

HOT ARTICLES

ARTS & HUMANITIES

ประจำเดือนเมษายน 2559

1.

Title: [Tourists' Attitudes toward Proactive Smartphone Systems](#)

Author: Iis P. Tussyadiah, Dan Wang

Source: Journal of Travel Research April 2016 vol. 55 no. 4 493-508

Abstract: In order to ensure the effectiveness of context-based proactive recommendations in influencing tourist behavior, it is important to understand the factors that drive tourists' inclination to adopt push recommendations from mobile devices. A projective method was applied to tap into tourists' opinions and feelings about their smartphones as intelligent agents, and how these influence their attitudes toward push recommendations they receive while experiencing tourist destinations. While smartphones have a mediating role in the tourism experience, a paradox exists in which tourists recognize an enhancement in certain aspects of a travel experience and a reduction in others. Confidence toward proactive recommendations is largely rooted in perceived proactiveness, autonomy, social ability and intelligence of smartphones, while perceived reactivity and control lead tourists to fear that they will lose control over their tourism experiences. Several managerial implications are provided.

Database: Sage Journals

2.

Title: [The labor force participation of Arab women in the United States](#)

Author: Elif Bulut

Source: Women's Studies International Forum Volume 55, March–April 2016, Pages 10–17

Abstract: The primary objective of this study is to extend conventional explanations of female labor force participation to examine the case of Arab women in the United States. With above-average levels of education, Arab women provide a good opportunity to empirically analyze conventional explanations for women's economic activity. Using data from 2008 to 2012 American Community Survey, we test the applicability of these explanations for Arab women by assessing the impact of human capital variables as well as family conditions and immigrant status in predicting labor force participation. Our analysis focuses on two questions: to what extent do existing theories explain differences in labor force participation within Arab women by nativity status, and to what degree do they explain differences from US-born White women? Our study found that Arab women rank the lowest in labor force participation relative to other women in the United States. With regard to the mechanisms responsible for this relationship, some of the findings that emerge from this study are consistent with the conventional explanations while some provide insight into the importance of family conditions and foreign-born status for Arab women's labor force participation.

Database: ScienceDirect

3.

Title: [A-Legality and the Death of the Refugee](#)

Author: Patricia Tuitt

Source: Law and Critique April 2016, Volume 27, Issue 1, pp 5-8 First online: 22 December 2015

Abstract: It is reported that between April and September 2015 approximately 1500 drowned in European waters. The largest single incident resulting in loss of life was on 19 April 2015 when at least 700 people drowned after their boat capsized just off the Libyan coast. In the wake of these deaths came an event when the question of human 'right' was momentarily divorced from the question of citizenship.

There are, no doubt, several explanations for this sudden and unexpected bringing to consciousness of the 'abstract nakedness of being human and nothing but human' (Arendt 1968, p. 297) after decades of state-centred discourses, structured upon the opposition of economic migrant/refugee. In this short piece I suggest that the deaths were the result of two oppositional pre-emptory norms of international law being tested to their limits.

More pertinently, I argue that the testing of these norms could equally have brought a radical re-conception of our political existence—at least insofar as that existence is represented in the figure of the refugee. This re-conception will occur if what is now seen as irrelevant, impossible—even ridiculous—in the convergence of those norms were seen instead as carrying infinite possibilities.

Database: SpringerLink

4.

Title: [Hegemonic representations of the past and digital agency: Giving meaning to "The Soviet Story" on social networking sites](#)

Author: Mārtiņš Kaprāns

Source: Memory Studies April 2016 vol. 9 no. 2 156-172

Abstract: In 2008, Edvīns Šnore, the Latvian film director, released a shocking and provocative documentary, "The Soviet Story," which explored some terrible episodes from the Soviet past as well as the collaboration between the Soviet and Nazi regimes. Scholars have argued that The Soviet Story is an effective Latvian response to Russian propaganda, but it also exemplifies the broader problems of post-communist memory politics. This article takes a step further in the discussion of The Soviet Story. It focuses on the idea of how memory work triggered by the documentary got started on social networking sites. In particular, the article deals with the video-sharing website YouTube and the Internet encyclopedia Wikipedia, both of which are crucial meaning-making sites with respect to history. The article demonstrates transnational memory work in YouTube and Wikipedia as a multidirectional enterprise that both reinforces and emancipates existing hegemonic representations of controversial past.

Database: Sage Journals

5.

Title: [The role of tourism in the production of cultural memory: The case of 'Homesick Tourism' in Poland](#)

Author: Sabine Marschall

Source: Memory Studies April 2016 vol. 9 no. 2 187-202

Abstract: Individual and collective forms of memory are driving forces behind the phenomenon of 'homesick tourism', the journeys undertaken by German expellees and refugees to their former homes in what is now Poland. Based on a content analysis of travel reports written by homesick tourists, this article applies concepts and theoretical approaches in the field of Memory Studies to the field of tourism, arguing that travelling can be considered an extension of the process of remembering. With reference to specific examples, it is illustrated how the encounter of 'personal memory sites' impacts autobiographical memory and how the activities of the homesick tourists and the transnational exchange and circulation of memory facilitated through personal contacts contributes to the emergence of new discourses about the past and ultimately the production of cultural memory.

Database: Sage Journal

6.

Title: [Belonging and communicating in a bounded cosmopolitanism: the role of mobile phones in the integration of transnational migrants in Singapore](#)

Author: Arul Chibab & Rajiv G. Aricata

Source: Information, Communication & Society

Abstract: The unabated influx of transnational labour migrants has been accompanied by complex societal fissures, from differential policies to the creation of isolated cultural geographies. In Singapore, citizens voice their aggravation caused by transients' lack of acculturation, and the resultant risks posed to the cosmopolitan vision of the state. We examine the intersection of transnational acculturation with mediated communication via mobile phones within the domains of life and work. Data from in-depth qualitative interviews (75) allowed for thick descriptions. We find that, despite encountering heterotopic practices, transnational migrant workers engage in a phenomenon we label 'bounded cosmopolitanism', or the ability to engage in learning, enjoy economic growth, and embrace cultural hybridity, to escape the shackles of race, class, and gender. Mobile phones play a significant role in providing open participatory spaces; yet, this phenomenon signifying openness, innovation, and acceptance is restricted to organizational workspaces. We therefore conclude with comments on the implications of applying management perspectives to broader societal challenges, and propose shifting of the discourse from the bounded confines of the organization to that of society.

Database: Taylor & Francis Online

7.

Title: [Fighting Thatcher with Comedy: What to Do When There Is No Alternative](#)

Author: Gavin Schaffer

Source: Journal of British Studies / Volume 55 / Issue 02 / April 2016, pp 374-397

Abstract: This article offers a history of British alternative comedy as a case study of political challenge and opposition in the 1980s and considers the role of humor in political campaigning more

broadly. It explores left-wing thinking on culture as a potential political weapon, and questions how this informed the development and impact of alternative comedy as a genre. The article observes that pioneering alternative comedians went some way to change British comedy values and inform political discussions. However, it also argues that the complex operation of jokes and the tendency of comedians to become “incorporated” within the political and cultural mainstream ensured that the impacts of radical alternative material were limited and ambiguous. It contends that the practice of alternative comedy was undermined by business and political values that were often influenced by Thatcherism, and that alternative comedians mostly failed to capture the imaginations of working-class Britons. These communities retained instead an affection for more traditional, differently rebellious, comedic voices. Ultimately, this article frames alternative comedy within a longer history of radical humor, drawing out broader lessons concerning the revolutionary potential of jokes and the relationship between comedians, their audiences, and politics.

Database: Cambridge Journals Online

8.

Title [Learning English as a second language at the university level in Jordan: motivation, self-regulation and learning environment perceptions](#)

Author: Eman Alzubaidi, Jill M. Aldridge, Myint Swe Khine

Source: Learning Environments Research April 2016, Volume 19, Issue 1, pp 133-152

Abstract: The overarching aim of this study was to investigate students’ perceptions of the learning environment and whether these influenced their motivation and self-regulation in learning English as a second language at the university level in Jordan. Our sample involved 994 students, drawn from 13 schools, within three faculties (humanities, health sciences and engineering) of one university. The collection of data involved the administration of two surveys: one to assess students’ perceptions of the learning environment and another to assess students’ motivation and self-regulation in learning English as a second language. The results of analyses strongly supported the reliability and validity of the surveys when used at the university level in Jordan, thereby providing confidence in the results of the present study. Simple correlation and multiple regression analysis were used to examine the influence of students’ perceptions of the learning environment of English language classes on self-reports of motivation and self-regulation. Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) simple correlations were found between students’ perceptions of their learning environment and their motivation and self-regulation. The regression weights (β) indicated that scales of the learning environment were positively, statistically significantly ($p < 0.05$) and independently related to the motivation and self-regulation outcomes.

Database: SpringerLink

9.

Title [Big Five personality group differences across academic majors: A systematic review](#)

Author: Anna Vedel

Source: Personality and Individual Differences Volume 92, April 2016, Pages 1–10

Abstract: During the past decades, a number of studies have explored personality group differences in the Big Five personality traits among students in different academic majors. To date, though, this research has not been reviewed systematically. This was the aim of the present review. A systematic literature search identified twelve eligible studies yielding an aggregated sample size of 13,389. Eleven studies reported significant group differences in one or multiple Big Five personality traits. Consistent

findings across studies were that students of arts/humanities and psychology scored high on Neuroticism and Openness; students of political sc. scored high on Openness; students of economics, law, political sc., and medicine scored high on Extraversion; students of medicine, psychology, arts/humanities, and sciences scored high on Agreeableness; and students of arts/humanities scored low on Conscientiousness. Effect sizes were calculated to estimate the magnitude of the personality group differences. These effect sizes were consistent across studies comparing similar pairs of academic majors. For all Big Five personality traits medium effect sizes were found frequently, and for Openness even large effect sizes were found regularly. The results from the present review indicate that substantial personality group differences across academic majors exist. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

Database: ScienceDirect

10.

Title [Rome's seat of passion: An assessment of the archeology and history of the Circus Maximus](#)

Author: Cody Scott Amesa, Lincoln Geraghty

Source: Cogent Arts & Humanities Volume 3, Issue 1, 2016

Abstract: It is a place where the general public can gather communally to watch ludi, provisionally erasing invisible boundary lines which sharply divide one social class from another. The Circus is also a location which has the capability to eradicate personal and societal perceptions potentially rendering a crowd in an intoxicated, wanton state. The association existent between society and its predetermined allocation of space in many venues (e.g. hippodromes, theaters, amphitheaters, etc.) which exhibit sports and spectacles, more generally, is well attested to in the Circus Maximus's history. Using this as the conceptual framework, this article attempts to assess the recurrent, measured, and far-ranging evolutions and interdependencies between the aristocracy and the Circus they constructed. The construction methodology, I argue, was constantly being adapted to suit specific political agendas beginning with its legendary foundation under the Etruscan kings in the sixth-century BCE and ending with its usage during late Empire in the fifth-century CE. The fictional rape of the Sabine women, for example, relates Roman notions of losing self and spatial awareness as a hazardous mistake which can be purposely leveraged by manipulating a predestined, popular situation "monstra." The organization of this article which traces the Circus's transitions will begin with the Regal Period, move to the Republican Period, then to the Empire. The variations and modifications the Circus Maximus has undergone since the sixth-century BCE—architecturally and usage wise—serves as evidence to both the flexibility of public spaces and usages by the aristocracy from pre-Roman times through the Roman Empire.

Database: Taylor & Francis Online