

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session A

Name: Brockbank, Wyatt

Department: Teaching & Learning

Presentation Title: A family of Hispanic emergent bilinguals talks about using digital technology at home

Abstract:

Technology plays an increasingly important role in students' lives. Many studies have examined technology's use in the classroom, but few scholars have examined technology's impact in the home. Because there is often a mismatch between students' lived realities and what teachers understand about students' home lives, researchers have called for more studies on students' extracurricular lives. One area in particular need of greater understanding is in the homes where languages other than English are spoken. Relatively little is known about how these students use digital technology in their homes, and what it means to them.

This paper presents a qualitative case study of how members of one Hispanic family of emergent bilinguals talk and teach each other about digital technology. Data were gathered via interviews, surveys, and observations in the family's home. Findings include the relationship that the family has developed with the digital technology they use, and what the technology means to them. Such knowledge may benefit educators and community leaders who work with similar students and adults.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session A

Name: Edinboro, Dellyssa

Department: Education Policy and Leadership Studies

Presentation Title: Education for Liberation and Education for Domination: An Examination of the African American Educational Experiences in the Antebellum, Progressive, and Cold War Era

Abstract:

Education for domination and education for liberation represent common themes in the history of education. Education through which powerful groups aim to dominate a group of individuals provides them with unequal resources and support, diminishes their opportunities to advance in the society, and isolates their identities and culture from their educational experiences. On the other hand, an education that seeks to liberate a group of individuals provides them with their fair share of educational resources and support, elevates and maintains their capacity to succeed in the society, and incorporates their identities and culture in their educational experiences. This paper will examine through the use of secondary historical data how within the Antebellum, Progressive, and Cold War Eras the theme of education for domination versus education for liberation persisted in the educational experiences of African Americans. In each of these periods, education for domination functioned at the forefront of African American experiences because African Americans' education was either limited in resources and support, detached from social advancement, or racially and culturally isolating. Despite of how African Americans' education functioned against them, in each of these eras they viewed their education as a means of liberation. African American's behaviors reflected these views because they either independently invested in their educational resources, collectively viewed education as a social means of advancement, or strove to include their racial and cultural perspectives in their educational experiences.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session A

Name: Paul, Subin

Department: Journalism and Mass Communication

Presentation Title: Coverage of the Meskwaki Language in the Des Moines Register

Abstract:

The issue of tribal language endangerment receives minimal attention in the mainstream press. This preliminary study looks at the coverage of the Meskwaki language, which is spoken by the Meskwaki tribe of Iowa, in the Des Moines Register. Using qualitative textual analysis, the study shows that the newspaper promoted bilingualism involving English and Meskwaki languages and proscribed the solo use of the latter.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session A

Name: Wuxiha, Caolimeng

Department: FLARE

Presentation Title: A Study of CSL Teachers' Use of Pedagogical Interventions to Draw Students' Attention to Form in Grammar Teaching

Abstract:

In order to explore the form-focused instruction (FFI) interventions used by four Chinese as a second language teacher. The Intervention-on-Form(s)-Observation Scheme (IFOS) developed by Simard & Jean (2011) is used to observe each FFI intervention used in the grammar teaching period of 20 hours of video-recorded class time from the aspect of intervention-on form techniques, form-focused exercise and textual grammar interventions. The results show that the time spent on FFI accounted for 67% of the 409.67 minutes of grammar focused teaching session in the 20hours recorded; although the four teachers use intervention-on form techniques(IFT) more frequently, they spend more time on form-focused exercise(FOE) and none of the teachers use textual grammar interventions(TGI); in the subtypes of intervention-on form techniques, targeted questioning, corrective feedback, explanation and rule presentation are the intervention types most frequently used, while rule discovery is never used; in the subtypes of form-focused exercise, sentence completion, sentence construction and structured output/ guided composition are the most frequently used intervention forms; the experience of the teachers affects their use of FFI interventions in grammar teaching period.

Keywords Chinese as Second language, form-focused instruction, grammar teaching

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session B

Name: Al Bakri, Wisam

Department: Pharmaceutical Sciences and Experimental Therapeutics

Presentation Title: Atrazine Permeation across the Nasal Mucosa: An Overlooked Route with Potential Toxicological Implications

Abstract:

Atrazine (ATZ) is one of the most commonly used herbicides in the United States. However, ATZ was banned by the European Union because of growing concern over ground water contamination. Studies have reported that exposure to ATZ causes dopaminergic toxicity; these cellular changes have been linked to an increase in the incidence of Parkinson's disease. The current studies were conducted to investigate the effect of excipients included in commercial, ATZ-containing herbicides on the uptake of ATZ across the nasal epithelium, with specific attention to the potential for ATZ transfer to the brain via the olfactory system. Two different commercial ATZ-containing products and the effects of various concentrations of their component co-solvents were investigated using excised nasal mucosal tissues mounted in NaviCyte™ vertical diffusion cells. The flux of ATZ from commercial, ATZ-containing products diluted with Krebs's Ringer's buffer to concentrations directed for application across nasal tissues were remarkably high. Microscopy results showed significant changes in the nasal epithelium following exposure to the commercial ATZ-containing mixtures used at the recommended applied concentrations. These results suggest a negative effect of the commercial ATZ-containing products on nasal tissues where they may play an important role in the potential for enhanced neurotoxicity following nasal inhalation

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session B

Name: Eitrheim, Eric

Department: Chemistry

Presentation Title: Synthesis and Characterization of Al₃₀ Clusters with Copper and Formate using a Formic Acid Dissolution Approach

Abstract:

Aluminum clusters have shown interest in environmental systems as possible environmental transporters of contaminants. Studying these systems in detail can help elucidate how these structures perform in the environment. We present an approach that may prove useful in synthesizing and isolating clusters from simple starting materials for their study. Using aluminum hydroxide gel, followed by its dissolution using formic acid produces various polyaluminum oxy-hydroxide clusters, notably various Al₃₀ clusters. These clusters have been shown to include copper, formate, and potentially other coordinated chemicals. We have isolated a few distinct structures and characterized them using single crystal X-ray diffraction studies.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session B

Name: Noh, Hyungrae

Department: philosophy

Presentation Title: No-Report Paradigmatic Ascription of the Minimally Conscious State: Neural signals as a communicative means for operational diagnostic criteria

Abstract:

The minimally conscious state (MCS) is ascribed on the basis of behavioral assessments. Nevertheless, a patient with brain damage who lacks motor capacity might retain MCS. Alternatively, some clinicians use neural signals as a communicative means for MCS ascription. I use Shannon's mathematical theory of communication and Bayes' theorem to show that such usage of neural signals in inferring a purported semantic property is indeed valid.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session B

Name: Norling, Cody

Department: Musicology

Presentation Title: Puccini's Grotesque West: Stereotyped Indigeneity in *La fanciulla del west*

Abstract:

Typical of the Puccini's verismo practices, the majority of *La fanciulla del west* draws on the historical context of the California Gold Rush of 1849. The opera contains the essential elements of the Wild West: prospectors, whiskey, a beautiful saloon girl, an outlaw, a ruthless lawman, high-stakes hands of poker, and Indians. However, it succumbs to certain sensationalized fictive elements that distort the reality for American Indians. This study contextualizes the subject of the opera within Native American history, specifically identifying the connection between two indigenous characters and the historical realities of the California Gold Rush. Through textual and musical analysis, it identifies specific stylistic traits that place what Puccini himself called a "strain of the grotesque" in the broader tradition of American Indian musical depiction.

The text given to the indigenous characters, Billy Jackrabbit and Wowkle, contains a combination of exaggerated and fabricated "Indian" characterizations that serve to separate them from the dominant Euro-American milieu and, thus, creates the desired element of the Other. Puccini supports the libretto's exoticism with an abundance of compositional markers of indigeneity, as well as, generic techniques used to depict a departure from the comfort of traditional European tonality. Indeed, the couple's accompaniment is fraught with extensive use of alienating whole-tone and tritone sonorities, but it is Puccini's inclusion of Scottish-snap rhythms, repetitive "drum" patterns, "Indian modes," and drone-esque static harmonies that mark the depiction as distinctly indigenous. As with the well-documented appropriation of Japanese melodies in *Madama Butterfly* and, later, Chinese melodies in *Turandot*, Puccini included published American Indian melodies of the contemporaneous Indianist movement to, as he described, "get the atmosphere" of the American west. These melodies, however, are almost entirely removed from any indigenous context and thus are virtually indistinguishable from the composer's own material. The result is an indigenous musical characterization that, like the text, has little connection to its attempted authenticities but rather, relies on a stereotyped exotic image to ultimately fulfill the romanticized requirements of an American Gold Rush narrative.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session C

Name: Morris, Paul

Department: Linguistics

Presentation Title: Evidence of a Configurational Structure in Meskwaki

Abstract:

Meskwaki (Central Algonquian), also known as Fox, is a polysynthetic language that exhibits the three core characteristics of non-configurationality (NC) outlined by Hale (1983): free word order, discontinuous expressions, and null anaphora. Since Meskwaki exhibits NC characteristics, it has been analyzed as discourse-configurational with a flat syntactic structure (e.g. Goddard 2009; Dahlstrom 2013). Dahlstrom (2013) proposes a preverbal discourse-based hierarchy; non-topic/focus DPs are in a post-verbal, non-hierarchical XP structure. Curiously though, Meskwaki exhibits two predominant surface word orders, SVO and VOS, for both discourse-dependent (Thomason 2004) and discourse-free contexts, with VOS the most common when perceptual prominence is accounted for. In contrast to previous analyses of Meskwaki that posit a flat structure, I argue here that Meskwaki has a configurational underlying syntactic structure based on analyses of novel and prior data showing (1) a hierarchical DP structure with locality constraints, (2) superiority effects in multiple wh-phrases, and (3) long-distance movement and island effects.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session C

Name: Natarina, Ari

Department: Linguistics

Presentation Title: The Crossing of Language and Social Identity: Speech Levels in Balinese Shadow Puppet Performances

Abstract:

Speech level is a notion of politeness or respect in many Asian languages which portray the formality or the informality of the social context. The goal of this presentation is to provide an introduction and a description of speech levels in the Balinese language. Speech levels in Balinese are indicated by distinctive sets of vocabulary, and they are a substantial implication of caste system in daily life. For example, there are several variations of the word eat. Ngrayunang, the high speech form, is used in addressing an audience from the higher caste. Ngajeng or madaar, the middle register, are used when addressing an audience from the same or lower social status. The lower register ngamah is uttered when discussing animals or when one has the intention of being rude. In this presentation, I will show the use of Balinese speech levels in shadow puppet performances.

Wayang, or a shadow puppet performance, is a part of the heritage of culture and tradition from early kingdoms that thrived on the Indonesian archipelago. It is especially popular in Java and Bali, and contributes to the preservation of deep-rooted customs, i.e. the use of speech levels. The shadow puppet performance is the best medium to illustrate how the speech-level system works because the registers switch back and forth between the characters of high status (e.g. gods and goddesses, kings and queens) and characters of low status (e.g. guards, maids, servants). Although fascinating in its own right, the use of Balinese speech levels in shadow puppet performances holds the potential for collaborative academic research within a range of disciplines, which includes but not limited to (applied) linguistics, anthropology, and performance arts.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session C

Name: Neely, Julianne

Department: Creative Writing MFA

Presentation Title: A New Humanity Demands A New Language

Abstract:

These poems explore the inkling that a new humanity insists upon new forms and new lyric to revive and rearrange the intricate phenomena of living presented before us every day. They explore the notion that poetic forms can push thought into a more sophisticated order of meaning. It gives the content that shaped that idea a newfound motive to be. As well as, these poems recognize that knowledge has bounds and in their unknowing they search for the whom, the what's, and the how's they've left behind.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session C

Name: PEREZ BELDA, ANTONIO ALEJANDRO

Department: SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

Presentation Title: Foreign Language Flipped Instruction

Abstract:

Advances in technology and ideology are opening new avenues in L2 instruction. Face-to-face courses are considered those where the teaching and learning process takes place in a classroom. Blended and hybrid courses, on the other hand, are courses where a portion of the traditional face-to-face instruction is replaced by web-based online learning. One of the most recent and popular instructional methodologies in hybrid courses is the so-called flipped approach, and a growing number of institutions has adopted this approach to L2 learning. This has raised concerns regarding instructors' and students' preparation.

This session examines how instructors and students conceptualize and experience their roles in flipped instructional models, and how this interpretation shapes their behaviors and beliefs about language learning.

Data analysis indicates that instructors rely too heavily on online materials, struggle to communicate the expectations of flipped classes to students, and have problems designing activities that hold students accountable for their online work while also fostering communicative competence. Students reported difficulty understanding the general principles of flipped instruction and adjusting to their new roles. Discussion will focus on the challenges of flipped instruction and implications for the development of an instructor training model.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session C

Name: Vasseur, Raychel

Department: Second Language Acquisition

Presentation Title: Learning to Speak During Study Abroad

Abstract:

Learning experiences are never neutral processes; the learners themselves always play a critical role in the construction of their learning experiences. This phenomenon is especially prominent in short-term study abroad programs where students may have little time for meaningful engagement in the complex activities of cultural acclimation and making social connections with locals. These difficulties are magnified when the increasingly popular short-term study abroad program is a “sheltered” or “island” program (Willis Allen, 2010) with students taking classes designed by faculty at their home institution with peers with whom they share a first language. This presentation explores how activities designed to increase students’ willingness to communicate have the potential to transform the study abroad experience for students. This multiple case study investigation utilized ethnographic data collection methods. Data sources include interviews, journals, language contact reports, observations, and audio recordings from group activities. Recursive, qualitative analysis of three students’ experiences suggest that activities designed to increase students’ willingness to communicate served three main functions: 1) they can be helpful in training students to increase their willingness to communicate outside of the group activities and reflections if that continues to be their focus; 2) they can provide students with a site to reflect together about their willingness to communicate and their experiences; and 3) they can provide a site to measure their growth.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session D

Name: Bigsby, Kristina

Department: Informatics

Presentation Title: Keeping it 100: Social Media and Self Promotion in College Football Recruiting

Abstract:

Whether running for elected office or just running to the store, human beings consciously and unconsciously attempt to control the way that they are perceived by the world. In this study, we investigate this phenomenon of impression management in the domain of college football recruiting. We analyze the social media profiles of 2642 athletes in the class of 2016 in order to identify self-presentation strategies. Specifically, we focus on instances of self-promotion and examine their relationship to recruiting outcomes. We perform pairwise analysis, comparing the number of scholarship offers received by players who engage in self-promotion and those who do not. Ultimately, our goal is to discover if self-presentation on online social media significantly influences real-world outcomes and how. In other words, "What does a guy have to do to get recruited around here?"

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session D

Name: Liu, Yuanyang

Department: Management Sciences

Presentation Title: Predicting Human Capital Flow With LinkedIn Profiles

Abstract:

Firms compete within industries and across industries for human capital which is a key component of the knowledge economy. Hence predicting the flow of human capital between firms can provide essential intelligence for all of firms' stakeholders such as managers, recruiters, government, investors, and analysts. The increasing web presence of employees through their LinkedIn profiles provides a rich source of data for studying interactions between firms and human capital over time. In particular, we model and study such interactions as a network of human capital flows between firms with the goal of predicting the inter-firm human capital movement. Through network analysis we recognize an industry-based localization in human capital movement in addition to the role of network features in determining the human capital flow. We find that models that use network features in addition to firm-level features such as revenue, industry, and the nature of human capital can provide greater predictive accuracy.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session D

Name: Nesbit, Kate

Department: English

Presentation Title: The Phonograph Trick: Sound Forms and Transformations in Conan Doyle's Detective Fiction

Abstract:

In his cultural history of ventriloquism, *Dumbstruck*, Steven Connor introduces the concept of the "vocalic body" (35). The vocalic body, Connor writes, is formed and sustained through the voice alone; it is a "body-in-invention" that, through the phenomenological experience of a seemingly sourceless voice, is "in the course of being found and formed" (36). The invention of the phonograph in 1877 brought to the nineteenth century a new kind of sourceless voice, a new—and to early users, certainly an odd—experience of the vocalic body. In two of Arthur Conan Doyle's (notably non-Sherlock Holmes) fin-de-siècle short stories, this phonographic body-in-invention takes center stage as a replacement detective, taking up the projects of societal surveillance and discipline. In capturing "fugitive sounds," the phonograph in these stories serves as an auditory surveillance tool unhindered by the limits of a human body.

Both scholarship and common parlance concerning detectives and detective fiction tends to be ocularcentric. The magnifying glass has become synecdochic for detection at large, and the term private "eye"—a pun on private "I," short for private "investigator"—has crystallized the longstanding assumption that detectives are, at bottom, expert "eyes." In his classic Foucauldian analysis of the nineteenth-century novel as a policing force, *The Novel and the Police*, D.A. Miller perpetuates this visual bias. He claims that the detective asserts control by his superhuman ability to observe (notably by sight) all trivia. According to Miller, "detective fiction is thus always implicitly punning on the detective's brilliant super-vision and the police supervision that it embodies" (36). In my paper, I will consider the phonograph's super-audition in Conan Doyle's "The Voice of Science" (1881) and "The Story of the Japanned Box" (1899), as well as its role in societal control and discipline.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session D

Name: Vahedian Khezerlou, Amin

Department: Management Sciences

Presentation Title: A Traffic Flow Approach to Early Detection of Gathering Events

Abstract:

Given a spatial field and the traffic flow between neighboring locations, the early detection of gathering events (EDGE) problem aims to discover and localize a set of most likely gathering events. It is important for city planners to identify emerging gathering events which might cause public safety or sustainability concerns. However, it is challenging to solve the EDGE problem due to numerous candidate gathering footprints in a spatial field and the non-trivial task to balance pattern quality and computational efficiency. Prior solutions to model the EDGE problem lack the ability to describe the dynamic flow of traffic and the potential gathering destinations because they rely on static or undirected footprints. In our recent work, we modeled the footprint of a gathering event as a Gathering Graph (G-Graph), where the root of the directed acyclic G-Graph is the potential destination and the directed edges represent the most likely paths traffic takes to move towards the destination. We also proposed an efficient algorithm called SmartEdge to discover the most likely non-overlapping G-Graphs in the given spatial field. However, it is challenging to perform a systematic performance study of the proposed algorithm, due to unavailability of the ground truth of gathering events. In this work, we introduce an event simulation mechanism, which makes it possible to conduct a comprehensive performance study of the SmartEdge algorithm. We measure the quality of the detected patterns, in a systematic way, in terms of timeliness and location accuracy. The results show that, on average, the SmartEdge algorithm is able to detect patterns within a grid cell away (less than 500 meters) of the simulated events and detect patterns of the simulated events as early as 10 minutes prior to the first arrival to the gathering event.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session E

Name: Alberico, Stephanie

Department: Neuroscience/Neurology

Presentation Title: Striatal activity during levodopa-induced dyskinesias

Abstract:

Levodopa-induced dyskinesias are abnormal involuntary movements that limit the effectiveness of treatments for Parkinson's disease. Although these dyskinesias involve the striatum, it is unclear how specific striatal neurons are involved in dyskinetic movements. Here we recorded from striatal neurons in mice during levodopa-induced axial dyskinesias. We developed an automated 3-dimensional motion tracking system to capture the development of axial dyskinesias at ~10 ms resolution, and correlated these movements with neuronal activity of striatal medium spiny neurons and fast-spiking interneurons. The average firing rate of medium spiny neurons increased as axial dyskinesias developed, and both medium spiny neurons and fast-spiking interneurons were modulated around axial dyskinesias. Our findings provide insight into how striatal networks change as levodopa-induced dyskinesias develop and suggest that increased medium spiny neuron firing may be neurophysiological signatures of dyskinesias. These data could be helpful in understanding the role of the striatum in the pathogenesis of dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session E

Name: Pro, George

Department: Community and Behavioral Health

Presentation Title: Alcohol Use Disorders and Treatment Utilization in Jail- and Prison-Involved Adults

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: It is well established that adults in prison experience higher proportions of alcohol use disorders (AUDs) than adults in the general population. However, little information is available regarding AUDs in adults in the community who have ever been incarcerated in the past. Their use of alcohol treatment services is also poorly understood. In this presentation I examine the prevalence and correlates of AUDs and utilization of treatment services in adults who have ever been incarcerated.

METHODS: I analyzed nationally representative cross-sectional data of adults with incarceration histories (n=4129) from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions – III (2012-2013). The direction and magnitude of the effect of incarceration experience on treatment utilization and between-group differences for gender and race/ethnicity were assessed.

RESULTS: Of those who have never been incarcerated, 38.47% have experienced an AUD in their life. Conversely, 77.62% of those who have been incarcerated meet the criteria for an AUD. For those with AUDs, treatment service utilization was substantially higher for those who have been incarcerated (37.16% vs. 10.44%).

RELEVANCE: Incarceration is positively associated with treatment utilization and varies significantly by gender and race. This relationship may exist because of court-mandated treatment through the criminal justice system.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session E

Name: Uthoff, Johanna

Department: Biomedical Engineering

Presentation Title: Distinguishing Quantitative Features in Neurofibromatosis-1 Tumor Imaging

Abstract:

Neurofibromatosis-1 (NF1) is a genetic disorder affecting 1 in 3500 individuals worldwide. NF1 presents with a range of clinical manifestations and degrees of severity. The severe manifestations include plexiform neurofibromas (PN) which can develop over time into highly fatal malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNST). Current diagnosis of MPNST is based on patient pain, tumor growth, and elevated glucose uptake. A semi-automated segmentation pipeline was developed to extract corresponding regions of three medical imaging modalities (positron-emission tomography (PET), computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance (MR)). Quantitative imaging features were extracted from the plexiform volumes of interest and compared for statistical significance between both PET-hot/PET-elevated and PET-elevated/PET-elevated. Of the 216 features extracted, 18 features (1 T1 intensity histogram, 3 T2 intensity histogram, 2 T1 texture, and 12 T2 texture) were statistically significantly different between the PET-hot and PET-elevated regions of the PN. The discovery of malignancy partitioning imaging features could improve MPNST risk assessment and expedite clinical pathways for NF1 patients.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session E

Name: Zu, Hui

Department: PSET

Presentation Title: Cocrystal Dissolution Modeling

Abstract:

Cocrystals have two or more neutral components (drug and cocrystal former) in the same crystal lattice which are held together via non-covalent bonds. When a cocrystal dissolves, the solvated molecules (complex and dissociated forms) exist in equilibrium at solid surface. These components will be transported through the diffusion layer with the simultaneous complexation. A diffusion-convection-reaction (DCR) model has been developed to predict cocrystal intrinsic dissolution rates that includes the processes of diffusion, convection (rotating disk) and complex equilibrium.

The goal of this study is to use the DCR model to evaluate the effects of various parameters on the dissolution of acetaminophen-theophylline (ACE-THP) and thymol-dipyridyl (THY2-DP) cocrystals and to better understand the role of transport versus complex equilibrium kinetics. The rotating disk method was used to determine the dissolution rates of single components and cocrystals in water under various rotation speeds (ω). Experimental and DCR-predicted dissolution rates were compared. The impacts of model parameters (dissociation reaction rate constant (k_d) association constant (K_{ass}), complex solubility and rotation speed) on cocrystal dissolution were simulated.

The DCR model was able to reasonably predict the $\omega^{1/2}$ dependency of cocrystal dissolution from the rotating disk. For both cocrystals, the dissolution rates appeared to be independent of k_d . In addition, higher K_{ass} , predicted slower cocrystal dissolution. The ACE-THP cocrystal is more sensitive to the magnitude of K_{ass} compared to the THY2-DP cocrystal. Moreover, cocrystal dissolution rate was proportional to the total cocrystal solubility indicating that interfacial concentrations were the major factor affecting dissolution.

For the both cocrystals studied in this work, their dissolution rates were dominated by total surface concentrations of the dissolving species. In addition, diffusion - convection predominately affected dissolution based on the Levich equation for transport from the rotating disk while the complexation kinetics had little impact.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session F

Name: Colombo, Mariana

Department: Teaching and Learning

Presentation Title: Analyzing student motivation in an innovative Business Spanish course

Abstract:

This study investigates the complexity of students' motivation while learning Business Spanish in a student-centered technology-enhanced classroom through an innovative course. The course involved students completing a group wiki project where they assumed the roles of entrepreneurs and developed a website for a fictitious company. This study describes students' motivational trajectories throughout the course while considering the factors affecting motivation. It also analyzes how motivation impacted the work they completed for the course. The study addresses the expanding call for considering motivation as multidimensional, changing and contextualized by addressing the topic from a holistic paradigm. It adopts in-depth qualitative case study methodology, and two current L2 motivational frameworks for making sense of data: the L2 Motivational Self System (Dörnyei, 2005, 2009), and Directed Motivational Currents (Dörnyei, Muir & Ibrahim, 2014; Muir & Dörnyei, 2013).

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session F

Name: Krusling, Benjamin

Department: Poetry

Presentation Title: The Fashionable Human Body

Abstract:

Paul Connerton, a performance theorist, writes about the ways in which history – past images and knowledge—are taken up by the body in the form of behavior and costume. Put simply, when we perform in certain ways, when we wear certain styles of dress, we are expressing history. My in-progress poetry manuscript, then, is focused on the ways in which our costumes speak. What do they say? How are our traumas, our joys, our relationalities woven into the clothes we wear? From the African slaves who grew the raw material and wove the textiles of early American clothes to the modern global fashion economy stretching from New York to Paris to Tokyo, clothes have much to tell us about capitalism, race, and the textures of feeling that govern our lives. By reading widely about the economic and aesthetic histories of clothes, from academic texts to fashion monographs, my work, through a variety of formal approaches influenced by the range of vestments on display, hopes to reignite readers' attention to the fabric of life, to electrify the sense of what it means to put on shirts or dresses, to ask what it means to feel like oneself inside them.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session F

Name: Magaya, Aldrin Tinashe

Department: History

Presentation Title: Conversion and sites of socialization: Rethinking 'Christianity' as a category of identification among the VaBocha of Zimbabwe, c1930s to 1960s.

Abstract:

If Christian beliefs were to become influential, it would need to be sensitive to existing indigenous practices and belief systems regulating social behavior and relations at household and community level. This paper emphasizes social creativeness in matters related to Christian conversion. I examine the different meanings of conversion among the VaBocha of eastern Zimbabwe. In understanding the nuances of conversion, I want to establish the different layers of conversion. Many scholars have used conversion as a normative analytical category but have not asked what it meant for the people. Christianity itself is a normative identity. Nevertheless, Christianity was a fluid realm, constructed and contested. It is important to examine how people creatively engaged this normative institution, in the same way, persons engaged other existing indigenous social domains. In this paper, I argue that by analyzing Christianity as an added epistemological layer on an existing system, we can tease out how people used this new social alternative in engaging their social space. One has to pay attention to the nuanced actions of individuals because this is how we can draw out the different reasons why people became churchgoers. Therefore, I examine how churchgoers transformed the church into an institution that met not only their material and spiritual needs but also their social and entertainment needs. By shifting the focus from the church to the domesticated, lived spaces – households and villages – the paper makes the argument that proselytization and inculturation of the Gospel started in these lived spaces.

Session: 12:30-1:45pm, Session F

Name: Oyola Rebaza, Zoraida

Department: Music

Presentation Title: A collection of South American folk songs used as an alternative method for teaching the violoncello

Abstract:

This essay presents an extract of my own collection of Peruvian and other South American folk songs adapted for teaching violoncello technique with the goal of providing students with a more culturally diverse method which equally develops the left hand and right hand technique. Peruvian and other South American children learn the violoncello with European or American method books based on European folk songs. The repertoire of traditional methods usually lacks music familiar to pupils from Peruvian and other South American cultures. Written in foreign languages, the texts often exclude Spanish translation. Peruvians, especially children, are not necessarily familiar with folk music from Europe; neither are they fluent in foreign languages. Unless the teacher is familiar with the method's philosophy and is multi-lingual, a vast amount of information is lost, causing slow, and sometimes incorrect, learning. As a consequence, Peruvian music students are at a disadvantage compared to American and European music students.

The purpose of this essay is not to create a new teaching philosophy, but to provide Peruvian and other South American students with a more familiar learning repertoire, drawing on the most effective methodology of one of the most popular methods for teaching the violoncello. Nonetheless, anyone interested in learning the violoncello with a multicultural repertoire can benefit from this collection.