出國報告(出國類別:其他)

進行短期研究與出席 HCI International 2016 國際會議

服務機關:嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系

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摘要

我於 2016 年 7 月 13 日啟程前往美國佛羅里達大學,並展開為期一個多月的短期交流。本次出國計畫包括二個主要目的,其一為與國際學者討論研究議題與潛在合作。其二為參加國際研討會。在研究交流部份,我主要拜訪的機構為美國佛羅里達大學管理學院之資訊系統與作業管理系所。此外,我也到亞特蘭大拜訪一流期刊主編,且為質性研究之優秀先進的 Daniel Robey 教授。我在佛羅里達大學(UF)期間,進行研究的沉澱與稿件的撰寫,並和當地教授討論。研究討論延續本人近年在知識疆界與跨越的探究,並試著理解於東西方社會脈絡中在知識呈現與傳遞上的思維。除了學理的探討之外,本人也走訪各項呈現知識的展館,包括佛羅里達大學中之自然歷史博物館、附近周邊城市的博物館、科博館等,藉由實地體驗知識傳遞的方式以及觀察人們理解知識的脈絡,以深入理解知識物件於知識傳遞上的角色與作用。在參加國際研討會部份,本人參與於加拿大多倫多的人機互動國際研討會,並口頭發表論文。

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一、目的

本次出國計畫包括二個主要目的,其一為與國際學者討論研究議題與潛在合作。其二為參加國際研討會。在研究研討部份,研究討論延續本人近年在知識疆界與跨越的探究,並試著理解於東西方社會脈絡中在知識呈現與傳遞上的思維。因此,除了學理的探討之外,本人也走訪數個呈現知識的展館,包括位於佛羅里達大學中之自然歷史博物館、附近周邊城市的博物館與科博館等,藉由實地體驗知識傳遞的方式以及觀察人們理解知識的脈絡,將能更深入理解知識物件於知識傳遞上的角色與作用。在國際研討會部份,本人參與於加拿大多倫多的人機互動國際研討會,並口頭發表論文。

(一)目標

1. 研究研討與沉澱

本人將進行中之研究構想與稿件帶至美國,並與國際知名學者 Daniel Robey 與 Kenny Cheng 交流互動。在這個部份的目標,包括了(1) 研究主題的討論與發現的沉澱 (2) 省思不同文化脈絡的知識疆界跨越作法。

2.參與國際研討會並發表論文

本人亦就近飛往加拿大多倫多參與人機互動國際研討會(HCI International 2016),並於會中口頭發表論文。於此國際研討會中,本人也遇到許多擁有共同研究興趣的國際學者。和這些學者針對研究議題的互動和討論,以提昇研究品質為此部份的目標。

(二)主題

知識疆界的跨越: 知識疆界、疆界物件與知識傳遞

(三)緣起:

Collaborations among individuals from different professions are promoted by organizations in order to leverage knowledge for providing better solutions and services to customers (Brown & Duguid, 2001; Brown, 2008). Such collaborations, also referred as interdisciplinary collaborations (Haythornthwaite, 2006; Daley, 2008; Garman et al, 2006), is beneficial because it can bring multiple perspectives to broaden context and to address the complexity of a problem (Law & Mol, 2002; Haythornthwaite, 2006), can merge disciplinary knowledge to generate a wide variety of ideas (Humphreys, Leung, & Weakley, 2008; Sharp, Rogers, & Preece, 2006), and can produce more creative designs (Klein, 1996; Humphreys, Leung, & Weakley, 2008). Applications of interdisciplinary collaborations are constantly found in many areas, such as service design (Brown, 2008), healthcare (Garman, Leach, & Spector, 2006), public administration (Daley, 2008), and education (Kruck & Teer, 2009).

Although many benefits are proposed, to success an interdisciplinary collaboration can be a challenge because of knowledge boundary problems (Carlile, 2002; 2004). The knowledge boundary problem refers to the difficulties on delivering knowledge across professional boundaries

(Brown & Duguid, 2001; Carlile, 2002; 2004). Like a double-edge knife, knowledge is critical to drive innovative problem solving within a function, but it may actually hinder problem solving and knowledge creation across functions (Nonaka, 1994; Szulanski, 1996; Carlile, 2004). Because of its tacit and stickiness nature, knowledge is a usually localized, embedded, and invested knowing in practice (Bourdieu, 1980; Lave, 1991). Such kind of practice-based knowing varies among functions (or professions), therefore knowledge from one function (or one profession) does not readily fit into the "lived world" of another (Yanow, 2004). This specialization of knowledge in practice makes it difficult to collaborate across functional (or professional) boundaries, as well as to accommodate the knowledge developed in another practices (Carlile, 2002).

The evidences of knowledge boundary problem are proposed by research in many areas. In public sector, for example, Daley (2008) reported that the effectiveness of interdisciplinary collaboration was contingent to the structural incentives and the previous experiences. In healthcare, for another example, Garman, et al. (2006) described that the collaboration could be dysfunctional because of the qualitatively distinct sets of goals and professional values represented in each disciplines. Conflicts were constantly emerged as healthcare professions are trained by fundamentally distinct perspectives on how care should be provided and how processes should be improved (Garman, et al., 2006). Furthermore, in communities of practices context, Oborn and Dawson (2010) suggested that learning under an interdisciplinary context was more than to share each other's knowledge, rather it was a 'learn to talk' process where participants figured out the knowledge gaps and rephrased their knowledge for the others. Since most organizational innovation happen at the boundaries between professions (Leonard-Barton, 1995), working across knowledge boundaries is a key for organization's competitive advantage (Carlile, 2004).

Previous research addresses the knowledge boundary spanning issue by regarding resources and interactive mechanism. The resource-based research considers that what resources are important to cope with knowledge boundary. For example, intellectual capitals and social capitals are suggested important toward IS-user collaboration in IS development project (Hsu et al., 2014; Lin, 2014). These capitals, such as human capabilities, interactive mechanisms, and social relationships, can facilitate the process of knowledge co-creation and prompt better project performance (Hsu et al., 2014). The interactive-mechanism-based research emphasizes particular activities, individuals and artefacts that work on the boundary for improving the effectiveness of interaction (Evans & Scarbrough, 2014; Huang & Huang, 2013; Star & Griesemer, 1989). Brought the idea from boundary spanning studies (Star & Griesemer, 1989; Swan, Bresnen, Newell, & Robertson, 2007; Wenger, 1998), these research investigates which boundary spanning approach and boundary object that can smoothly facilitate knowledge delivery (Evans & Scarbrough, 2014; Carlile, 2002). An implication brought by these studies is that knowledge boundary can be systematically managed by particular capitals and with appropriate interactive mechanisms. However, most of the investigations are based on a post hoc evaluation which reflects what has been already happened. It remains unclear about how to articulate resources by proactive managerial design of interactive mechanisms.

In this study, we extend our previous research to explore how social relationship influences knowledge boundary spanning. In our previous study, relational capital was proved to be more important than interactive mechanism on the impact on knowledge boundary spanning (Hsu et al.,

2014). However, it is hardly proactively manipulated by managers because relational capital is usually emerged and developed upon the on-going interaction experiences. For better managerial intervention, social interdependences can provide a mechanism for mangers to facilitate relational capital among participating parties for bridge knowledge boundary. In addition, as previous investigations draw much of attention on knowledge boundary between developer and external partners (e.g., IS and users), coping with knowledge boundary problems within a project team is needed to be highlighted and investigated. As team members work intensively for accomplish project outcomes, the knowledge boundary problems could bring much of conflicts and misunderstandings which make the knowledge co-creation inefficient. The problems could be worse on interdisciplinary collaboration since the members hold fundamentally distinct goals and values scheme in their knowledge system.

Specifically, we apply a social interdependence perspective in this study to examine knowledge boundary spanning within the context that the collaboration is participated by member with different professions. We assume that social interdependence among team members can increase the effectiveness of understanding and applying the practical knowledge developed by the other professions. Anchored on e-learning content development project which is usually work by members with education, media design, programming and subject-matter knowledge, respectively, our research questions are (1) "How effective knowledge boundary spanning help improve e-learning development performance?" (2) "How and which social interdependences influence knowledge boundary spanning effectiveness?

(四)預期效益或欲達成事項

本次出國計畫預期效益與達成事項如下:

- (1) 與國際學者討論,以精進研究品質
- (2) 了解知識傳遞的不同思維觀點
- (3) 走訪一流學府與系所之設施與運作
- (4) 發表研討會論文

二、過程

於 2016 年 7 月 13 日我啟程前往美國佛羅里達大學,並展開為期一個多月的短期交流。在交流時間,我主要拜訪的機構為美國佛羅里達大學管理學院之資訊系統與作業管理系所。此外,在途中因轉機之便,我也在喬治亞洲的亞特蘭大稍做停留,並拜訪資管領域相當資深的 Daniel Robey 教授。Robey 教授學養豐富,不僅是一流期刊主編,且為質性研究之優秀先進。與他互動交流的過程中,我發現他給的建議不僅有益於研究提昇,更能正面地促進做學問的積極心態。

佛羅里達大學(UF)位於佛州的中北部的 Gainesville, 距離奧蘭多約有 2 個小時車程。 Gainesville 是個典型的大學城,人口與各行各業均建立在與 UF 學生相關的基礎上。在 居住安頓完成且熟悉環境之後,我開始研究的沉澱與稿件的撰寫,以便於和當地教授後續討論。這個研究是關於知識疆界的跨越,而在此行出發前的研討會中,也短暫地與 Kenny Cheng 教授針對初步結果交換意見。因此,這段時間依據 Cheng 教授給的建議來修訂論文,以展開更深入的討論。

此外,由於進行關於知識傳遞與知識物件的相關研究,我也特別關注於國外的展場 如何呈現知識與資訊。故在這段期間,我也特別安排走訪附近知名且有特色的場所與博 物館,來了解知識呈現的思維與脈絡。鎖定的博物館為 UF 內的自然歷史博物館,以及 奧蘭多的科學博物館。不意外的,這些展館亦分區展示不同的主題。然而,比較不同的 是,我發現這些展館的陳設與展出方式,多偏向於體驗為主,而較少利用圖文海報來述 說抽象概念。例如,UF的自然歷史博物館內部介紹佛州的自然地貌與歷史人文。除了 靜態的圖文外,展場更著重以互動體驗的方式來呈現這些知識。例如在自然地貌部份, 它在動線的不同角落以可操作的地球儀與牛物標本來呈現不同年代「當時」的佛州半 島。在人文上更以視覺、觸覺與聽覺等,來呈現當地人物的風土民情。除了這些,博物 館內更設有互動區,讓到館的孩子能親手操作。例如介紹恐龍,除了大型標本之外, UF 藉由教具與說明書,讓孩子親手去組裝恐龍標本;而奧蘭多的科學博物館甚至特別 闢出一個沙池,讓孩子們身穿考古人員的服裝、帽子、帶著挖掘工具,在沙池中實際進 行角色扮演來「挖掘恐龍化石」。又例如,在介紹工具滑輪等,也讓觀眾親手操作,來 體驗滑輪的作用與原理。又例如,在介紹作物時,它甚至以不小的空間呈現柳橙(佛州 特產)從果樹長出、摘取、檢送分類等過程,讓孩子從中體驗。特別的事,這些主題展 場中,鮮少有以文字呈現的概念說明和介紹,而是透過實際參與體驗的過程中,幫助觀 眾去建構知識,並實地實驗這些知識如何運用在生活層面。這個知識傳遞的過程與我們 習慣的萃取式抽象概念式的知識傳遞思維很不同。在此,知識不是專家梳理過後的客觀 產物,而是由學習者於情境中實際動手體驗去主觀建構而出的產物。不只是傳遞抽象的 知識,而是將知識與生活經驗做一個連結,為一種情境式學習的方式。於是,知識不再 獨立於生活之外,知識的接受者能夠很自然地將它融入與應用在生活之中。此種學習 中、知識物件變得非常重要、如例子中的教具、沙池、工具、柳橙樹與檢送機等。藉由 妥善設計地設計這些知識物件,將能讓知識傳遞與學習變得更順暢。







考古體驗



滑輪體驗



農場體驗

另外,在這段時間,我也參與 HCI International 2016 研討會,並口頭發表論文。於2016年7月19日,我從美國佛羅里達大學出發搭機前往加拿大多倫多,參加自2016年7月17至22日期間舉辦之 HCI International 2016 研討會。按慣例,HCI International 2016於7月17-19日舉辦一系列的tutorials,而於7月20-22日開始進行研究報告與研討。除了主要大會之外,亦有13個子會議於同時段同時進行。我們初步的研究成果有幸被大會接受,並進行口頭報告,

題目為「Technology Diffusion through Social Networks: An Example of Technology Integrated Instruction」。

在參與會議之前,我並不曉得 HCI International 2016 的規模如此龐大。HCI International 2016 由 15 個不同領域與議題的 boards 組成,包括資訊管理、工程心理、認知科學、人機互動、VR/AR、社群計算與社群媒體、數位人機模式與應用、設計、使用者經驗、分段散式互動、資訊安全/隱私與信任、商務政府與組織中的人機互動、學習互動科技、老年人口數位應用,涵蓋了來自 41 國家的 390 board members。HCI 國際研討會已成為最主要、規模最大的人機互動相關國際研討會之一。難怪 HCI International 2016 常吸引世界各地區的 HCI 領域相關的研究人員來與會。

每年 HCI 會邀請國際知名學者闡述人機互動領域未來發展方向的看法、或請業界專家講述實務界目前的經營方向。今年 HCI International 2016 邀請的講者為任職於馬里蘭大學的 Jennifer J. Preece 教授。Preece 教授是 ACM SIGCHI Academy 的院士。她不僅出版過許多人機互動教科書,包括最廣為使用的Interaction Design: BeyondHuman ComputerInteraction(4th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2015); 同時,她也發表許多著作,涵蓋了線上社群、公民科學、人機設計、與 HCI 教育等不同議題。今年 Preece 教授所講述的題目為「Citizen Science: New Research Challenges for Human Computer Interaction (HCI)」。她強調公民科學(Citizen Science)的概念,提醒我們省思科技幾乎影響著我們生活的所有層面,我們必需有責任喚醒且付諸行動來保護我們居住地球。公民科學是一種群聚力量,讓公民涉入相關的資訊收集與分析。此演講關注於公民科學對於 HCI 研究者、參與者、教師、與學生產生的衝擊;它也提出一個啟發雛型來展示優秀的設計可以改變科技、喚醒意識、並吸引公民貢獻而成為「公民科學家」。這些衝擊也將為 HCI 理論與實務帶來共享地球資源的契機。

除演講外,我亦旁聽幾場與本人研究相關的論文發表,並與同場次的研究者交流意見。能 夠參與如此大型的國際研討會,讓我得以與他國研究人員進行研究交流,更能結識許多研究同 好、討論有共同興趣的研究,並發展未來合作的可能性。

三、 心得及建議事項

此次短期出國研究與參與國際會議的經驗,讓我有以下的心得。

(一) 擴增研究視野與互動深度

過去與國際學者的互動多是在研討會的場合。然而研討會的時間有限,它雖能廣泛地了解學術領域的現有研究樣貌,但在學者的互動上較難深入。能有一段較長的時間到國際研究機構去拜訪,不僅能夠增加互動的深度,亦能就近觀察一流學府於研究上的資源與支援的作法。對於研究者而言,這樣的互動不僅有助於提昇我們在研究議題的視野,更能促進我們以系統性的思維,並在組織、科技與策略三者客觀條件的狀況下,來規劃研究計畫的展開。

(二) 從文化脈絡中去省思國際化

若說到國際化,我們常將之簡化為語文能力。但這段時間的體驗,讓我領悟到國際 化不僅需要語文,更需要對於外國當地文化的理解,才能真正地打入該國社群並與融入 該國主導的各項學術(或經濟)活動。身處其境是一個很好理解當地文化的方式。當我們 不是走馬看花,而是花一段時間真正地生活、與當地人互動,這個經驗將帶來許多文化 的震憾。從這些文化震憾中,我們才能慢慢地知道美國人如何思考一件事情,為何如此 思考這件事。理解文化,相較於語文能力,前者才是國際化的重點。

(三) 持續對國際接軌的支援

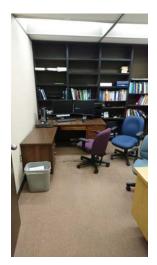
參加國際研討會能夠認識研究領域的同好,聽取有助提升研究的建議,並能打入國際社群。不僅對於研究者個人往後的學術生涯具備好處,也能增進國家能見度。感謝學校補助國際會議的相關出國經費,能讓學者免除經濟上的考量走入國際社群,進而有機會與國外同好進行研究交流,將有助於提昇國內學者的研究品質、並促進台灣研究的影響力。期望學校能夠持續此項補助,以提高台灣及學者在國際學術領域的能見度與影響力。

四、附錄

附錄一、 University of Florida (UF)



Working space



Working space



Library



College of business administration



Department building of ISOM



UF campus

附錄二、發表國際研討會論文之摘要

Technology Diffusion through Social Networks: An Example of Technology Integrated Instruction

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Abstract. Many studies investigate IT integrated instruction adoption by discussing enablers and constraints. They suggest that school policies, infrastructures, and learning resources are critical for effectively implementing IT integrated instruction. However, few of the research explore the diffusion patterns of IT integrated instruction in educational organizations based on social network perspective. This study conducts a case study where an IT integrated instruction application is successfully diffused among teachers via social interactions. In this study, we seek answers of two research questions: (1) What kind of social networks are relevant to IT diffusion? And (2) How these social networks influence IT diffusion? Using social network analysis, this study examines the correlation between authority, consultation and affective networks are positively correlated to the IT diffusion. This study further illustrates and compares the characteristics of social networks and IT diffusion diagram. Our findings provide organizations a way to make good use of social networks for diffusing IT.

Keywords: Social network, IT diffusion pattern, IT Integrated instruction.

附錄三 會議參與照片



準備口頭報告



口頭報告論文



現場討論



研討會場窗外一景