatey's approach, making interaction the focus of analysis. More studies of face in interaction need to be carried out to explore the dynamics of face in different contexts.

**HINDRANCE IN SELF-LEARNING OF  
JAPANESE HIRAGANA WRITING BY  
STARTER STUDENTS**

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Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tengku Intan Zaharah  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Learning Japanese Hiragana characters are a must to enable students to learn the Japanese language, besides Katakana and Kanji characters. This study looks at beginner students without any prior knowledge of Japanese, and their ability to self-learn writing Hiragana characters without any teacher guidance. 50 students of Form 1 (13 year-old) who were starting their first lesson in Japanese were given 2 days to learn Hiragana characters. They were only given a character chart and writing strokes, and were told to prepare for a writing quiz. They were free to use any method or style of learning to achieve writing Hiragana. After the given period, the students were tested to write 10 characters randomly. They achieved low marks on the quiz, and further investigation on how the students learned the characters within the 2 days was carried out. It was found that the students did not have any strategy in learning Hiragana characters, and they had no idea on how much effort should be put into achieving the goal. This study identified factors hindering those students in learning Japanese and highlighted the importance of structured methods and the role of teachers in guiding learners in the learning process.

**SPEAKING ANXIETY AMONG UNIKL STUDENTS LEARNING  
KOREAN AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

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Malaysia

Siti Nur Dina Binti Haji Mohd Ali  
Universiti Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to investigate how speaking anxiety affects Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL) students in learning Korean as a foreign language (KFL). Korean Language Program had been established in UniKL since 2012 by introducing the Pre-Korean Program. This study will investigate factors contributing to the speaking-in-class anxiety of a group of 80 UniKL KFL first year students. Speaking anxiety is probably the most frequently cited concern of anxious second/ foreign language (L2/FL) learners but most researchers focused on English as the second language (ESL). FL Classroom Anxiety Scale (FCLAS) developed by Horwitz and Cope (1986) will be used as the data collection tool. Data analysis will be conducted by using SPSS and and factor analysis with varimax rotation will be utilized to explore factors contributing to speaking-in-class anxiety. The finding will provide five contributing factors: (a) speech anxiety and fear of negative evaluation; (b) comfortableness when speaking with native speakers; (c) negative attitude towards the Korean class; (d) negative self-evaluation, and (e) fear of failing in the class. This study will also discuss the implications of the finding with the current teaching and learning practice and Korean language curriculum in UniKL.

**AN INVESTIGATION OF SPEECH PRODUCTION PLANNING IN (ARABIC)  
L2 SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH**

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University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

It is known that non-native speakers, even of high proficiency levels, diverge from native speakers in the utterances they produce by showing variation in the use of linguistic properties that are categorical for native speakers, or in using construction types that are not grammatical in the target language (see Hawkins and Liszka, 2003 as an example). Recent studies (Flett, 2006; Bernolet et al., 2013; Hawkins et al. 2014) have found conflicting evidence for whether non-native speakers have the capabilities for building a native-like representation. Romano (2016) attributed the magnitude of the differences between these studies which reported conceptual accessibility effect on syntactic structure to “the differences in the processing of each property or the ways in which animacy and syntax interact for a given language” (p.106) or to the problematic methods. The present study investigates this controversial issue in Arabic (L2) speakers of English since Arabic and English have some different linguistic properties which may affect the production planning processing. The present study investigates the nature of the syntactic representation in a non-native L2 Arabic -with intermediate and advanced level of proficiency- speech planning at the syntactic level of processing, examine the interaction between the syntactic level of representation and other levels in non-native L2 Arabic speech production planning, and inspect the effects of the syntactic priming on the syntactic level of representation in non-native L2 Arabic speech production planning. The investigation uses a syntactic priming instrument to address the current controversial issue.

**THE STUDY OF DISCOURSE INTENTION AS SEEN IN  
FACEBOOK GROUP OF MALANG CATLOVERS**

Mufidatul Mukaromah  
University of Kanjuruhan Malang

Dinny Yulia Wardhani  
Superstar Education Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study was focused on people's communication through facebook group discussions to understand the intention and the attitude of the speaker and the hearer by means of an utterance. The stories and photos posted in facebook group of Malang Catlovers invited the members to post their comment. The data was taken from a mixed Indonesian language, Javanese language, and English. This study aims to understand the communicative function that emerge in the Facebook group discussions concerning people's experience with their lovely cats. The content of that conversation can be classified based on the discourse intention especially in conversational maxims. This study used a qualitative method. In this research, the researcher acted as a hearer while the members of Malang Cat's Lovers group are speakers. The finding of this research showed that this research is divided into 3 groups: maxim, floating maxim, and hedging maxim. Each group is classified into four kinds of maxim based on Grice (1975): quality, quantity, manner and relation. Based on the results, for the 'maxim' group, the maxim of quantity is most common. For the 'floating maxim' group, the maxim of quality is most common. And for the 'hedging maxim', there is a balance number among the hedging maxims of quality and quantity.

**MEN LEADERS' LANGUAGE USE IN THE MALAYSIAN ACADEMY**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The glass ceiling is an indirect barrier that women experience because of gender discrimination and gender stereotyping (Jakobsh, 2004). The glass ceiling barrier impacts women's advancement and representation of leadership positions in higher education. Linguistic interactions might be considered a significant reason for the under representation of female leaders. The primary purpose of this study is to better understand Malaysian women's lived experiences in leadership in higher education. This paper discusses the effectiveness of the discourse strategies in challenging masculinist workplace and whether the use of leadership language can help to explain the under representation of women leaders in academy. Female faculty members and administrators at selected Malaysian research universities are interviewed about participants' career path and their journey to leadership in higher education. This qualitative study is designed to explore challenges that Malaysian women leaders face in higher education, and to understand the factors contributing to the significant under-representation of women leaders in higher education and how women break the glass ceiling to discursively "do leadership" in a convincing and effective way?

**UNITY AND COHERENCE IN ENGLISH WRITING OF  
THAI UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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Khon Kaen University Language Institute  
Thailand

Kris Kisawadkorn  
Khon Kaen University Language Institute  
Thailand

**Abstract**

This study investigated the English writing quality via the use of unity and coherence in argumentative essays composed by 150 Thai undergraduate students during their final examination. The evaluation was conducted by three raters having more than 10 years of teaching English writing. The study counted the number of sentences which were irrelevant to the topic of the essays and evaluated to what extent the essays were coherent or whether the sentences logically connected to the following ones. Results showed that 24 students (16%), especially English low-proficiency students, produced sentences which were irrelevant to the topics. This small number was delightful in general for the raters. In contrast, their writing was found unsatisfactory in terms of coherence; that is the average percentage for this part was 53.84. The most to the least severe problems found were the use of key noun substitute, consistent pronoun, transition signals, logical order, and repetition of key nouns, respectively. The qualitative data indicated vast and diverse differences of quality of the essays written by high-proficiency and low-proficiency students. In other words, well-organized essays composed by well-versed students tended to better utilize the elements of coherence thereof, compared to the essays by novice writers; the later who outnumbered the moderate and high-achieving student writers in Thailand. To sum up, this study pointed out some critical English writing problems of Thai university students and suggested further pedagogical strategies which could improve coherence in their English essay writing.

**TURN ALLOCATION COMPONENT IMPACT THE COMMUNICATION**

Ni Luh Putu Maya Apsari  
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Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aimed at investigating the turn taking system in a conversation and the impact of turn taking on communication. The conversation was a talk show in Indonesia Morning Show episode entitled “Polemik Full Day School”. The approach employed in this study was Turn Allocation Component by Sacks, H., Schegloff, E. A., & Jefferson, G. (1974). The study adopted a descriptive qualitative method. The focus was on the conversation among three participants to find which conversation was allocated by current speaker’s selecting next speaker and which conversation was allocated by self-selection. The result showed that the hearers show their politeness in conversation and showed that he/she respects what the speaker said. It means that the hearers got the message of the speaker and is interested in listening.



**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON  
NOTICE FOUND IN SENIOR HIGH  
SCHOOL WITH REFERENCE TO  
SEVEN CRITERIA OF TEXTUALITY**

Ni Luh Putu Vita Dewi  
Ganesha University of Education  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study examined a notice found in Senior High School especially in Bali from a Critical Discourse Analysis perspective. This study focused on the meaning of the notice with reference to seven criteria of textuality. The analysis of the study was based on Beaugrande and Dressler's theories (1981). The findings indicated that those notices are effective for the students. The notice manipulates students to a certain extent into believing whatever that is noticed is indeed true.

**AN ANALYSIS OF MULTICULTURAL  
AWARENESS OF TEACHERS IN  
BILINGUAL SCHOOL IN BALI**

Ni Wayan Putri Anggitawati  
Ganesha University of Education  
Indonesia

I Wayan Bagastana  
Ganesha  
University of Education  
Indonesia

Gede Dharma Arya Wicaksana  
Ganesha University of Education  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

The relationship between bilingual education and multicultural environment is inseparable because all students there are from many different cultural backgrounds who have the same right to equal education. Teachers who teach in bilingual school are very important to have multicultural awareness in order to avoid stereotypes, cultural disempowerment, and how to care for diversities among students. This present study, as a qualitative study, explored the multicultural awareness of teachers who taught in bilingual school in Bali. The result of the study showed that early prior knowledge about the culture of other ethnics than Balinese became the most significant factor in developing understanding about multiculturalism. Besides, the teachers also developed their own multicultural awareness directly from their culturally diverse students, movies or books. Some opportunities which were also offered by the school to develop their teacher understanding to care for cultural diversities were through field study, supervision or mentoring program about cross-cultural understanding. The result of this study showed that cultural diversities are everywhere, even inside a school. Hence, having a good understanding of it through cultural awareness would be helpful to cope with multicultural students and make them feel equally respected for their diversities.

**DISCUSSION STYLES OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS**

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STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin  
Indonesia

Jumainah  
STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study is designed to investigate linguistic behaviors of male and female students in classroom discussions. Conversationists have long claimed that women have unique communication styles that make them different from men. The styles are greatly linked with women subordinate status in society. However, in Banjarmasin, where this study is conducted, the different communication styles of both genders, especially in classroom setting, are yet to be proven. The data was taken from two discussions taking places in a formal class and an informal course. The two domains were chosen to reveal whether the formality of the discussion settings affects linguistic behaviors of students from both genders. The recorded data was orthographically transcribed to be then analyzed. The analysis focused on five aspects: interruptions, backchannels, tag questions, hedges, and voices. The results of the study are hoped to give insight into how male and female students discuss particular topics. To go deeper, this study is aimed to explain to what content their status in society influences their communication styles.

## **STUDENTS NEED TOWARDS LEARNING E-MORPHOLOGY**

Nor Aishin Nada Bt Ahmad Rashidi  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

### **Abstract**

This research adopts the design of a model for learning morphology for non-Arabic speakers through the 'Moodle program' using some of the proposed criteria prepared by the researcher in her previous study. This experimental analytical research is mainly based on the design of a model in Arabic Morphology learning. The sample of research from beginner level students at the Academy of Islamic Studies at the University of Malaya Nilam Puri. This research has employed Mayer (2001) multimedia learning theory. The research is based on the ADDIE model, which is analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation. Based on the results of the analysis of the questionnaires, the researcher designs the model using the Moodle platform by observing some criteria and presented the contents to the experts. Pre-test and post-test will be conducted to students before and after using the model to see the effectiveness of the site. The results of this study will help students to improved their understanding of morphology. The importance of this study is that it provides non-Arabic language students with structured information in dealing with information technology and practice. At the same time, the researcher uses modern technology to teach the morphology to develop Arabic language teaching and learning and to build new generations who are capable in innovation and can contribute to the development of the world.

**REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILDLESS  
WOMEN IN MALAYSIA: A STUDY OF  
PERSONAL NARRATIVES**

Nor Azyyati binti Md Saad  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

“Am I not a perfect woman?” is a question many childless women ask themselves and its answer(s) go(es) beyond their respective individual ideologies. To date, there is little research on childless women representation that is often caught between societal ideologies of womanhood and motherhood and their own rather contradictory experiences. Previous studies on the topic have not been conducted in a linguistically and culturally diverse context such as Malaysia and have largely ignored the interrelated roles of discourse, socio-cultural contexts and self-representations. This research thus aims to explore the narratives of childless women in Malaysia on how they accept, appropriate, reinforce, transform, and resist culturally available meanings about being childless in relation to gender ideologies. This study employs a combination of Sunderland’s gendered discourses perspectives as its theoretical and narrative analysis as the analytical framework. Childless women were selected via purposive and snowball sampling methods based on three different categories: childless women who are seeking Assisted Reproductive Treatment (ART), childless women who are not seeking ART and childless women who have experienced and undergone ART procedures. For this poster presentation, this study focuses on the interview process of data collection.

**SCAFFOLDING STUDENTS SELF-ASSESSING THEIR ORAL PRESENTATION:  
CONFERENCING**

Nur Rini  
Politeknik Negeri Semarang Indonesia

Rara Ririn Budi Utaminingsy  
Politeknik Negeri Semarang Indonesia

Taviyastuti  
Politeknik Negeri Semarang Indonesia

**Abstract**

Studies on the use of conferences in writing courses have been documented well for a number of years. However, conferences in speaking instruction with the use of video technology remain scantily investigated. To fill this gap, this study reports how the use of conference method scaffolds Vocational English learners self-assessing their oral presentations in Secretarial English instructions. This three-cycle participatory action research (PAR) involves 24 EFL Indonesian polytechnic students. The students undergo the classroom sessions of three secretarial topics. After classroom sessions of every topic, the students, in pairs, orally performed a speaking task. The performances were video recorded by their peers using the students' smartphones. Training on how to do self-assessment was also conducted. After each cycle, conferences were done in one-on-one interaction between teacher and students in pairs. Informed by Genesee and Upshur (1996), the study elaborated the students' statements on (a) what they like about their performances, (b) what they think they did well, (c) how it shows improvement from previous performance, (d) whether they can show the improvement, (e) whether there are things they want to improve, and (f) what they will do to improve. It was found that in the third cycle that most participants are more able to self-correct their mistakes on their pronunciation, grammar, and procedure; and few participants are not able to discern their own errors. The conference method is an appropriate way to scaffold participants in deploying self-assessment on their oral presentations; and most successful participants extend the learning process well beyond the classroom and the presence of a teacher, autonomously mastering the art of self-assessment. Further action research is needed to investigate whether conference also works on listening instructions.

**TERJEMAHAN TAWKID BAHASA ARAB DALAM AL-QURAN KE BAHASA MELAYU: ANALISIS BERASASKAN KORPUS**

Nurul Huda binti Mohamad  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Trend utama dalam linguistik korpus adalah penggunaan korpus yang sangat khusus untuk mencapai beberapa tujuan yang berbeza, termasuk penterjemahan, pengajaran bahasa, dan kajian kontrastif. Justeru, kajian ini melibatkan korpus *Quran Annotated* dan korpus *Tafsir Pimpinan Ar-Rahman Kepada Pengertian al-Qur'an* bagi mengenal pasti penggunaan *tawkid* bahasa Arab dan terjemahannya ke bahasa Melayu. *Tawkid* yang merupakan unsur penekanan dalam bahasa Arab adalah amat berbeza dengan unsur penekanan dalam bahasa Melayu. Oleh hal yang demikian, tiada keseragaman di dalam penterjemahan *tawkid* bahasa Arab ke bahasa Melayu, hal ini amat menjejaskan fungsi *tawkid* yang digunakan 3. di dalam al-Quran. Oleh itu, kajian ini amat penting bagi mengenal pasti apakah yang disebut sebagai *tawkid* di dalam bahasa Melayu. Pengetahuan mengenai *tawkid* bahasa Arab dan bahasa Melayu dapat membantu penambakan di dalam penterjemahan bahasa Arab ke bahasa Melayu. Penggunaan sub-korpus *tawkid* daripada korpus *Quran Annotated* untuk menunjukkan kepelbagaian *tawkid* bahasa Arab bersama dengan terjemahannya bagi melihat bagaimana konteks al-Quran menggunakan bentuk kata *tawkid* dalam menyampaikan maklumat dan mengidentifikasikan kategori *tawkid* bahasa Melayu melalui terjemahannya. Aspek *Tawkid* bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa sumber dianalisis berdasarkan Ilmu al-Ma'ani Hasan Abbas dan terjemahannya ke bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa sasaran dianalisis mengikut pemerian Nahu oleh Asmah Hj. Omar dalam tata bahasa Nahu Melayu Mutakhir.

**EB-BASED SPEAKING SKILLS RESOURCE FOR ESL LEARNERS**

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University Kebangsaan Malaysia Malaysia

Parilah Mohd Shah  
University Kebangsaan Malaysia Malaysia

Maslawati Mohamad  
University Kebangsaan Malaysia Malaysia

**Abstract**

The use of web-based learning among English as a Second Language (ESL) learners has generated interest among educators and instructional developers in Malaysia. However, the use of web-based learning in teaching speaking skills within the local secondary school Malaysian context is still at its early stage. Thus this conceptual paper aims to present the design and development stage of a speaking resource known as Hey Let’s Speak website. The website provides assistance towards secondary school students, especially in Malaysia sub-urban and rural areas where students lack the interest to speak in English language. The website was developed using the ADDIE Model in order to determine students’ needs, establish design, develop, implement and evaluate the resource. This paper also discusses the major findings of the needs analysis among Form 4 ESL learners in Terengganu area, which provides the basis for the design and development of the website.



## **LANGUAGE CHOICE AMONG MALAYSIAN TAMIL YOUTH**

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Malaysia

### **Abstract**

Although some studies have shown that there is a pattern of language shift to English among Malaysians of Tamil descent, Tamil continues to be used as the first language among the majority of Malaysian Tamils. Studies on the Tamil community tend to focus on language maintenance and shift. There is however, a dearth of studies looking at language use among the younger generation of Malaysian Tamils within a multilingual context. Thus, this study looks at the language choice of a group of Tamil youth in Malaysia. Previous studies have shown that domains of language use and social network play important roles in the patterns of language choice. This study, therefore, employs Fishman's (1972) domain model and Milroy's (1987) social network theory to examine the language choices in intra-group communication. Data were collected through questionnaires, which were supplemented with audio-recordings and interviews to obtain in-depth information and to confirm reasons for the languages used. Additionally, 30 hours of observations were also conducted to triangulate the findings. The findings revealed a declining trend in use of Tamil among the younger generations to their grandparents, parents, siblings and to their children (for married participants). However, it was found that Tamil is used more frequently in the domains of religion and friendship. The youths also tend to code-switch or code-mix with English and Malay and showed the use of different varieties of spoken Tamil as well. The findings indicate that their education background plays an important role in influencing the use of Tamil among the participants. Not surprisingly, those from Tamil medium primary schools tended to use more Tamil across domains than those who were not.

**VIETNAMESE DP STRUCTURES AND DEFINITE READING**

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Vietnam National University  
Ho Chi Minh  
Vietnam

**Abstract**

The developments in Generative Grammar provide a different approach to explain traditional grammatical phenomena. Particularly, noun phrases are reanalyzed to be determiner phrases (DP), which gives a unified account for the notion of head-driven languages. Such reanalysis can effectively explain problematic issues surfacing in different languages. In the language of Vietnamese, the problem can be recognized in the assignment of the semantic feature DEFINITENESS in Vietnamese noun phrases. Specifically, the definiteness of almost Vietnamese noun phrases is reflected by the presence of demonstratives (Dem). However, even the structures with Dem are ill-formed without classifiers. Moreover, definiteness can be interpreted from the structures consisting of only a classifier and a head noun. Therefore, there is a need for Vietnamese noun phrase structures to have a unified explanation for the varied syntactic representations of such a semantic interpretation like definite reading. Previous studies, especially by Nguyen (2004) and Simpson (2005), develop a multiple functional head structure for noun phrases in Southeast Asian languages in general and Vietnamese in particular on the base of the X-bar theory and generative perspective. The reanalysis of noun phrases into determiner phrases is a way to explain the puzzle caused by the notion of definite reading in Vietnamese DPs. It is claimed that the definite or indefinite reading results from the head-to-head movement in the internal structure of DPs. One functional head moves from its own position to another to achieve a new semantic feature which is, in this paper, either definiteness or indefiniteness.

**DEVELOPING IDIOMATIC COMPETENCE OF ESL LEARNERS TO  
ENHANCE SPEAKING AND WRITING SKILLS**

Pranesh Kumar R  
Vellore Institute of Technology University  
India

**Abstract**

Phrasal verbs, idioms, proverbs, and metaphors form the integral part of any language. The effective use of these lexical chunks by any language user makes him/her competent in the language. Similar to Stephen Krashen's Natural approach, the lexical approach developed in 1993 highlights communication as the heart of language and language learning. It also highlights the importance of idioms and phrases as an aspect of lexical competence. Discourse competence and sociolinguistic competence of a second language learner gains importance in real life conversations. Real life conversations can be enriched by use of Idioms. Idioms add spice to one's language. The ability to recall and use idioms and lexical chunks in the right context, apart from providing fluency can be acknowledged as the most important feature required to be a fluent user of a second language (L2). Idiomatic competence adds to communicative competence in the sense that the former takes very much an L2 learner closer towards native like proficiency. As defined by the Longman dictionary of contemporary English, an idiom is a group of words having a special meaning which is different from the ordinary meaning of each separate word. Teaching and learning idioms attains prominence in L2 learning as the learner gains an additional opportunity to get the flavour of the target languages culture. Besides learning a language, a sound knowledge of the culture of that language aids in eradicating cultural shock, one of the affective filter of language learning. This paper attempts to justify the importance of Idiomatic expressions and offer ways to enhance idiomatic competence.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE SENTENCE STYLE OF  
ESL LEARNERS AT THE TERTIARY LEVEL**

Prasantha Kumar N. S.  
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India

**Abstract**

In the context of English as second language (ESL), the sentence style is an aspect that needs to be impressed upon the learners to make their writing effective. The learners should avoid unnecessary shifts that might distract or confuse the readers. Those who have difficulty settling on an appropriate point of view sometimes shift confusingly from one to another. Such an ambiguity can be avoided by choosing a suitable perspective and by being consistent with it. Another common problem in writing for ESL learners is in maintaining a consistent verb tense. Since consistent verb tenses clearly establish the time of the actions being described, tense shifts without warning and reason cause ambiguity in one's writing. This paper is an attempt to analyse the sentence style of the first year UG students in VIT Vellore. Along with unnecessary shifts in point of view and verb tense, this paper also studies sudden shifts in mood, voice and indirect to direct questions or quotations. The students' written samples were analysed on these five parameters. The findings reported in this paper will help ESL learners avoid these inconsistencies and make their writing more effective.

**LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE STUDY AT BATU CAVES TEMPLE AS A  
PLACE OF WORSHIP & TOURISM**

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Malaysia

Thanalachime Perumal  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

In 2017 Malaysia tourism industry development indicates overwhelming growth and this excellent growth leads to increasing the number of tourists visits Malaysia every year(<http://www.worldbank.org>). Malaysia is becoming one of the famous tourist spots for the foreigners especially Batu Caves which represent the main place for the focal point of the annual Hindu festival of Thaipusam (Dwyer, 2013). Thaipusam has now obviously developed as the most well known and noticeable Hindu celebration in Malaysia, and has turned into the most powerful assertion of Hindus. Undeniably, linguistic signs play a vital and significant role (Sirbu, 2015). The main purpose of the study is to identify the linguistic elements of worship and tourism and explain how the linguistic elements of worship are different from the linguistic elements of the tourism at the Batu Caves temple. Based on previous studies, most of the linguistic landscape research relies on photography and visual analysis. In this study, photography of all the headings in the Batu Caves temple including shop signs, advertisements, names of buildings and streets were included. Observation and photographs were used as instrumentation to collect the data accurately. The data were analyzed by using the sociology theory populated by Ben-Rafael (2009).

## **MULTIMEDIA MEDIATED VOCABULARY ACQUISITION**

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Malaysia

### **Abstract**

Vocabulary is the core component of language proficiency that provides the basis for how well learners listen, speak, read and write. Acquiring an extensive vocabulary is one of the largest challenges for second language (L2) learners, which can discourage them from making use of the language in different contexts such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) refers to teaching and learning of L2 using technological tools. This study aims at measuring the effect of using 'English for Young Learners', a multimedia CALL programme, on the vocabulary acquisition of Form 1 English as a Second Language(ESL) learners in secondary schools of Malaysia. This study aims to investigate the learners' (EYL) ability to use their lexical knowledge after using the EYL programme. Data will be collected by conducting pre and post-tests. A proficiency test will be conducted to find out the effectiveness of the method. The findings of the research shall shed light on the relationship between vocabulary growth and different input conditions and in this case input is given through the computers. The results of this study will provide insights for language teachers and programme planners into developing appropriate digital materials for enriching vocabulary among learners in a more effective way. Despite Jonassen's (1999) claim that computer technology can be used as a medium to make learning more fun, teachers and parents are sceptical about the use of computers and the internet for learning. This study aims to analyse the acquisition of the vocabulary through the EYL programme and attempts to know if the expansion of vocabulary through EYL affects learners' writing performances.

**REPETITION IN A WHATSAPP GROUP VOICE NOTE AMONG TAMIL  
SPEAKERS**

Puvaneswary Balan  
University of Malaya Malaysia

Malarvizhi Sinayah  
University of Malaya Malaysia

**Abstract**

Repetition is endemic in everyday conversations. Speakers do not only repeat their own words and phrases at the level of turn, and their turns at the discourse level, but they also echo the wording, rhythms, and turns of their interlocutors (Norrick, N. R. (1987). The objectives of this study are to identify the types of repetition used by the Tamil speakers in WhatsApp voice note and explain the reasons for repeating. This study was conducted based on a qualitative method. Data for this study were obtained from two WhatsApp groups named 'PuVaShaNa' and 'CHILDHOOD FRENZ'. Voice notes sent in the mentioned WhatsApp groups were converted into the written form to analyze the recurrence. This study uses the Repeat Configuration introduced by Deborah Tannen (1989). The findings of the study indicated that adults practice much repetition while communicating with their friends.

**TRIPARTITE INTERACTION ON  
MEDICATION SAFETY BETWEEN  
PHARMACISTS, DOCTORS AND PATIENTS:  
A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

This study examines the tripartite interaction on medication safety between pharmacists, doctors and patients in a government hospital in Malaysia. More specifically, this study examines the interactional patterns and strategies used in a tripartite interaction between pharmacists, doctors and patients to ensure medication safety. The study uses the Communication Accommodation Theory as its theoretical framework and Conversation Analysis (CA) as its analytical framework. To carry out the study, 4 primary care physicians, 4 outpatient pharmacists and 27 patients will take part as participants. All the recorded conversations will be transcribed using Gail Jefferson (2004) transcription convention.



**GENDER LANGUAGE AMONG TAMIL SPEAKERS**

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Malarvizhi Sinayah  
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**Abstract**

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is to discover how the social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements Hudson, (1996). This study aspires to establish the utilization of gender language among Tamil speakers in a new media, WhatsApp. The aim of the study is to identify the types of language used by both genders, compare and discuss them in detail. As a descriptive qualitative study, the study employed a content analysis for the purpose of investigating the language used in the WhatsApp group named “Familia”. Conversations that occurred between August 2017 and September 2017 were observed and data was collected using a purposive sampling method. Data was gathered by screenshotting, randomly selected 30 text messages and dialogues used in a particular WhatsApp group named, “Familia”. Theory of Gender Discrimination through Language by Robin Lakoff (1975) was applied in this study. A detailed research was carried out to recognize the types of languages that the gender utilized in the WhatsApp group. The findings showed that 9 types of gender language were used in the WhatsApp group. Moreover, the researcher identified that 9 out of 14 types of gender language proposed by Robin Lakoff (1975) were utilized by the Tamil speakers in the chosen group.

**ESP FOR AVIATION MANAGEMENT TRAINEES**

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**Abstract**

Commitment to the goal of providing language instruction that addresses students' own specific language learning purposes is what those who take an English for Specific Purposes (ESP) approach see as distinguished from other approaches to English Language Teaching (ELT) (Hyland, 2002). There are, and no doubts will be, as many types of ESP as there are specific learner needs and target communities that learners wish to thrive in. In the context of aviation itself, several types of ESP courses have emerged to cater to the needs of the different language users. ESP for aviation management trainees (EAMT) aims to address the communication needs for trainees to pursue in the aviation management industry. Thus, stakeholders' views and suggestions are taken into consideration in proposing the syllabus for EAMT. The proposed syllabus is being piloted to further investigate its effectiveness when the ESP approach is deployed.

**E-POLITENESS USING ENGLISH  
AS A LINGUA FRANCA: WHOSE  
PRAGMATIC NORMS ARE FOLLOWED?**

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Kyushu University  
Japan

Sangmok Leeb  
Kyushu University  
Japan

**Abstract**

Writing emails to authority figures requires high pragmatic competence. It is even challenging when writing in another language to a person who has different politeness conventions and linguistic norms. This present study examines politeness when English is used as a lingua franca, more specially when the speech act of request is in an asymmetrical student-professor relationship. It analyses the degree of directness employed in email requests sent by Indonesians university students (non-native speakers of English) to Japanese university professors (also non-native speakers of English). It is intended to answer the following research questions: In an intercultural email communication where two non-native speakers communicate, whose pragmatic rules do they follow? Will they stick to their own cultural pragmatic norms or will they follow the NS norms?

**USING MUTED FILM CLIPS IN TEACHING FOREIGN STUDENTS**

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**Abstract**

The study focused on the effectiveness of using muted film clips in the oral communication skills of foreign students. It employed a case study of two Arabic-speaking students who were exposed to muted film clips. The results of the study showed that the Arabic-speaking students improved their oral communication skills and cultural learning through analysis and comparison of their dialogues versus the dialogues presented in the film. Based on the findings, the students were able to write a dialogue with the application of the newly-learned form in English and use the forms in an actual oral conversation. Thus, language teachers are highly encouraged to explore the uses of film clips in teaching a language class that would develop appropriate skills of foreign language students. They need to be innovative, creative or resourceful, since films and other media such as news, ads, and TV shows are good sources of materials for language and culture teaching.

**REFLECTIVE WRITING FOR TEACHERS'  
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Indonesia

Lulu Laela Amalia  
Indonesia University of Education  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

Reflective teaching has been a common practice among educators and it is believed to play an important role in improving their professional development. This is usually done by keeping reflective teaching journals from which they can reflect and evaluate their own teaching. This paper explores the practice of keeping reflective teaching journals among teachers of English as foreign language (EFL) in a higher education context. The research is aimed at investigating the extent to which the teachers' teaching journal reflects their teaching practices. In gaining the data, a case study was employed in the research. The subjects are 3 EFL teachers of a university in Indonesia. They were required to write six teaching journals after their teaching sessions in a whole semester: two journals at the beginning, two in the middle, and another two at the end of the semester, - by writing an account of what goes in in their classroom, analyzing and evaluating the information. Furthermore, the teaching journal was analyzed using Moon's (2004) framework of reflective writing. The results of the study showed that reflective journal assists EFL teachers in improving their professionalism.

**USING A VIRTUAL CLASSROOM AS  
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN  
LANGUAGE TEACHING**

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Open University  
Philippines

**Abstract**

Virtual classrooms such as Edmodo, an online educational platform, provides a new learning environment among students. It opens opportunities for collaborative learning, interaction, and flexibility notably different from the traditional learning environment like face-to-face sessions. However, incorporation of educational technology into language teaching and learning presents concerns as well as challenges in relation to students' learning. This paper attempts to elaborate a deeper and better understanding of the students' learning experiences with a particular learning technology available online, Edmodo, as the virtual classroom. The study was conducted in a state university in Southern Leyte, Philippines, using a case study method. The research framework used in this study is the Activity Theory. Thus, the methods used in this study include interviews and student's avowals, analysis of relevant documents, and online observations. This paper discusses some of the findings of the research and shows how the use of Edmodo a virtual classroom affected the students' active participation in e-learning activities provided to them. This paper also offers sound suggestions and meaningful insights that might be of help to language teachers who are already integrating or teachers who would dare to integrate educational technology in language teaching.

**THE LANGUAGE OF AGREEMENT:  
A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF  
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS**

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Kidapawan City Campus  
Philippines

Riceli C. Mendoza  
University of Southern Mindanao  
Kidapawan City Campus  
Philippines

**Abstract**

Contracts are common forms of legal documents that play an important part in human daily lives. This qualitative research study employs content analysis to describe the morphosyntactic features and terms of employment contracts. Twenty contracts from private organizations were used in this study. It was found out that employment contracts used affixes, nominals, modals, binomial expressions, conditionals, and passives with lengthy and complex sentences. Contracts also embed statutory, expressed and implied terms. Morphosyntactic features made employment contracts abstract, nominal and impersonal, and they contribute to the tone of formality of contracts. Modal verbs and conditionals presenting hypothetical situations which are introduced by words like 'if', 'should', 'unless', 'in case' and 'in the event that' which are usually inserted in a single sentence, and inserted with phrases within the clause are common structures. Binomial expressions create rhythm and smoother flow of ideas. They also present a great deal of information with its lengthy and complex sentences with its imbedded statutory, expressed and implied terms with which both employer and employee agree.

**PEDAGOGY AND PRACTICE: TEACHING  
AND LEARNING ENGLISH IN A  
CLASSROOM OF PRIMARY  
SCHOOLS OF BALOCHISTAN**

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**Abstract**

Ramsden (2003) has proposed six strategies for classroom practices related to students' learning capacities. Based on his set strategies, the teaching and learning practices of English language classes in the primary school of Balochistan were observed. The core purpose of this study was to investigate the strategies and challenges that teachers use and encounter while achieving the learning goals of English language subject at the primary education level. Through a convenient sampling technique, the researcher first interviewed 12 participants and later observed classroom practices at government primary schools of Balochistan (Pakistan). The researcher found multiple factors that constrained teachers to participate in active teaching and learning process. These factors were teachers' lack of professional qualification, dearth of teaching and learning resources, limited time, sophisticated and overcrowded classes, teachers' job confined to present the assigned course, students' lack of interest in learning, and parents' lack of awareness regarding the benefit of education. The study recommends that the teachers should be provided with opportunities to develop the pedagogical directions and with enough teaching and learning resources to accomplish the intended purposes of the language course. Classroom practices play a very vital role in the education process of children and they also shape their minds regarding their future professional careers. School authorities and educational departments should provide enough opportunities to teachers in order to overcome the constraints that they face while achieving the main goals of the English subject.



**ANALYZING L2 CLASSROOM DISCOURSE  
THROUGH THE LENS OF DIALOGIC  
DISCOURSE: TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVE**

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**Abstract**

Research on classroom discourse has consistently been in linguistics and applied linguistics. Classroom discourse is said to aid the social and cognitive aspects of the language learning and language acquisition process and therefore students' success in second language (L2) acquisition is largely dependent on classroom discourse. This study expands our current understanding of L2 acquisition through classroom discourse analysis by exploring how teachers of English as a second language (ESL) employ dialogic discourse as a form of teacher talk to balance teacher control over lesson content and increase student participation through dialogic interactions.

**REPRESENTATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE STAR ONLINE  
BETWEEN 2010-2017**

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**Abstract**

The 6P Amnesty program that took place in July 2011 and ended in September 2013 had legalized thousands of migrant workers and domestic helpers in Malaysia. That had a direct influence on the status and conditions of migrant workers and domestic helpers. This study aims to investigate whether the 6P legalization program has changed the media representation of migrant workers in one of the most famous online newspapers in Malaysia, *The Star Online*. This study draws attention to the comparison the strategies used to justify the representation of migrant workers before and after the amnesty program. The methodology builds on five discursive strategies in Discourse Historical Approach (Wodak, 2002) namely: Referential, predication, argumentation, mitigation and perspectivation. The scope of analysis includes online new articles between the years (2010 – 2017). The findings suggest more positive representation after 6P.

**METADISCOURSE MARKERS IN FINAL  
PROJECT INTRODUCTION SECTION**

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Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang  
Indonesia

Muhimatul Ifadah  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang  
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**Abstract**

Metadiscourse markers represent one of the determining indicators of the quality of writers' final project. Such metadiscourse markers enable writers to interact with readers. By using discourse analysis, this study investigates what kinds of metadiscourse markers used by EFL learners of Unimus in the introduction sections of their final projects, and the markers that are dominantly used by them in their writing. The study reveals that in writing the introduction sections, the students used varying metadiscourse markers proposed by Hyland (2015) including interactive resources (transitions, frame markers, endophoric markers, evidentials, and code glosses) and interactional resources (hedges, boosters, attitude markers, engagement markers, and self-mentions). Among those categories found in writing the introductions of the final projects are the interactive resources which are dominantly used by the learners. Based on the findings, lecturers are need to teach metadiscourse markers particularly those which constitute up the interactional dimension because they are less used by learners and hence, to strengthen their argumentation in writing.

**THE EFFECTS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT  
WRITTEN CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK  
ON ESL STUDENTS' USE OF PAST TENSES**

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Ng Lee Luan  
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**Abstract**

Written corrective feedback (WCF) helps students to identify their errors in written work before producing the correct form. In school, WCF is widely used among writing teachers in attempt to improve students' language accuracy in their written tasks. Experts like Sheen (2007) and Bitchener (2008) believe that WCF plays a significant role in language accuracy development, particularly in the development of second language (L2) writing. Corrective feedback can be operationalized in terms of direct and indirect. However, in many cases of empirical studies (Ferris, 2003; Chandler, 2006; Bitchener & Knoch, 2009), results were inconclusive because of variation in how the effectiveness of WCF was measured. Hence, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of direct and indirect WCF on ESL students' use of past tenses over a period of 12 weeks. A total of 60 ESL students were put into two treatment groups. Base on a mixed method approach, the study compared the effectiveness of direct WCF and indirect WCF on the accurate use of past tenses measured by using pre-post tests and interviews in order to detect the factors that influence the performance of the students. Findings revealed that the direct WCF group performed slightly better than the indirect WCF group in the post-tests. It was also found that both groups performed statistically significant over time, but there was no significant difference in the learners' use of past tenses between both groups. The qualitative findings revealed that factors related to learners' attitudes and beliefs about corrective feedback as well as the types of scaffolding that took place influence the students' performance. Both the quantitative and qualitative findings indicate that different types of corrective feedback and the pre-mentioned factors affect students' achievement in language learning.

**THE UNKNOWN GENERIC STRUCTURE OF THESIS DEFENCE  
EXAMINATION AT SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY, INDONESIA**

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Indonesia

Iskandar Abdul Samad  
Syiah Kuala University  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

Most universities across the globe commonly oblige students to pass the oral examination, in this article called thesis defence examination (TDE). This makes this examination important for students who would finish their study from universities. Prominent researchers found that TDE has its own genre, which includes a generic structure (GS) as one of its genre elements. Understanding the GS in early stage could help students perform competently in their TDEs. This article tries to open the unknown GS of the TDE at Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia. To collect the data, researchers observed twelve TDE performances at three International classes across two level of study programs from two faculties at this university. This qualitative research employs direct observations, video recordings, note-taking, the interaction between examinees and examiners. This research was carried for five months. The result showed the unknown GS of the TDE at Syiah Kuala University International classes.

## **TASK EFFECTS ON INTERACTION AND L2 WRITING**

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Tam Shu Sim  
University of Malaya  
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### **Abstract**

In the field of language education, the current literature (Long, 1985, 2005; Long & Crookes, 1992; Nunan, 1989; Prahu, 1987; Robinson, 2007, 2010; Skehan, 1996, 1998) on grading and sequencing of pedagogic tasks in Task-based Language Teaching (TBLT) lacks validation evidence concerning the effects of task sequencing on peer interaction and L2 writing. This study adopts a cognitive-interactionist perspective (Cognition Hypothesis) to examine the sequencing effects of simple to more complex tasks which are manipulated by causal reasoning demands and pre-task planning time (Triadic framework). The interactional features examined in this study are Negotiation of Meaning (NoM), Language-related Episodes (LREs) and repairs while the qualitative measures of L2 writing are Complexity, Accuracy and Fluency (CAF). Considering the symbiotic relationship between practice and research (Bygate, 2016) and a call for classroom-based research in TBLT (Gass, Mackey & Ross-Feldman, 2011), this case study was conducted on an intact class of 12 college-level students. A mixed-method repeated measure ANOVA design was adopted. For each of the three problem-based task sessions, the students, with their self-selected partner, first discussed and then they individually performed each writing task; these tasks were sequenced based on the cognitive complexity sequencing from simple, + complex and finally to ++ complex levels. Data sources were derived from video recordings, written texts and questionnaires. Results on the effects of pedagogic task sequencing on interaction are first discussed followed by a discussion on how the cognitive complexity affects interaction and L2 writing, and finally the study examines if the interaction in a complex task promotes the uptake of recast that leads to improved performance in the L2 writing. The implications of the study are examined from the linguistic and cognitive-interactionist perspective in the field of Second Language Acquisition (SLA).

**ENHANCING WRITING SKILLS THROUGH  
COLLABORATIVE BLOGGING**

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Indonesia

Tribekti Maryanto  
Politeknik Negeri Semarang  
Indonesia

**Abstract**

This paper presentation will report how college students majoring in Sharia Banking of vocational study make use of blogs as a medium of writing about business knowledge collaboratively. Grounded in the frameworks of collaborative scaffolding and process-based writing, the paper discusses (a) the nature of the Internet role in enhancing writing skills through blogging, (b) types of collaborative scaffolding throughout the writing process, and (c) the nature of teacher-student and student-peer interactions during blogging. In collecting data, this study involved 26 students by creating blogs and then sharing their passwords to all classmates and the lecturer in order to enable them to open, read, and give feedback. Observations and semi-structured interviews were collected and analyzed using a thematic analysis. The results revealed that students stated it was worth doing. Besides, they increased their internet literacy. The contribution of this explorative case study is how the integration of collaboration learning, technology, and writing task can lead to the development of students' writing ability. However, this study can be used as a basis for further research in the future.

**GENRE-BASED TEACHING  
IMPACT ON WRITING CONVENTIONS**

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**Abstract**

The study investigates the impact of genre-based teaching on report writing among design undergraduates. Using a mixed method approach, the data was elicited through pre-and post-tests, classroom observations, semi structured interviews and self-assessment checklists. Classroom observations were recorded and interpreted using a COLT scheme to ascertain the data. The main finding of the study indicates that genre-based teaching through a teaching-learning cycle was more effective than the traditional teaching of PIFD students in design report writings for design undergraduates. Results obtained through the COLT scheme also suggest that the medium of instruction, clarity of information, class environment, student behavior, class instructor, class task activity levels and student activity response level of the experimental group was more interactive in attaining better outcome in term of written responses than the control group. Results obtained from the MASUS Checklist using One-Way ANOVA support the hypothetical stance that there is a significant statistical difference in the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post tests. Overall, the study is significant as it attempts to design a critical conceptual framework for teaching report writing to design undergraduates.



## **SHADOWING FOR ACQUIRING LISTENER FRIENDLY INTONATION**

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### **Abstract**

Listener friendly intonation is very important in spoken language since it conveys meaning in many ways. Meanwhile, non-English native teachers experience a variety of challenges in teaching intonation. This study observes whether applying shadowing helps students improve their intonation. This one group pre-test post-test study involves 22 Indonesian polytechnic EFL students; they were given five-session-training on how to do shadowing adapted from Kadota and Tamai (2004) and Kurata (2007) in a language laboratory setting and also assigned to do shadowing using their smartphones in their out-of-class time and monitored regularly in eight weeks. The training is six-step shadowing: (1) listening to the audio, (2) reading the script, (3) silent shadowing while reading, (4) silent shadowing, (5) synchronized reading, and (6) prosody shadowing. The data was collected by recording all students' reading the listening scripts before and after the treatment. The listening scripts used were categorized as easy to read conversational English for consumers. Two English native speakers and two non-English native speakers, 30 year experienced English teachers, observed the recordings of the intonation scores. The pronunciation rubric developed by Ma (2015) was also used in this study. The result of the evaluation shows that out-of-class shadowing significantly improves the students' intonation. It also uncovers that the participants felt reluctant doing silent shadowing (steps 3 and 4) during their out-of-class practices. The findings suggest that four-step shadowing can be a useful technique to be used when improving adult learners' intonation.

**TEACHING ENGLISH BASED ON ACTIVITIES AND MULTIMEDIA**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of the study was to find out whether using teaching English based activities and multimedia can improve students' mastery of vocabulary in the subject of English second grade Alfa Omega Elementary School in Academic Year 2016/2017. The study was conducted from January, 12th to January, 30th 2017. The subjects of the study were 28 students of second grade. The study used descriptive statistics, including the average score and percentage with the success standard that 80% students gain the score of minimum mastery criterion. The results showed that there is an increase in students' vocabulary, and there is a positive response from students to teaching English based activities and multimedia were applied in the second grade. It can be seen from the increase of test and observation score from cycle I and cycle II. The average score of the first cycle was 69 with a percentage of 64% and for the second cycle, it was 82 with a percentage of 86%. The test result on the second cycle had reached 80%. There are some factors that facilitated the students' mastery of vocabulary: (a) easiness to remember new words, (b) easiness to understand the meaning of words, (c) ability to identify words.

**KESAN STRATEGI PEMETAAN  
SEMANTIK TERHADAP PENGUASAAN  
KOLOKASI BAHASA ARAB**

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**Abstract**

Kepentingan aspek kolokasi dalam pembelajaran bahasa bukan sahaja meningkatkan penguasaan kosa kata, malah turut meningkatkan kecekapan komunikasi dan kelancaran berbahasa seperti penutur asli. Namun, menjadi kesukaran kepada pelajar bahasa asing untuk menguasai kolokasi seperti penutur asli. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji kesan strategi pemetaan semantik (SPS) terhadap penguasaan kolokasi bahasa Arab (KBA) dalam kalangan pelajar bukan penutur asli. Maka, kaedah gabungan dengan reka bentuk Urutan Penjelasan (Explanatory Sequential Design) dipilih untuk menjelaskan permasalahan kajian. Data kuantitatif dikumpul melalui kaedah kuasi eksperimen dengan reka bentuk ujian pra-pasca bertujuan menguji kesan SPS terhadap penguasaan KBA. Ujian-t dan ujian SPANOVA merupakan alat statistik dalam menganalisis data kuantitatif. Manakala kaedah kualitatif melalui temu bual dijalankan untuk mendapatkan pandangan pelajar terhadap penggunaan SPS dalam pembelajaran KBA secara lebih mendalam dan menyeluruh. Data kualitatif ini dianalisis menggunakan perisian Atlas.ti. Seramai 150 orang pelajar Tingkatan Enam yang mengikuti program Sijil Tinggi Agama Malaysia (STAM) dari empat buah Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) terlibat dalam kajian ini dan tidak diagihkan secara rawak kepada kumpulan kawalan ( $n=75$ ) dan kumpulan eksperimen ( $n=75$ ). Dapatan awal kajian ini menunjukkan tiada perbezaan yang signifikan [ $t(148)=1.279$ ,  $p>.05$ ] dalam ujian pra antara kedua-dua kumpulan pelajar. Ini menjelaskan bahawa tahap pengetahuan KBA antara kedua-dua kumpulan pelajar adalah setara sebelum rawatan diberikan. Namun kajian mendapati wujud perbezaan yang signifikan [ $t(148)=-7.134$ ,  $p<.05$ ] dalam ujian pasca 1 antara kedua-dua kumpulan pelajar. Nilai perbezaan min 7.15 menunjukkan bahawa kumpulan yang menggunakan SPS lebih berupaya meningkatkan tahap penguasaan KBA berbanding kumpulan yang menggunakan pendekatan tradisional. Ini menjelaskan bahawa SPS memberi kesan yang positif dalam membantu meningkatkan tahap penguasaan KBA dalam kalangan pelajar STAM. Adalah diharapkan dapatan kajian ini memberi sumbangan yang bermakna dalam bidang penyelidikan pembelajaran bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa asing serta memberi implikasi praktikal terhadap strategi pembelajaran KBA.

**TRANSLITERATION IN BILLBOARDS AT LITTLE INDIA PENANG**

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Thanalachime Perumal  
University of Malaya  
Malaysia

**Abstract**

Most multinational companies are promoting their products through translation. In the age of global economy, effective translation can be crucial especially when businesses are targeting a foreign market (Li Pan, 2015). Therefore, it is necessary to examine translation, the linguistic landscape of an Indian street in a multicultural country such as Malaysia. This article is based on the transliteration found in Penang Little India's billboards. The study also aims to explain the changes in Tamil alienation in transliterations. The 50 shop billboard photographs displaying Tamil words in Little India were used as data for this study. The data of this study was analysed using both quantitative and qualitative analyses. Based on the analysis of photographs of the billboards, the results suggest that Tamil to English transliteration and English to Tamil transliteration predominate in the linguistic landscape of Penang Little India.

**THE TRANSLATION OF METAPHORICAL  
BEAUTY IN TWO ENGLISH  
VERSIONS OF HONG LOU MENG**

Wang Hui  
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Malaysia

**Abstract**

Hong Lou Meng is a novel written by Cao Xueqin (1715-1763) in Qing dynasty. As one of the four most famous and great novels in China, Hong Lou Meng has enjoyed high reputation in the history of Chinese literature. In Hong Lou Meng, the description of the appearance of the young women characters is anything but prevalent. Cao used rhetorical devices of metaphors and similes to present the abstract beauty into something visual. However, it is not an easy job to represent the beauty related concepts into another language. In order to investigate the translation of “women’s beauty”, this paper concentrates on translation of metaphor that was used in describing the beauty of all the females, into English by Hawkes and Minford (1986) and Yang and Yang (1978). Adopted the theoretical framework of domesticating and foreignization proposed by Lawrence (1995) and Cui (2012), this study aims to explain how the two selected English versions of Hong Lou Meng translate the abstract image of women’s beauty.

**ESL TEACHER PRACTICES AND PERCEPTIONS  
OF CODE-SWITCHING IN A MALAYSIAN  
CHINESE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL (MCIS)**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

While local research has inconsistently observed that the use of Bahasa Malaysia in the contemporary English classroom could be caused by the teachers' ingrained beliefs' (Selamat, 2014), the extent to which teachers' practices and perceptions of code-switching are depicted within the Malaysian Chinese Independent School (MCIS) English classroom. The present study aims to explore English as Second Language (ESL) teachers' practices and perception of Code-switching in a Malaysian Chinese Independent School (MCIS), Kuala Lumpur. The study selected eight-teachers using purposive sampling. Ethnographic recording and a semi-structured interview were used to collect the data. The overall result showed that the Chinese language is a favorable strategy in the classroom. Among the factors which motivate the teachers to code-switch are parents, students, characteristics of the school, school policy and practicability of code-switching. The study emphasized the need to identify perceptions and beliefs brought by teachers. There were similarities between the teachers' beliefs and practices of Code-Switching in ESL classroom and this can be seen from teachers' choice of language, the pattern of code-switching and function of code-switching.

**HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA:  
MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE  
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY**

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Malaysia

**Abstract**

The increased flow of skilled labour in ASEAN and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) established in 2015 brings forth new demands on higher education institutions and how well they prepare graduates for the regional workplace. Previous literature has shown that the required skills in meeting the needs of the AEC include English communication skills as English is a lingua franca in ASEAN as well as ICT skills and critical thinking. In Indonesia, more attention is given to meeting the demands of the AEC. However, not much has been done to link the required skills with universities' preparation of graduates for the ASEAN workforce. This study is intended to (i) examine the skills needed in the AEC and (ii) to evaluate the current curriculum focusing on English language skills of two priority professions for which there are mutual recognition agreements: engineering and accountancy, in two Indonesian universities. A mixed method will be adopted, including interviews with students, teachers, heads of departments and stakeholders from transnational and ASEAN organizations. A survey will also be carried out with university graduates and current university students. Findings will be relevant to curriculum reform and implementation at the universities involved in the study.

**SCHEMATIC STRUCTURE OF CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENTS OF GROWTH  
MALAYSIA PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES TOWARDS VALUE INVESTING**

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**Abstract**

Chairman's statements are an important corporate disclosure document serving as a quick and essential non-financial investment reference. As the introductory section of a corporate annual report, chairman statements are the most widely read part in providing equally, insightful, useful and important information to investment analysts and private investors for investment decision making. This study investigates 11 chairman's statements of Malaysia public listed companies to identify how these chairmen structure their statements to the shareholders and potential investors, particularly how they strategize establishing their positions as well as their relationships with the shareholders and potential investors to achieve the communicative purposes of this genre. Theoretically, the present study is grounded on two important aspects of genre theory which emphasize conventions and propensity for innovation. Coding of the corpus is conducted based on a functional semantic approach. Overall, the chairman's statement is persuasively structured with the intention to provide the needed information which is to assist shareholders and potential investors make informed investment decisions. In addition, the genre's stability is found being challenged.



**DESIGNING ENGLISH COURSE BOOK OF BANKING AND  
FINANCE FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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**Abstract**

Recently, there has been a tremendous interest for universities to develop various study programs based on students' needs for life skills after graduation. Banking and finance are trendy options for study, especially at the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Metro, Lampung, Indonesia. Due to globalization, demand for competence in English communication skills has been on the rise. Students who focus on these fields find that general English may not be adequate in job-related communicative functions and they may find difficulty in communicating using banking and finance terms. This study is aimed at designing an English for Specific Purpose (ESP) course book for banking and finance students. The study also investigates existing materials used for the instructions. This research involves 35 students from the Banking and Finance Department at IAIN Metro. At the end of this study, a localized English course book in banking and finance was proposed. The proposed course book consists of three units and each unit has a specific topic. The teaching activities covered in the course book are starting points and they cover communicative dialogues, various expressions, vocabulary corners, banking and finance terms, and pictures related to topics. This product may innovate and contribute to the development of ESP for the banking industry.

**GLAUCOMA STUDENT'S MOTIVATION IN LEARNING ENGLISH**

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**Abstract**

As a student with visual impairment, I found problems in learning a new language due to my illness, glaucoma and the class conditions. Because I am a student in English Language Education Program and I am going to be an English teacher, there are many difficulties and challenges. Thus, motivation becomes the most crucial aspect so that I can finish my study. In this research, I used a narrative study to reveal what intrinsic and extrinsic motivations that help glaucoma students in learning English at English language education programs. In narrative research design, I used individual experiences for describing, narrating, and collecting my life story. This research also combined a descriptive qualitative method by Angrosino (2007). The combination of narrative and qualitative research is appropriate with this study as it explained personal experience into word description. After doing the research, I concluded that both intrinsic and extrinsic motivations were needed to support me as a glaucoma student so I could get more maximum knowledge in formal and also informal education. Appropriate media used to support the learning process and the volunteer who assisted in the class during the lessons was really helpful for me. Since I could not see, the audio media was preferred than the visual ones. The volunteer would also help to explain the materials that the lecturers gave in the class. Future research hoped to be conducted will focus on other disabilities students. Appropriate media should be provided by universities to support the teaching and learning process.

**THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY  
SECURITY OFFICER THROUGH APPU SERIES FILM**

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**Abstract**

The award for West Sumatera Province as a destination for halal tourism has a strategic value to boost tourist visit. Halal tourism is believed to provide comfort for tourists, especially foreign tourists. In an effort to provide comfort for tourists, West Sumatera Security officer who served in the location of halal tourism is required to be able to speak English either actively or passively. Efforts in supporting this program, including lecturers, contribute to improving the English language ability in the Security officer Agency through Community Service Program. This program was held at Polres Padang Pariaman, West Sumatera in September 2017. The sample amounted to 50 security officers. This program was given in the form of workshops and mentoring that covered introduction to grammar, the tips of learning English easily and quickly by using Appu Series Film, as well as other media used to learn English. The results show that 96% of participants stated the program appealed to them and increased their awareness of the importance of English. The results show that 90% of participants stated that it was easier and 86% of them admitted it was faster to learn English by using the Appu Series Film.

**JAVANESE MUSLIM EFL TEACHERS'  
NEGOTIATION OF CROSS-CULTURAL  
VALUES IN INCULCATING MORAL EDUCATION**

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**Abstract**

The implementation of moral education in Indonesian schools is perceived by EFL teachers, particularly those who teach in Muslim schools, to result in the additional responsibility and ambivalence to negotiate the cross-cultural interface between the target culture and their home culture. This study examined four Javanese Muslim EFL teachers' perception and experience of using Western EFL teaching resources, the representational system of English that presumably entails Western cultural values, in inculcating moral education in Muslim EFL classrooms context. It also explored the teachers' attitudes towards negotiating cross-cultural values between some values of Western culture that are embedded within some teaching resources and Muslim values. It draws on Stuart Hall's concept of 'the circuit of culture' and the adversative binary of cultural relativism and cultural objectivism theories. The data in this study was elicited through semi-structured interviews which were analyzed using a thematic narrative analysis. The findings elucidate that using Western teaching resources, with diverse reasons, can be both linguistically and culturally beneficial but challenging. Different attempts such as adopting critical pedagogy, developing intercultural competence, and creating local teaching materials as well as performing religious teaching were carried out by the participants to counter the values or customs that are culturally different.

**A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE VALIDITY  
OF THE TYPOLOGICAL VIEW OF  
MANDARIN AS A TOPIC-PROMINENT LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract**

The typological view of Mandarin being a Topic-prominent language (henceforward TP language) as proposed by Li and Thompson in the 1980s has been exerting a great influence on Mandarin-related studies ever since. Even until present, Mandarin is still chosen as benchmark to investigate whether a certain language falls under the Topic-prominent language category. The typological view on Mandarin is generally considered to be valid. However, the challenging doubts on the validity of the typological view on Mandarin have existed since 1984. Although quite a few studies have questioned the validity of the typological view of Mandarin as a TP language, there is only one quantitative study by Chen and Gao based on written data in 2000 to prove that the typological view on Mandarin cannot hold true. In line with extended quantitative research, the current study purports to re-examine whether the typological view of Mandarin as a TP language can still hold true. In order to achieve this objective, the current study draws upon 50 spontaneous interviews as its corpus from a talk show entitled “Date with Luyu”. By drawing on theories from Systemic Functional Linguistics, the quantitative findings suggest that in 34,458 clauses generated from 50 transcribed interviews, the occurrence and the portion of Topic-Comment sentences (henceforward TCS) used as evidence to show that Mandarin is a TP language is 956 and 2.77%. The qualitative findings suggest that topic as a syntactic notion in the so-called TCS is problematic. Both quantitative and qualitative findings of the current study, therefore, cannot support the typological view on Mandarin. Significantly, the findings of the current study shed light on language typology and Mandarin-related studies in general.

