2018 IEDRC FUKUOKA CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

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Welcome Remarks

On behalf of IEDRC, we welcome you to Fukuoka to attend 2018 7th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2018) and 2018 7th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2018). We're confident that over the three days you'll get theoretical grounding, practical knowledge, and personal contacts that will help you build long-term, profitable and sustainable communication among researchers and practitioners working in a wide variety of scientific areas with a common interest in Social Science, Humanity, Language, Medias and Culture.

ICLMC and ICSSH have been held many years to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in related areas. This year, ICLMC 2018 and ICSSH 2018 received 160 papers and accepted nearly 100 papers. There are about 60 participants to the conference. We hope that your work and that of your institution or company will be enhanced both by what you learn and by those with whom you connect over the next 3 days. Our field is enriched by the dialogue among colleagues from around the world which occurs during presentation sessions as well as informal conversations. We hope this is a memorable, valuable, and enjoyable experience!

On behalf of conference chair and all the conference committee, we would like to thank all the authors as well as the Program Committee members and reviewers. Their high competence, their enthusiasm, their time and expertise knowledge, enabled us to prepare the high-quality final program and helped to make the conference a successful event. Finally, we would like to wish you success in your technical presentations and social networking.

Once again, thanks for coming to this conference. We are delegate to higher and better international conference experiences. We will sincerely listen to any suggestion and comment; we are looking forward to meeting you next time.

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Conference Venue

Hotel Clio Court Hakata Fukuoka

Address: 5-3 Hakataekichuogai, Hakataku, Hakata, 812-0012 Fukuoka
Website: http://www.cliocourt.co.jp/
Phone: 092-472-1111   E-mail: wada@cliocourt.co.jp

Hotel Clio Court Hakata Fukuoka located in the Hakata neighborhood in Fukuoka, 3.5 miles from Fukuoka Yafuoku! Dome, Hotel Clio Court Hakata features free WiFi access and private parking. Guests can enjoy the on-site restaurant.

Each room at this hotel is air conditioned and has a flat-screen TV. Certain rooms feature a sitting area where you can relax. Every room is equipped with a private bathroom equipped with a bathtub. For your comfort, you will find free toiletries and a hairdryer.

There is a 24-hour front desk at the property.

Fukuoka Airport is 1.9 miles from the property.

Introductions for Publications

All accepted papers for the Fukuoka conferences will be published in those journals below.

2018 7th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2018)

International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics (IJLLL)
ISSN: 2382-6282
DOI: 10.18178/IJLLL
Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, and Proquest.

International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH)
ISSN: 2382-6177
DOI: 10.18178/ijch
Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest.

2018 7th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2018)

International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH)
ISSN: 2010-3646
DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH
Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest.

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:
Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screens
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:
Power Point or PDF Files (Files should be copied to the conference laptop at the beginning of each session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Opening Remark: 5 Minutes
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, including 5 Minutes of Q&A
Regular Oral Presentation: 15 Minutes of Presentation and Q&A

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:
The place to put poster
Materials Provided by the Presenters:
Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1, portrait direction
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

Best Presentation Award

One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on Mar. 27, 2018.

Dress Code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative clothing.

Warm Tips:

Get your presentation PPT prepared and print out the notification letter before you leave for Fukuoka, Japan. Copy your PPT to the conference computer before your session begins. One best presentation will be selected from each session, and the best one will be announced and awarded at the end of each session. Session group photo will be taken after the award.

Introductions for Keynote Speakers

Prof. Yasuo NAKATANI
Hosei University, Japan

Yasuo Nakatani is a Professor of the Faculty of Economics at Hosei University. He received Ph.D. from the University of Birmingham and was a visiting scholar at Oxford University. His research interests are Second Language Acquisition, Academic Writing and Business Communication. He published a number of research articles regarding Communication Strategies in international Journals such as The Modern language Journal (MLJ). He is a coauthor of Language Learner strategies: Thirty years of research and practice form Oxford University Press and has published several books such as Improving Oral Proficiency through Strategy Training, and Global Leadership: Case Studies of Business Leaders in Japan. He is a reviewer of MLJ, TESOL Quarterly, System, Language Learning and Journal of Pragmatics.

Speech Title: **Active Learning for University Students**

Abstract: It is argued that we should introduce active learning in Japanese Education contexts which have a long tradition focusing on obtaining the knowledge through passive ways. The idea of letting students take responsibility and enhancing their learning strategies sounds very ideal. However, it is not easy to introduce an active learning approachat tertiary education which tends to use very conservative methods in lecture halls. This paper demonstrates unique examples of seminar-based activities which help students improve academic skills as well as project-based learning with business-academia collaboration. By getting supports from some major companies such as Coca-Cola, Toshiba and Gakken, students can learn authentic business issues and have opportunities to present new business ideas through experiencing short-term study abroad programs in ASEAN countries.

Assoc. Prof. Robert Long
Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan

Robert Long was born in March, 1960, in Delaware, Ohio. He has a Bachelors 1981, and Masters in English Education 1983, (University of Florida) and a Specialist Degree in Education Multilingual / Multicultural (Florida State University) 1993. He has worked in Hiroshima Shudo University and Kyushu Institute of Technology (21 years) where he has been the foreign lecturer and is now currently an associate professor.

He has written several EFL textbooks concerning oral communication, critical thinking, and technical English. His books tend to be innovative using second-person scenarios based on realistic contexts and speech acts. He has also written an ESL book for female students, "Above the Glass Ceiling: Contemporary Women Leaders," teaching not only reading skills, but also how women have developed their leadership skills. His most recent textbook is Connections: Understanding Social and Cultural Issues addresses specific critical thinking skills such as prediction, skepticism, comparison/contrast, explanation, inference, validity, and criticism concerning a variety of social issues.His past research has involved themes such as exchange programs, student attitudes, teacher reflection, pragmatics, discourse markers, and pausology.

His current research interests focus on fluency/dysfluency, lexical and syntactical complexity, as well as attitudes of gendered discussions and relationships. His articles include (1) "Fluency and Dysfluency in Same-sex Interactions: Preliminary Results," (2016) Proceedings for the International Journal of Arts and Sciences Conference; (2) "Complexity and Fluency Indicators of 'Good' Speakers," JALT2013 Proceedings; and (3) "A Longitudinal Study of Novice-level Changes in Fluency and Accuracy in Student Monologues," (2012), English Language Teaching, 5, 10, 129-137. He is currently content editor for KASELE Journal (2004 – present), and has been the past editor of The Language teacher (currently he is on the TLT Editorial Board) and is a member of JALT and KASELE. He manages his fluency website <genderfluency.com> so as to provide a resource for teachers who are concerned with fluency issues. His hobby is to write fables, and he has produced books for the general public as "New Aesop Fables," "New Aesop Fables for Children, Vol. I and II," "Giga: New Aesopian Fables," "Inside the Chrysanthemum: New Japanese Fables," and "The Buddha's Journey Home: New Buddhist Fables."

Speech Title: Ten Very Interesting Distinctive Aspects of Spontaneous and Authentic Language

Abstract: We sometimes forget how our scripted our language and lives have become. The new HBO hit "WestWorld" highlights how society, culture, jobs, and peers have programmed us to say the right thing at the right time. To get off script, as we have learned in our lives, leads only to confusion and negative results. In language education, it is almost impossible to get away from scripted language—the formulas for greetings, shopping, and all manners of interactions guide the learner and often give him or her a false sense of proficiency. This presentation will discuss what has been learned from transcribing student interactions: The data comes out of three corpora, which total to 138,722 words, and involves 132 transcripts. The Japanese students in these discussions were speaking in English and meeting for the first time. One aim was to identify how scripted or formulaic these spontaneous discussions were between gendered and same-sex interactions. At issue was how shyness and cultural norms might influence the discussions between males and females, and

those interactions that involved the same sex. The presenter will show videos of student interactions and also discussions from other sources. Results indicated 10 unique aspects about authentic language, involving concerns about balance, meaning, minimal responses, initiative, dysfluency, lexical and syntactical complexity and strategic competency. The presenter will discuss recommendations for our own conversations, and suggestions for language education.

Assoc. Prof. Tomomi Naka
Tottori University, Japan

Tomomi Naka is an associate professor in the Faculty of Regional Sciences at Tottori University, Japan. She received a PhD in anthropology at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA, in 2009. She has been researching the relationships between religion and economic activities, representations of cultural and religious minorities, and short- and long-term cross-cultural experiences. Before returning to Japan, she worked in the United States and Bangladesh as a university and college instructor. For two decades, she has been studying the Amish and Mennonites in the United States, and she has published several articles in English and Japanese on this topic. Dr. Naka is a member of the American Anthropological Association and the Japanese Society of Cultural Anthropology. She has received many awards and fellowships, including a graduate summer fellowship at the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies at Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, USA.

Speech Title: Trying to be a Good Contributor to a Faith Community: An Examination of Conservative Mennonite Single Women's Career Paths

Abstract: In this presentation, I examine opportunities and challenges among unmarried women in conservative Mennonite communities in the United States. Based on their interpretation on the Bible, conservative Mennonites strongly emphasize women to be caretakers and men to be leaders of home. Based on this view, being a wife and a mother are often taken-for-granted-future paths for many young women. In reality, however, not all women marry, and whether they prefer or not, they need to find a way to make their living by themselves. Based on interviews among conservative Mennonite single women in various ages, this presentation illustrates the ways in which conservative Mennonite women establish themselves as single, but also contributing members of their faith communities. Becoming single is a gradual process, as most of women, if not all, did not choose to be single from the beginning. As they stay single longer, they transition to single adult women, who make their living by themselves. Such transitions are not easy. As their religious communities discourage participating in higher education, it is difficult for these women to pursue professions that require specialized training. In addition, jobs available to them tend to emphasize supportive roles, rather than administrative or supervising responsibilities. Despite such challenges, they gradually make decisions that lead them to find their own places in their religious communities. Some relocate themselves in response to the requests from their families and religious communities, and others seek particular jobs, which, in their mind, are consistent with their religious views. Giving several representative examples, this presentation discusses challenges that these single women face and their creative responses. In their process of becoming single adults, many single women extend their own social networks in diverse Mennonite communities. I suggest that for conservative Mennonite communities, such social networks that single women's provide play a vital role in connecting geographically widespread faith communities.

Prof. Shinto Teramoto
Kyushu University, Japan

Shinto Teramoto is a Professor of law at Kyushu University in Fukuoka, Japan. Prior to joining the university in 2010, he was an attorney specializing in venture capital finance and intellectual property for about 20 years. Currently his research interests focus on the fundamental elucidation of the intellectual property and information law system in the context of social network analysis; identifying the function of media in cultural diversification; the function of intellectual property rights in promoting diffusion of technologies; and medical cloud. His recent publication includes 'Trust and Efficiency of Communication: A Social Network Perspective' in Fenwick, M. et al (Eds.) "Networked Governance, Transnational Business and the Law" (2014), and 'Protect Network Neutrality against Intellectual Property Rights: A Legal and Social Network Perspective' in the International Proceedings of Economics Development and Research (2012).

Speech Title: A Social Network Perspective to Designing a Law

Abstract: Curation media plays an important role in diffusing medical and healthcare knowledge through the society. However, curation media is sometimes harmful to the society when it distributes incorrect or misleading information that is likely to cause unhealthy behavior. Lawyers are likely to recommend that operators of curation media pre-screen the information that they curate and distribute. However, the ability of pre-screening to prevent dissemination of harmful information is limited for various reasons. The speaker proposes that negative comments or objections raised by third parties to such harmful information can be useful to identify and correct incorrect or misleading information distributed by curation media. Further, from a social network perspective, the speaker explains that such negative comments or objections should be curated and re-distributed by another curation media. However, any discussion that totally depends on models may deviate from reality, while analysis of reality without simplification may lead us to chaos. The speaker suggests that social science and its application needs the collaboration of specialists both skilled in designing and utilizing simple models and skilled in empirical studies.

Time Schedule

Day 1: Registration: Mar. 26, 2018 (Monday)

10:00-17:00	Arrival and Registration Venue: Lobby(4th floor)

(1) Certificate of Participation can be awarded after the session.
(2) Your paper ID will be required for the registration.
(3) The organizer won't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
(4) One best oral presentation will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for the best one will be awarded at the end of each session on Mar. 27, 2018.

Day 2: Conference: Mar. 27, 2018 (Tuesday)

	Keynote Speeches
9:00-9:05 Venue: Baroque	**Opening Remark** **Prof. Shinto Teramoto** **Kyushu University, Japan**
9:05-9:45 Venue: Baroque	Keynote Speech I **Prof. Yasuo NAKATANI** **Hosei University, Japan** **Speech Title:** Active Learning for University Students
9:45-10:05	**Coffee Break & Group Photo**
10:05-10:45 Venue: Baroque	Keynote Speech II **Assoc. Prof. Robert Long** **Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan** **Speech Title:** Ten Very Interesting Distinctive Aspects of Spontaneous and Authentic Language

10:45-11:25 Venue: Baroque	Keynote Speaker III **Assoc. Prof. Tomomi Naka** **Tottori University, Japan** **Speech Title:** Trying to be a Good Contributor to a Faith Community: An Examination of Conservative Mennonite Single Women's Career Paths
11:25-12:05 Venue: Baroque	Keynote Speaker IV **Prof. Shinto Teramoto** **Kyushu University, Japan** **Speech Title:** A Social Network Perspective to Designing a Law
12:05-13:30	Lunch Break
13:30-15:45	Session 1: Educational Technology and Language Learning Venue: Baroque PP: 15-18
	Session 2: Information Technology and Management Science Venue: Lavender PP: 19-22
15:45-16:00	Coffee Break
16:00-18:30	Session 3: Social and Political Venue: Baroque PP: 23-25
	Session 4: Educational Technology and Language Learning Venue: Lavender PP: 26-29
18:30-20:30	Dinner Banquet

Session 1
13:30-15:45
Venue: Baroque
Theme: Educational Technology and Language Learning
Session Chair: **Prof. Yasuo NAKATANI**
Hosei University, Japan

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.
**After the session, there will be a group photo for all presenters in this session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
SH056-A 13:30-13:45	Relationship between visual preferences and user compliance towards scoliosis brace **Law Ka Ming** The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong **Abstract:** Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) is a common type of spinal deformity. Approximately 5% of Hong Kong youths have AIS. If the spinal curvature is not severe, physiotherapy and observation are prescribed as treatment. However, AIS patients who have a more severe spine curvature are treated through bracing. Made of polyethylene materials, the braces are hard and rigid, but must be worn for 23 hours a day. The corrective function is carried out through a 3-point pressure system in which non-removable pads are used to increase pressure onto the spine to reduce the curvature. The rigidity of the brace and long hours of wear result in physical discomfort, but even more damaging is the unpleasant physical appearance of the brace, which has detrimental psychological impacts and results in negative emotions and low self-image, and thus low user compliance. Most research work have focused on the functions of braces, but the visual preferences of users towards the braces have been neglected. This study therefore aims to address this research gap by examining the impact of the visual preferences of scoliosis patients and design on scoliosis treatment. The subjects are adolescents who are between 9 and 16 years old with AIS. Individual interviews with the use of the grounded theory on the visual appearance of braces are carried out to understand the relationship between visual preferences and user compliance. The findings indicate that the first impression towards the color and shape of the brace is a negative cognitive appraisal of the treatment process which leads to holding a negative mental imagery while wearing the brace. The negative perception, along with the physical discomfort of wearing a brace, contribute to low levels of treatment compliance. It is also found that hedonic patients focus on aesthetics of the brace while utilitarian patients on physical comfort and the corrective functions, which further affect the level of user compliance.
FM033 13:45-14:00	How well do they self-regulate? a case study of two undergraduate students' self-regulated learning in a telecollaborative flipped classroom **Jelena Marjanovic** Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain **Abstract:** This paper presents case studies of two undergraduate learners studying to become primary school teachers. The qualitative analysis focused on their self-regulated learning (SRL) in a highly demanding technology-enhanced university course employing an instruction model that combines flipped classroom and telecollaboration. The study aimed to identify problems they face in each of the three phases of Zimmerman´s model of self-regulated learning: forethought, performance and self-reflection [1]. The data was collected using an online questionnaire, self-made screen recordings of students´ work on tasks, snapshots of their use of Trello for work organization and recordings of online Skype meetings. Several problems were found in all the three phases of students´ SRL. The paper presents these problems and discusses possible causes and solutions that can help improve the course that is the context of this study as well as similar technology-enhanced courses.

FM011 14:00-14:15	The Barriers of Technology Integration in Hong Kong Primary School English Education: Preliminary Findings and Recommendations for Future Practices Barry Bai and **Chung Kwan Lo** Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract:** The use of technology has become increasingly popular in various education contexts. However, integrating technology into teaching and learning is not without problems. This study aims to understand the barriers of technology integration in Hong Kong primary school English education. Thirty-six in-service teachers of an e-learning training course participated in this study. Through a free-response survey, they reported the barriers of using technology in their day-to-day English teaching. The findings indicated that a lack of resources (e.g., technology resources and preparation time) and inadequate knowledge and skills of e-learning practices were the two most frequently reported barriers of technology integration in local schools. Based on the responses of the teacher participants, five recommendations were made to inform future practices of e-learning. These recommendations included using some low-cost technology tools, having a technology integration plan in school, ensuring students' access to technology, improving students' skills and attitudes of e-learning, and providing opportunities of professional development.
FM301 14:15-14:30	The Translated and Transformed Concept of Min Zhu (Democracy and Republic): A Political Cultural Influence on Translation **Wei Lin** Jinan University, China **Abstract:** The term min zhu in modern Chinese is deemed to be the legitimate translation for "democracy" in English. Tracing its involvement in the Chinese context, however, some complications and doubts may be found. This paper intends to explore the issue mainly from the aspects of "the initial mistranslation and its continued evolution", "the intricate relations with 'republic'" and "the 'equivalences' have become even more inclusive". Linguistically, for example, the classical Chinese term min zhu was transformed from min zhi zhu (people's leader) to min zhu zhi (people to rule), so in a sense, min zhu was to convey only a partial meaning of "democracy" as the western idea was being shaped into a Chinese thinking mold. While the connotations of min zhu are not confined to "democracy", the most closely related one has also been "republic"; in fact, for a period of time, min zhu was closer to the latter than the former. However, the term was employed by revolutionaries more as a political ideal than as a newly established moral standard.
FM014-A 14:30-14:45	Language items recorded while playing video games for language learning **Luann Pascucci** Kanda University of International Studies, Japan **Abstract:** Over a period of 39 days, the native-English-speaking participant-researcher played three commercial off the shelf (COTS) video games as part of a pilot study to create a system for evaluating such games and their respective play environments for use as a language-learning tool. Games were played in the target language of Japanese almost exclusively. Soon after each play session a brief questionnaire was completed to evaluate various aspects of the game, including language logged by hand and screenshots taken. Language items were evaluated according to a variety of factors, including ratio of language items to session time, formality, frequency, and Japanese Language Proficiency Test level. This presentation abstract shares the results of that analysis as well as limitations and further research suggestions.

FM036-A 14:45-15:00	Exploiting Telecollaboration to Foster Learning Language and 21st Century Skills **Saliha Ozcan** and Melinda Dooly Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain **Abstract:** Technology has become an integral part of our lives, aiding individuals in accessing higher order competencies, such as global awareness, creativity, collaborative problem solving, and self-directed learning. Students need to acquire these competencies, often referred to as 21st century skills, in order to adapt to a fast changing world. Today, an ever-increasing number of schools are exploring how engagement through telecollaboration can support language learning and promote 21st century skill development in classrooms. However, little is known regarding how telecollaboration may influence the way students acquire 21st century skills. In this paper, we aim to shed light to the potential implications of telecollaborative practices in acquisition of 21st century skills. In our context, telecollaboration, which might be carried out in a variety of settings both synchronously or asynchronously, is considered as the process of communicating and working together with other people or groups from different locations through online digital tools or offline activities to co-produce a desired work output. The study presented here will describe and analyse the implementation of a telecollaborative project between two high school classes, one in Spain and the other in Sweden. The students in these classes were asked to carry out some joint activities, including creating an online platform, aimed at raising awareness of the situation of the Syrian refugees. We conduct a qualitative study in order to explore how language, culture, communication, and technology merge into the co-construction of knowledge, as well as supporting the attainment of the 21st century skills needed for network-mediated communication. To this end, we collected a significant amount of audio-visual data, including video recordings of classroom interaction and external Skype meetings. By analysing this data, we verify whether the initial pedagogical design and intended objectives of the telecollaborative project coincides with what emerges from the actual implementation of the tasks. Our findings indicate that, as well as planned activities, unplanned classroom interactions may lead to acquisition of certain 21st century skills, such as collaborative problem solving and self-directed learning. This work is part of a wider project (KONECT, EDU2013-43932-P; Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance), which aims to explore innovative, cross-competency based teaching that can address the current gaps between today's educational practices and the needs of informed citizens in tomorrow's interconnected, globalised world.
SH207 15:00-15:15	An Analysis of the Learning behavior of Cultural and Creative Industries Employing Structural Equation Modeling **Wei-Shang Fan**, Guo-Chuang Huang, Ko-Chia Hsu Nanhua University, Taiwan **Abstract:** Occupational training is a term has long been an important directive for government administration, because it is necessary to have better understanding of the various factors influencing Trainee learning behavior in occupational training, and Promote enterprises to pay attention to the development of human capital,Invest in improving the quality of workers. This research uses(TAM) and (TPB) two theories and Structure Equation Modeling (SEM). to learners who participated in the laborer autonomy learning project and aborigine specialized occupational training course held by the Tainan Training Center, Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training. A total of 300 questionnaires were released. After eliminating 17 invalid samples that were filled out incompletely, there were sample 283 valid questionnaires. The research results showed that: (1) perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have a significant positive influence on the Attitude of participating learners; (2) perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have a significant positive influence on the training intention of participating learners; (3)Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have no significant direct positive impact on the learning behavior of participating learners; (4)Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have a complete mediating effect on learning behaviors of participating learners through attitudes and training intentions

FM001-A 15:15-15:30	Effectiveness of Foreign Language Acquisition: Peer-Learning and Teacher-Learner Relations in Japan **Pei-chun Angela Han** Hosei University, Japan **Abstract:** Early studies have proved that a learner's motivation is the most significant factor in effective foreign language acquisition. However, the causes and reasons behind a learner's motivation have not been fully investigated in the previous studies. To contribute to the relevant literature within the context of Japan, this paper examines the effectiveness of foreign language learning by exploring learners' participation in the class, interactions with peer learners and the relationship with their instructors based on Barcroft's (2009) theoretical framework of language acquisition and instruction. Through the methods of participatory observations in classrooms, interviews with learners and instructors, as well as secondary-data analyses, this study evaluates the learning effectiveness and analyzes the assessment results employing Barcroft's framework. This study further looks into some explanatory instruments, specifically on what learners consider to be the most important elements in their learning experiences, and provides qualitative insights into which parts of the learning mechanism are essential to make their learning most effective. This study finds that the strength of peer learning, as a key activity in the learning process, was also supported by some interviewees who reported that they were more motivated to keep learning with their peers among Japanese college/university students. In particular, the relationships between peer-learners, as well as learners and instructors were found to have less effect on short-term learning, but rather become the primary determinant in long-term learning.
FM006-A 15:30-15:45	Age-telling in Taiwanese older learners' narratives of learning in later life **Chin-Hui Chen** and Fang-Ju Hsu National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan **Abstract:** Taiwan as a dramatically aging country has promoted senior educational programs for older adults to attend for the purpose of increasing the quality of later life as well as promoting the notion of successful ageing as characterized in the notion of Third Agers. To examine older learners' narratives of later life and learning is to identify to what extent they hold positive social attitudes towards ageing expected as the consequence of senior education. This study interviewed 22 Taiwanese older learners (6 males and 16 females) with questions eliciting their views about later life and learning experiences in senior educational programs. The results indicated that older learners revealed their age identity mostly by referring to social roles traditionally associated with older age, rather than the chronological ages. In their narratives of learning, they tended to position themselves by highlighting their difference from negative stereotypes of older age, realizing the notion of "Disjunctive DCAs" (Coupland et al., 1991). Older learners would also construct positive age identity by making a contrast between a worse life before retirement and a better life at post-retirement stage. Interviewees from the rural areas, however, more likely to employ an age-telling strategy which relates themselves with ailments, realizing the notion of "Accounting DCAs" (Coupland et al., 1991). The application of the findings in this research is discussed in relation to delivering successful senior education in the conclusion section.

Session 2

13:30-15:45

Venue: Lavender

Theme: Information Technology and Management Science

Session Chair: **Prof. Halil Ibrahim Gurcan**

Anadolu University, Turkey

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

**After the session, there will be a group photo for all presenters in this session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
Opening 13:30-13:45	Reflections of Mobile Communication Technologies and Applications in the Media **Halil Ibrahim Gurcan** Anadolu University, Turkey **Abstract:** Communication is a process in which mutual knowledge, emotions and thoughts are shared. Today, it has gained a different dimension with new technologies and helped to add different applications adding color to the communication process. Mobile communication technologies have constantly been evolving since mobile phones were first introduced in our country in 1994. Today, this technology also attracts attention with many features such as accessing to information, monitoring of living standards and communicating and sharing in different platforms. Mobile communication technologies, especially the smart phones, have turned to be an extermely important and indispensible tools that we always keep it close to us during the day as a part of our body and without it we are sorrowful as if we got lost something invaluable keeping a powerful belief of replacing it urgently. Among communication devices, the "very important mission" of mobile phones carry out very significant mission in terms of accessing the information, adding color and entertainment, monitoring, recording, evaluating and reporting various processes in everyday life to users of Iphone and Android softwares. There have been 2,800,000 apps on the Google Play Store and 2,200,000 on the Apple App Store. Among them, news applications cover quite an important place. Mobile communication technologies offer a great advantage in terms of meeting the need for "hot news" as soon as possible. The ability of rapid access to the information provided by smartphones and 4G Internet connection has also enabled quick access to the news owing to the diversity of mobile software. In this study, as a starting point of considering what kind of software there will be for the media industry, and how they will supply benefit to the users, will be examined through random selection in the context of the smart mobile applications in the field of "media" in Turkish setting.
FM037 13:45-14:00	The Development of an E-Marketing Training Course for the Community Product Entrepreneurs in Nakorn-Nayok Province, Thailand **Panuwat Butriang** Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand **Abstract:** This study was based on research and development design. The main purposes of this study were to (1) develop an e-marketing training course for the community product entrepreneurs in Nakorn-Nayok province, Thailand (2) study the results of the e-marketing training course on the online store management competency of the community product entrepreneurs. The context, problems, and needs of the community product entrepreneurs in Nakorn-Nayok province, Thailand were collected and used as a guideline for developing the training course. The developed training course was verified
SH202-A 14:00-14:15	Geographical Clustering and Factor Analysis of Unauthorized Columbaria in HK using GIS **Wong Man Yee** The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract:** Cremation has gained increasing popularity in many Asian cities in recent years. It is no exception to Hong Kong where land resources are scarce. Nevertheless, ageing population coupled with increasing cumulative need intensified the spatial need for placing the dead in a columbarium, which is a place with niches shared by families to store cinerary urns. Before the Private Columbaria Ordinance was launched last year, more than a hundred unauthorized, if not

illegal, columbaria are discovered by the Lands Department. This paper sets out to visualize the spatial patterns of the unauthorized columbaria and use geostatistics to explore how they emerged and became popular. Preliminary results show that unauthorized columbaria clustered and usually locate next to the legal death management facilities. Various socio-economic factors are also found and explained. This study shows that GIS provides a platform for resolving issues of illegal facilities.

SH204 14:15-14:30	Theory Construction and Practice of Choosing a Historic City as a Travel Destination Using Visual Narrative Art **LIN, Hui-Wen** National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan **Abstract:** Multiple forces—the evolution of the environment, changes to the cityscape, economic development, and the surge of tourists—have acted on Tainan to compel the city in southern Taiwan to face gradual changes in the roles of its rich cultural and historical resources. As images of the historic city have inundated diverse forms of media, the identity of the city has naturally undergone dynamic changes and adjustments. Regardless of whether tourists or bloggers visit Tainan of their own volition or as the result of marketing policies implemented by the government, what defines a "historic city" in the minds of tourists and residents? Is it the broad and general imagery of the local food, historic sites, traditional alleys and lanes, or ceremonies? Or is it defined by an intangible way of life, such as the unexposed or undiscovered latent imagery of historical legends and myths? These questions are at the heart of this study. We attempted to answer these questions by examining the innermost feelings and perceptions of consumers (i.e., tourists) visiting Tainan. However, prior to the study, the visitors were aware of their understandings of the historic city hidden in their subconscious. Therefore, we used visual narrative art (VNA) to delve into and identify the imagery that tourists associate with their destination. VNA can be used to investigate the subconscious or unconscious internal perceptions and behaviours of the tourists (i.e., the consumers). The oldest storytelling tool, VNA acts as a key to a more profound understanding of how tourists behave and how to increase tourism.
SH205 14:30-14:45	Evaluation of the Financial Feasibility of Restoration and Reusing the Sugar Industrial Heritage Site – A Comparison among BOT, ROT and OT Concession Frameworks **Lee Duu-Hwa**, Lin Ching-Ching, Lin Hui-Wen, Hsu Min-Fu National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan **Abstract:** This study utilizes engineering economics/cost-benefit analysis with comprehensive cost and revenue estimations to evaluate the short-term and medium-term financial feasibility analysis of restoration and reuse of the Sugar Railway Park Industrial Heritage Site in Taiwan, and also compares different entrusted operation and management such as combination of BOT, ROT and OT and solely OT concession frameworks. Results reveal that the Park's short-term and medium-term NPV of combination of BOT/ROT/OT framework is USD 7.24 million and USD 43.99 million, SLR is 463.81% and 1800.65%, project ERR is 16.05% and 15.45% at an interest rate of 3.5%, which implies that it can fully cover its own expenses, make profit, which indicates the attraction of this investment to the Sugar Company. Results also describe that the project is financial infeasible when adopting solely OT concession method. The financial performance of the Park is sensitive to discount rate. The Park not only generates economic value, conserves precious cultural and industrial heritage of past sugar cane cultivation history in Tainan, and provides value of experience tourism for visitors, long-term care, healthy life, promotes concepts of the circular economy which are the comprehensive social value of local and global people at the historical city in Taiwan.
SH044 14:45-15:00	Urban open space's accessibility assessment using Angular segment to reinvent as evacuation shelter in historic city **Nattasit Srinurak**, Janjira Sukwai Chiang Mai University, Thailand **Abstract:** This paper using a combination toolset consists of GIS and Angular Segment Analysis in the Space syntax theory to reveal the possibility to reinvent urban open spaces in a historic city

	regards to its type. The objective of this study is to clarify the relation of auspicious urban open spaces and its urban fabric. Study area in this study is Chiang Mai historic city area situated in Northern part of Thailand. According to urban spatial condition of the city, it has been planned within a strong geometry shape and deform-grid network. The angular segment analysis was used to analyze approaching and angular distance each typology of urban open spaces. The entry points were retrieved by field survey and input to GIS's data. Then, a result of angular segment analysis will overlay with multiple overlay technic. Finally, these overlay's results will be discussed and revealed, urban open space's angular length and spatial data will be classified to created material for reinventing. The result of the study reveals that the relation between religious spaces and its cultural-urban fabric. Urban fabric related to angular length from religious spaces, reflected the cultural-spatial pattern, simultaneously. These determine that religious spaces in Chiang Mai could be reinvented according to its approaching.
SH004-A 15:00-15:15	Validation of an Abbreviated Version of the Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6) and its Associations with Suicidality among Elderly Mainland Chinese **Qingsong Chang,** Feng Sha, Chee Hon Chan, Paul S.F. Yip University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract:** Social networks exert important effects on suicidality as well as other mental well-beings in later life. Accordingly, it is critical to develop reliable and valid instruments to screen for social isolation in the research on elderly suicidality and practical prevention. The abbreviated version of the Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6) is a widely-used instrument to measure social network by many previous research worldwide, whereas it is seldom validated among mainland Chinese communities. Moreover, the association between social networks measured by LSNS-6 and elderly suicidality has been seldom studied among existing studies. This present study contributes to making up for these research gaps by validating the performance of the LSNS-6 and examining the associations between LSNS-6 and suicidality among elderly mainland Chinese. Our data showed good internal consistency and consistent factor structure of the LSNS-6 as well as its family and friend subscales. Our data also demonstrated its good validity to measure social relationships and suggested that a cut-off point of 13 for the LSNS-6 (8 for the family subscale and 5 for the friend subscale) to predict social isolation is more applicable among elderly mainland Chinese. Most importantly, we found that improving social networks, especially in family bonds, is a promising strategy in reducing late-life suicide risks in mainland China.
SH048-A 15:15-15:30	Designing A Supply Chain Network considering Remanufacturing and Carbon Emission **Yu-Chung Tsao,** Thuy-Linh Vu, Wei-Guang Teng National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan **Abstract:** Growing awareness of environmental issues is prompting the development of sustainable supply chain management. Closed-loop supply chains in which used products can be returned for remanufacture are becoming increasingly popular. This research introduces a two-phase approach to the design of supply chain networks taking into account carbon emission and remanufacturing. In the first phase, a continuous approximation model is used to design the forward supply chain network. The objective is to minimize the total forward network cost by simultaneously determining the number and the locations of distribution centers (DCs) and the replenishment cycle time for DCs. A nonlinear optimization technique is used to solve the forward supply chain network design problem. In the second phase, a reverse supply chain network is formulated based on the results of the first phase to determine the optimal number and service areas of remanufacturing centers (RCs) and the replenishment cycle time for RCs.
SH039-A 15:30-15:45	Environmental Regulatory Innovations in China and Their Types **May Chu** and Zhipeng Liu The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract:** This paper aims to categorize innovative actions of sustainability solutions in China and explain their emergence and diffusion. Being a unitary state with an authoritarian regime, decisions and actions of the Chinese local governments are constrained by the higher authorities. Interestingly, recent years China has witnessed the emergence and diffusion of various forms of

governmental regulatory innovations which are spontaneously initiated by local governments. Among the current scholarly work, it remains unclear why innovations in regulation emerge and evolve in an authoritarian regime, and why a certain form of regulatory innovation is chosen under a specific context. To address these issues, this paper incorporates theories of institutional change into other traditional influential factors to look for possible explanations. This paper examines environmental data from 333 Chinese prefectural cities and 4 municipalities in the period between 2009 and 2014, and identifies four types of regulatory innovation, namely, institution, policy, tool, and technology. According to the logistic regression analysis, higher amounts of local waste, keener surrounding government competition as well as the presence of environmental social organizations are likely to bring about regulatory innovations, while time of government term-changing tends to delay innovations. The result indicates that Chinese local governments do not only passively respond to external pressure but also actively address public concerns in order to minimize social conflicts, which reflects the characteristic of China's "flexible authoritarianism". This paper improves our understandings of regulatory innovation and diffusion in an emerging economy with an authoritarian regime, and offers insights into the way in which sustainability solutions are realized via technological, social, and institutional innovations that are complementary to each other.

Session 3
16:00-18:15
Venue: Baroque
Theme: Social and Political
Session Chair: **Prof. Dong-ju Seo**
Seoul National University, Korea

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.
**After the session, there will be a group photo for all presenters in this session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
Opening 16:00-16:15	Nuclear Development in Postwar Japan and the Logic of 'Good' Japanese **Dong-ju Seo** Seoul National University, Korea **Abstract:** Despite the memory of the US exposure and occupation, the Japanese showed little concern that nuclear development might deepen dependency on the United States. Rather, the Japanese justified their nuclear development themselves by using so-called "good Japanese theory". In other words, it was the following logic; as Japanese have an atomic bomb experience, they can become an subject that can use nuclear power peacefully. On the other hand, the imbalance between the US-Japan relations behind nuclear development was overlooked, and the "danger" included in nuclear power was not recognized seriously. As a result, the context of "Cold War" was thoroughly eliminated in the nuclear discourse of Postwar Japan. In other words, the peaceful use of nuclear power has been separated in the context of the Cold War and has settled in the sense of "living after the war = living after the atomic bombings and defeat". Given that Japanese people regarded the postwar period as an era of peace and prosperity, nuclear power where the danger was deleted and only convenience was emphasized can be said to be he most "post-war" symbol in a sense.
FM022-A 16:15-16:30	Students' Perceptions and Expectations of English-Medium Instruction in South Korean Higher Education **Alin Kang** LMN Communications Institute, South Korea **Abstract:** The present study examined the perspectives of Korean college students who have taken classes in English as the medium of instruction (EMI). A total of 208 students participated in the study. The variables included were 1) demographic variables, 2) perceived English proficiency and their readiness, 3) the areas they might need help and improvement with, 4)their expectations toward EMI classes, and 5)open-ended questions on the positive and negative aspects with their EMI experiences in higher education in Korea. The statistical data analyses and the text analysis were run for the purpose of the study. The findings suggest that institutional policy makers need to consider a number of factors when they suggest EMI courses. Furthermore, students' perceptions and expectations also suggest that the instructors might need to reexamine their instructional approaches and the criteria for fair assessment. The implications of the findings are further discussed.
SH024 16:30-16:45	Egypt's 18-Day Revolution: New Media, Old Struggle. **Rania Mohamed Ramadan Ahmed Saleh** Shandong Normal University, China **Abstract:** The Egyptian revolution of January 2011 against President Hosni Mubarak has been dubbed "the Facebook revolution". Whilst it is true that online social media played a major role in the events of Egypt's "Arab Spring" this paper shows that a broad range of media, both old and new, played significant roles in political mobilization. People used many forms of cultural messages to express demands, mobilise for action and boost morale in their struggle against the regime. In return, the regime deployed its own media strategy, including both control and closure of media. In this paper, I examine the roles of three diverse media forms: satellite TV, political cartoons and social media, exploring their capacity in mobilizing people for or against the ruling regime. I also consider the role of cultural forms such as protest songs as expressions of inspiration, nostalgia and solidarity. The paper shows that whilst TV was an important channel through which

	the regime communicated its messages to the public, TV also served as a platform for debate which stimulated opposition. Newspaper cartoons and social media, in contrast, were media largely dominated by opposition voices. Noting the failure of Mubarak's closure of the internet and mobile phone networks to stop revolutionary action, the paper concludes that no single form of media played a determining role in the revolution. Rather, it was interaction between a diverse range of media, from satellite TV and Facebook to placards and protest songs, which coordinated action and imagination during the revolution.
FM302-A 16:45-17:00	Religious Majority, Minority, and Managing Religious Diversity in Malaysia **Myengkyo Seo** Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea **Abstract:** This research analyses how a religiously based practice is placed in the nexus of politics and religion in Malaysia. It looks at the Administration of the Religion of Islam Bill 2013 in Malaysia, which sparked a nationwide debate as it allows one parent to convert children younger than 18 years old without consulting the other parent. This research seeks to bring forward a discussion of majority-minority relations in terms of religion, not only how the family becomes the entrance to a religion, but also how a religious practice may complete the break-up of the family through a national legal system.
SH013-A 17:00-17:15	The Water Bomb Incident – a Case Study of a Class Conference **Julia WONG** Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore **Abstract:** Restorative Justice (RJ) made its way into the Singapore educational context in 2005. This presentation looks at the use of RJ in a Singapore Secondary School, and it specifically focuses on the use of a class conference called upon to address an incident whereby a foreign construction worker who was working on school grounds, was caught in the 'crossfire' when a group of 13-year-old boys were jesting and throwing water bomb at each other during recess time. A class conference was later called upon to address the incident, including explorations of the effects of the incident and what could be done as reparations. Relying mainly on in-depth interviews with 8 students and one of their teachers who co-facilitated the class conference, this case study shows that the specific context of the school, the class dynamics and the maturity level of students are essential to the analysis of participants' ability to engage in class conference.
SH023-A 17:15-17:30	In Defense of the Right to Remain: A Case against Open Borders **Shunsuke Shirakawa** Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan **Abstract:** How can we reach out to distant others who are in severe poverty? Some theorists frequently argue for the open borders from a view point of global justice. That is, what is important is to guarantee 'freedom of movement' of people who are suffering from poverty, therefore, what is required for especially developed countries to open their national boundaries and accept them as duty of global justice. Such a point is quite right at first glance. However, I am skeptical of the claim that 'a duty of global justice' and 'guarantying the freedom of free movement (open borders)' is connected directly. In this presentation, I rather insist that if truly emphasizing 'freedom of movement', what is primarily required for developed counties is not to encourage open borders but to assist 'nation-building' for guarantying people who are in desperate poverty to 'the right to remain' in their motherlands as a duty of global justice.
SH307 17:30-17:45	"Vote for the One You Hate Least": Media campaigns and the 2012 Egyptian Presidential Elections **Rania Mohamed Ramadan Ahmed Saleh** Shandong Normal University, China **Abstract:** Egypt has been through dramatic and complex political transitions since the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak by a popular revolution on January 25th, 2011. On February 11, 2011, Mubarak had handed power to the Supreme Council of the Army Forces, who ran the country until the 2012 presidential elections which were won by Mohamed Morsi, the Muslim

	Brotherhood Candidate, who became the first democratically elected President. Morsi was overthrown by the military after only one year in office, following mass protests throughout Egypt demanding his resignation. In order to understand the rapid rise and fall of the Muslim Brotherhood, and ongoing political developments in Egypt, it is crucial to comprehend the political conditions and circumstances that led to Morsi's electoral victory. In this paper, I explore the political conditions and circumstances within which voters made their choice during the 2012 presidential elections, emphasizing the role of media as a political communication tool in campaigning and mobilizing support for or against presidential candidates.
SH108-A 17:45-18:00	The lived experience of Thai mothers living with HIV in southern Thailand **Dusanee Suwankhong** and Pranee Liamputtong Thaksin University, Thailand **Abstract:** Mothers living with HIV tend to experience stigma and discrimination which has an impact on their psychological and social well-being and their human rights. This paper explores the lived experience of Thai mothers with HIV in their family. In-depth interviewing and drawing methods were employed to gain deep understanding on the experience of 30 HIV-positive mothers in southern community of Thailand. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis method. We found that the majority of HIV-positive mothers learned about their HIV status through blood test services during their antenatal care but some decided to visit a doctor when their partner became chronically frail and showed some signs indicating HIV/AIDS. Learning about their HIV gave them a great shock and they could not believe that they were infected with HIV/AIDS. They feared that their illness would be disclosed and hence attempted to keep their HIV secret. This was due to the fact that people in their community would blame and labeled them as a 'disgusting person'. Besides, they would be separated from social contacts and networks, their individual rights would be disregarded and their potential roles would be restricted. Although participants suggested that people had more positive view on HIV-infected person nowadays, all still wanted to keep it secret because of fear of stigma and discrimination. Thai health care has provided various kinds of support programs, but many mothers chose not to participate due to the fear of disclosure. However, the women attempted to seek some strategies to live a life which would be more acceptable by the community. We conclude that HIV is still seen as a stigmatised disease in rural community of southern Thailand. Local health care providers and relevant sectors in the locality should create suitable programs to enhance self-worth among those HIV-positive mothers because this could increase a quality of life of this vulnerable mothers. Providing sufficient and appropriate supports for better emotional wellbeing is an essential role of health professionals so that the feeling of isolation among these women could be eliminated and positive social justice can be achieved.
FM202-A 18:00-18:15	Can Interaction with Hello Talk Users Enhance Peer Feedback in a Saudi Classroom Setting? **Dina Alnefaie** , Amani Althomali and **Lynette Mashiri** IGIT and Taif University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia **Abstract:** Writing in a foreign language is not a simple skill to be mastered. Devoting time and effort, exposing to the target language and seeking help are highly required to achieve this skill. Pointing out to feedback, learners can not only ask for feedback from their teachers and their peers, but nowadays they can get meaningful feedback from social media apps' users. However, giving feedback is not less important than receiving feedback in learning, so why do not learners tend to give feedback or give ineffective feedback? Multiple reasons contribute to explain this problem such as the limited awareness of the importance of providing feedback on learners' learning. The purpose of this paper is going to determine if interaction on social media apps, HelloTalk, can enhance the quality of Saudi learners' feedback. In this thirty minutes presentation, the presenters will go gradually through the process of utilizing Hello Talk in Saudi higher education context. Besides, the treatment, the methodology of the study and the limitations they might encounter will be discussed in further details. No research finding is available, but it will be ready by the end of the second semester.

Session 4
16:00-18:30
Venue: Lavender
Theme: Literary Appreciation and Cultural Communication
Session Chair: **Prof. Wei Lin**
Jinan University, China

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.
**After the session, there will be a group photo for all presenters in this session.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
FM112 16:00-16:15	The Knot Garden:a mirror of "love" and "relationships" in the swinging 60's Britain **Chih-Yuan Mai** San-Ming University, China **Abstract:** The article intends to elaborate the idea that Michael Tippett's The Knot Garden (1970) encapsulates the spirit of the "swinging '60's". War, violence, sex, homoeroticism and social and interpersonal alienation are tightly packed within this two-hour opera. By unpacking each character's psychological interactions and its association with the social trend of the period, the article will highlight several key historical movements throughout the '60's Britain, such as feminism, gay liberation, the rising importance of youth subculture and sexual liberation. The article will argue that by depicting the characters' personal anxieties, sexual frustrations and longing, Tippett hints the side effects of the optimistic social revolutions, which swiped across the western society during the 1960's.
FM019-A 16:15-16:30	The Changing Image of the Male Character in "Sleeping Beauty" **Mari Suzuki and Keiko Kimura** Tokyo Polytechnic University, Japan Kobe Women's University, Japan **Abstract:** A fairytale "Sleeping Beauty" is world-wide famous by a 1959 animated film produced by Walt Disney. The story has a long literary tradition from the 14th century romance to the brothers Grimm adaptation (1812). It tells a female initiation process: a princess falls into a long sleep by a mysterious accident, wakes up, overcomes some serious problems, and finally becomes happy. The character and the behavior of the male counterpart have greatly changed over the five hundred years. In the early versions from the 14th century to Perrault (1697), the prince impregnates the princess and she gives birth to twins. The Grimms omitted the second half part of the narrative, and their version ends when the prince arrives to wake the sleeping princess with a kiss. The plot of the Disney film is similar to the Grimms, although the prince is more masculine and aggressive, fighting with a dreadful dragon, beating it and rescuing the princess. The role of the male character becomes more significant after the 19th century. Each narrative reflects the changing gender position and politics in the society. Our presentation will shed light on the process as well as its social background and the changing values it epitomized.
SH115-A 16:30-16:45	Body, Politics and Gender: a Possible (and Desirable) Assemblage **Begonya Enguix** Fundacio Per A La Universitat Oberta De Catalunya, Spain **Abstract:** This proposal aims at analysing how bodies and genders relate through the analysis of the entanglement of bodies and masculinities. Here, we consider bodies as surpassing skin and other limits. Haraway referred to them as bodies beyond skin, Butler considered bodies as variable limits, and in previous works I conceptualized bodies as expanded bodies. Masculine subjectivities are embodied. Embodiment is related to social visibility, presentation and categorization. Masculinities (genders) are fictional constructions that become signifying practices (Butler, 1990) through/in/within their entanglement with bodies -considered as matter and as discourse. Bodies and genders are mutually constitutive to such an extent that, as Henwood affirms there have been suggestions that males may increasingly be defining themselves through their bodies, in the wake of social and economic changes which have eroded or displaced work as a source of identity, particularly for working-class men (in Gill 2005: 39). We can identify different masculine 'styles' of embodiment that are profoundly gendered and aligned in a gendered continuum between hypermasculinity and androginy. In particular, we can at

least tell three styles: hypermasculine, standard and ambiguous. Through the analysis of these masculine styles and bodies, we will see how embodiment and public visibility can be used as political strategies in relation to gender politics and sexual diversity. Gender meanings, masculinity politics and bodies are connected to neoliberal practises that rely on individualism, objectification of bodies and consumerism.

This proposal is based on visual analysis and an ethnographic fieldwork about the connection between genders, bodies and politics in public protest. Different presentations evoke a different positioning towards gender meanings, sexualities, politics and neoliberalism.

SH121-A 16:45-17:00	The Artist, the Viewer, and the Cherry: Visual Documentation of Metaphoric Consumption **Constance Kirker** Pennsylvania State University, USA **Abstract:** While it could be argued that all food is laden with cultural meanings, artists' illustrations of cherries, throughout various periods of history and from a variety of cultural perspectives, make an interesting study in "gastro-semantics", the ability of food to symbolize and communicate multiple meanings. This paper explores a myriad of artists' approaches endowing cherries with symbolism including Roman mosaics, Renaissance paintings of the Madonna of the Cherries, multiple references to cherries in Bosch's Garden of Delights, through images by the Impressionists to modern pop art and popular culture in the West. In the Eastern artistic traditions, cherries have a unique role. Beautifully illustrating Bohme's theory (1621) of the "Doctrine of Signatures," renditions of cherries often suggest resemblance to human body-parts, from lover's lips to testicles and growing on a stem two together, suggest faithfulness. The shape, texture, color of cherries is exploited by artists to tempt and engage the viewer in metaphoric consumption.
FM110-A 17:00-17:15	The National Body: Gender, Race, and Disability in John Okada's No-No Boy **Fu-jen Chen** National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan **Abstract:** I explore in this essay the dis/abled characters in pairs of John Okada's No-No Boy: how their bodies and minds are besieged by a diffuse invasion of ableist ideologies and how an inclusion to the ableist body politic sacrifices racial affinities between first-generation Issei and second-generation Nisei. In addition, my critique of Okada's prosthetic writing is supplemented by an intersectional reading of gender, race, class, generational and disability. Such an intersectional approach to disability, I argue, may also be met with some skepticism. Next, while Ichiro's journey of redemption or rehabilitation climaxes a tragic and, yet, hopeful ending, this hope, I argue, resides in ableist prerequisites and a prosthesis of the "temporal loop" (between an idealized past and a promising future). John Okada's No-No Boy ultimately ends up as a submission rather than a challenge to structural ablenationalism since Ichiro (or, rather, the writer) insists on the ableist myth of wholeness and does not recognize that we are always already disabled and so does the big American Other that suffers from the same split and disability. We could instead view disability not as the contingent barrier or the effect of a norm, but as necessary and internal to both the self and the Other. Disability is constitutive of the subject in the radical sense that the subject does not pre-exist its disability, but emerges through it. When we re-orient ourselves to the ontological truth that disability is as an internal and pre-existent division, we deprive disability of libidinal investment and create the possibility of the subject's disinvestment from ableist culture.
FM111-A 17:15-17:30	Reconstructing an Identity: Life Narrative of A Taiwanese Disabled Woman **Su-lin Yu** National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan **Abstract:** There has been a growing recognition over recent years of the situation and experiences of people with disabilities in Taiwanese society. Yet, not until recently, little attention has been paid to the specific experiences and needs of women with disabilities in Taiwan. For instance, there is an unspoken assumption that policies and practices towards people with disabilities are gender neutral and a lack of understanding of the ways in which gender and disability issues interact. In practice, gender inequalities that permeate the structures of our society combine with disadvantages experienced by disabled women to create particular forms of exclusion and discrimination. In this

	paper, I shall examine Jiang Wei-Jun's The Princess on the Wheelchair which shows a disabled woman's personal experiences of disability and womanhood in Taiwan. Jiang Wei-Jun uses life narrative to challenge cultural stereotypes about disability, gender, embodiment, and identity. In her life narratives, she reveals what it means to be a 'gendered' and 'disabled' subject. She not only challenges cultural norms associated with her bodies but also provides an important corrective to ableist narratives that see disability only in terms of lack, limitation, and tragic suffering. Even though her body is disabled, her disabled body becomes a trope to communicate the message of her subjectivity, selfhood, and identity. Although her body is different from the privileged norm, writing gives her a privileged position. Her writing constructs her identity in such a way that displaces the negative cultural images.
SH101-A 17:30-17:45	'Being able to bear a child is important for a woman in my culture': Insights from Zimbabwean women in Melbo **Pranee Liamputtong** and Sandra Benza Western Sydney University, Australia **Abstract:** In non-Western societies, childlessness carries numerous social consequences and has a significant impact on the gender identity and well-being of the women. The desire of women in non-Western societies is governed by numerous socio-cultural expectations including social norms and their own social position. At present, little is known about how Zimbabwean migrant women living in Australia perceive and experience childlessness and motherhood. In this paper, we discuss how children are seen in Zimbabwean culture and examine the personal and social ramification of infertility and cultural expectations of motherhood among Zimbabwean migrant women living in Australia. The study is situated within the constructivist paradigm. Qualitative methods (in-depth interviewing, drawings and photo elicitation) were conducted with 15 Zimbabwean women. Data were analysed using thematic analysis method. Being able to bear a child in Zimbabwean culture had a significant meaning to the women. Not only children could ensure the continuity of the society, having children was a form of social security as parents would be cared for by their children in old age. Childlessness threatens the social position of a woman and carries social consequences which significantly impact on their gender identity and well-being. Cultural expectations of motherhood placed the sole responsibility of caring for the children emotionally and physically on the mother. The procreative value has not diminished despite having settled in Australia. An increased awareness of procreative needs for Zimbabwean women in a culturally and sensitive manner would enhance the emotional well-being of these women.
SH306 17:45-18:00	A Phenomenological Case Study Exploring Different Perspectives on Science Communication through Art **Giedre Straksiene** and Zita Rasuole Gasiunaite Klaipėda University, Lithuania **Abstract:** This article investigates the conceptions of science communication through art. Science communication is a persistent dilemma, with much research conducted on it, yet, limited studies exist on the perception of science communication through art. Both science and art are based on the ability to imagine drawing connection to elucidate complex topics. Is it true whether just romantic idea of collaboration working towards communication? What actually is science communication through art? In what mode or how it is comprehensible to master students and their teachers/scientists? The authors present a phenomenological case study approach based on the focus group data collected from 33 participants including master students and their teachers /scientists of one university of the Lithuania. The data transcribed, thematic concepts and discourse analysis methods used to deconstruct the underlying meanings in verbal and nonverbal forms of communication. Five distinct themes (concepts) emerged: Beauty, Creativity, Education, Sociocultural and Technological. Phenomenological case study disclosed students' and their teachers'/scientists' perspectives on the role of the art in science communication. Science communication through art was perceived as a positive phenomenon which educates society by showing nature beauty as well as using creativity and new technologies. The multi-dimensional aspects of science communication through art need to be fully acknowledged and carefully explored in further research. Hope the findings of this case study have implications for science students' education that should offer opportunities for more consistent art integration.

SH309-A 18:00-18:15	Preschoolers iPad Supported Task Design for EFL Learning. Key Features in Design **Nathaly Gonzalez-Acevedo** Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain **Abstract:** The use of technology in the classroom has been a request of society to pedagogy in the recent years and consequently an increasing research focus on technology-supported language learning and teaching has aroused. The research around preschooler's language learning and teaching supported by technology is of much interest to pedagogy as it focuses on the foundation stage. This paper explores key features of iPad-supported language learning task designs for preschoolers. The methodology employed to identify salient features in the design of tasks is an action research of three cycles of action implemented in two mixed gender groups of seven preschoolers. The objective of the analysis of the task design being thus of promoting meaningful English as foreign language leaning through adequate task designs supported by technology. The data analyzed makes salient some features in the effective design of tasks such as collaboration orientation, autonomous group work orientation, collaborative use of iPad and collaborative product presentation. The study identifies meaningful features in the EFL learning in autonomous and collaboratively iPad supported task designs and indicates the close relation of technology-supported tasks with the teaching and learning of key twenty first century skills.
SH043	Female Body and Writing Style: Flannery O'Connor's work and Cold War Context **Hiroyo Sugimoto** Tokyo City University, Japan **Abstract:** This article aims to analysis the depictions of female body in Flannery O'Connor's works and discuss the representations of female bodies in contemporary context, especially in American comic Wonder Woman. While Kurt Vonnegut said O'Connor was the best writer in the twenty century, literary interpretation and criticism of O'Connor were limited into religious or Gothic tradition. However the discussions of historical and cultural framework of Cold War have changed the trend. In my discussion, I will introduce Mark McGurl's challenging interpretations and discuss a "fundamental" contradictions of her works.

Poster Session

*The posters will be displayed in the conference room from 9:00 to 18:00 on March 27.

SH028	STEM Competency to Support Technology Advancement and National HRST Performance **Elmi Achelia,** Indri Juwita Asmara, Maulana Akbar, Nani Grace Berliana and Muhammad Tasrif Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia **Abstract:** The era of globalization is the era of technological competition where the strength of a country is determined by technology advancement that will encourage economic growth. Technology advancement is dependent on human resource capacity. In that context, human resource with the ability to create and utilize the technology is needed, which derived from STEM education. Human resource closely related to the development of S&T can be regarded as Human Resource in Science and Technology (HRST). Indonesia as a developing country has the potential to compete in a global world, supported by positive economic growth and demographic bonuses. However, its not good enough on some indicators in the development of S&T. Also, Indonesia still act as an adopter or technology importer. Therefore we study how is Indonesia as an adopter or switch as an innovator by develop the Indonesia's HRST dynamics model. The model simulation shows that there is a significant difference in economic growth through the changing mode of technology advancement with the support of STEM competent HRST.

Listener List

L 1		Vincent Scura Miyagi University of Education, Japan
L 2		Daniel J. Mills Ritsumeikan University, Japan
L 3		Hosung Park Sogang University, South Korea
L 4		Donghyun Lee Sogang University, South Korea
L 5		Junseok Oh Sogang University, South Korea
L 6		Dai Chen Wellesley College, USA
L 7		Suchanin Bunthununthakul Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
L 8		Sunisa Sumirattana Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
L 9		Kumpetch Jaruwan Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
L 10		Fawole Lanre Abiolu University of Ibadan, Nigerian
L 11		Rungarun Rojrattanadamrong Chaisri Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Call For Papers

2018 7th International Conference on Knowledge, Culture and Society (ICKCS 2018), which will be held during **September 08-10, 2018**, in **College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.** ICKCS 2018 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Knowledge, Culture and Society, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Knowledge, Culture and Society and related areas.

Publication

International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH)

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International Journal of Knowledge Engineering (IJKE)

ISSN: 2382-6185

DOI: 10.18178/IJKE

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest.

Topics

Topics of interest for submission include, but are not limited to:

Behavioral and Psychological Sciences	History
Cognitive, Psychological and Behavioral Sciences	Health Issues and Services
Computation and Social Networks	Human and Social Evolutionary Complexity
Computational Methods in Social Science	Management
Ethnic Studies/International Studies	Management Information Systems
Gender Studies	Social Network Analysis
Geographic Information Systems	Social Systems Dynamics

Submission Methods

1. Email: ickcs@iedrc.org
2. Electronic Submission System: https://cmt3.research.microsoft.com/ICKCS2018

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	April 30, 2018
Notification Date	May 20, 2018
Registration Deadline	June 10, 2018
Conference Dates	September 08-10, 2018

Website: http://www.ickcs.org

2018 4th International Conference on Culture, Languages and Literature (ICCLL 2018) will be held in **Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** during **June 26-28, 2018.** ICCLL 2018 focuses on cutting-edge results in Culture, Languages and Literature. It aims to bring together scientists, researchers and students to exchange novel ideas and results in all aspects of Culture, Languages and Literature. It will include the participation of renowned keynote speakers, oral presentations, posters sessions and technical conferences related to the topics dealt with in the Scientific Program.

Publication

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DOI: 10.18178/ijch

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest.

Topics

Topics of interest for submission include, but are not limited to:

Applied Linguistics	Cultural issues in language teaching
Discourse Analysis	Literature as Articulation of Culture
Language for Specific Purposes	Diaspora Identities
Language Education	Literature as Social Discourse
Language, Literature and Ideology	Literature and Globalization
Critical thinking in language learning	Contemporary Approaches to Literature

Submission Methods

1. Email: iccll@iedrc.net
2. Electronic Submission System: https://cmt3.research.microsoft.com/ICCLL2018

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	April 25, 2018
Notification Date	May 15, 2018
Registration Deadline	June 05, 2018
Conference Dates	June 26-28, 2018

Website: http://www.iccll.org/

2018 8th International Conference on Languages, Literature and Linguistics (ICLLL 2018) in **Bali, Indonesia** during **November 05-07, 2018**. ICLLL 2018 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Languages, Literature and Linguistics, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. All honorable authors are kindly encouraged to contribute to and help to shape the conference through submissions of their research abstracts and papers. Also, high quality research contributions describing original and unpublished results of conceptual, constructive, empirical, experimental, or theoretical work in all areas of Language, Linguistics and Literature are cordially invited for presentation at the conference.

Publication

International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics (IJLLL)

ISSN: 2382-6282

DOI: 10.18178/IJLLL

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Proquest and DOAJ

Topics

Topics of interest for submission include, but are not limited to:

Input and output of large character sets of Asian languages	Language and Popular Culture
Typesetting and font designs of Asian languages	Literature and Film
Discourse analysis	Language and Power
Language, linguistic and speech resource development	Collaborations in Language Teacher Education
Evaluation methods and user studies	Practices of Language Teacher Education
Language, Identity and Culture	Legal discourse analysis
Language and Literature	Legal translation and courtroom interpreting

Submission Methods

1. Email: iclll@iedrc.org
2. Electronic Submission System: https://cmt3.research.microsoft.com/ICLLL2018

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	June 30, 2018
Acceptance Notification	July 20, 2018
Registration Deadline	August 20, 2018
Conference Date	November 05-07, 2018

Website: http://www.iclll.org.

Note

Note