

Chapter 125

Discussion Processes in Online Forums

Gaowei Chen

The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ming M Chiu

The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

ABSTRACT

Online discussion's information transparency, communication flexibility, and opportunities for reflection can enhance information processing, higher order thinking, and learning. Many group processes influence online discussants' creation of correct, new ideas (micro-creativity) and use of social cues. New ideas, justifications, disagreements, and questions in recent messages facilitate micro-creativity. Moreover, new ideas and justifications tend to reduce both positive and negative social cues during online discussions. While agreements elicit positive social cues, disagreements invite negative ones. Meanwhile, participants with more past posts than others often show more micro-creativity. Together, these mechanisms show how sequences of online messages create a local context that influences participants' correct outcomes and social relationships. By understanding these discussion processes, designers can improve online forum interfaces, and educators can help students participate, cooperate, and learn in online forums more effectively.

INTRODUCTION

Using online discussions to facilitate learning is a major issue in information science and technology, especially with the increasing number of massively open, online courses (MOOCs). Online discussions involve a group of participants exchanging ideas by posting messages on an electronic medium (e.g., discussion forum, knowledge building environment). Due to its information transparency, communication flexibility and opportunities for reflection, online discussions in both independent forums and forums linked to school courses offer students additional opportunities for information processing, higher order thinking and learning (Chen, Chiu, & Wang, 2012a, 2012b; Gillani & Eynon, 2014; Qiu & McDougall, 2013).

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7598-6.ch125

However, an online discussion forum does not necessarily guarantee engagement, effective interactions or substantial learning (Hew & Cheung, 2014). For instance, despite the widespread use of MOOC forums, often only a small proportion of the students are active participants (Onah, Sinclair, & Boyatt, 2014).

This article discusses the advantages and disadvantages that online discussions offer compared to face-to-face discussions. Specifically, individual characteristics and message attributes can influence participants' thinking and social relationships (Chen et al., 2012a, 2012b). By understanding the discussion processes through which students create new ideas and develop social relationships in online forums, designers can improve online forum interfaces. Likewise, educators can capitalize on this information to help students participate, cooperate and learn in online forums more effectively.

BACKGROUND

While online discussions have several advantages over face-to-face discussions, they also have some drawbacks. Online discussions' advantages include information transparency, communication flexibility and reflection opportunities. As online messages are explicit, relatively permanent and organized, they are more transparent than face-to-face talk. Online messages are written explicitly and stored, so group members and teachers/facilitators can access them later. Furthermore, authors can organize online discussion messages to highlight their relationships to other messages by responding along a specific thread or via quotes of previous messages (Chiu & Chen, 2013). The interface designs of some online discussion forums constrain each message to respond to a single previous message, which helps establish clear connections and avoid ambiguous relationships among messages. Readers who heed these explicit relationships can read the related messages in the authors' preferred sequence, which can facilitate their understanding of the messages' content.

As a result of their greater permanence, online discussions offer greater communication flexibility across time and space compared to face-to-face discussions. Face-to-face discussants must be in the same place at the same time to engage in a shared conversation. In contrast, synchronous online discussants can communicate with one another from any location. In asynchronous forums, participants can review the relevant information or post messages at any time from any location.

Moreover, the greater permanence of online discussions also allows participants to take more time to reflect before responding, in comparison to face-to-face discussions, especially during asynchronous discussions (Hew, Cheung, & Ng, 2010). During face-to-face discussions, people respond in real time to one another, so they are less likely to spend much time editing their responses. In contrast, posting asynchronous, online discussion messages on a permanent online forum provides convenient access to participants, so they can spend minutes, hours, even days gathering more information from other sources, contemplating their relationships, and evaluating competing claims and justifications before writing a suitable response.

Online discussions also have some disadvantages compared to face-to-face discussions. For example, face-to-face discussion participants can use nonverbal facial expressions and social cues to clarify and reinforce their meaning. In contrast, online discussion participants cannot use them, which can lead to misunderstandings among participants (Walther, Loh, & Granka, 2005). Also, while multi-threaded discussions allow greater time flexibility, their demands are also less immediate. As these students do not need to respond immediately, they are more likely to ignore the messages and not respond at all (Hewitt, 2005; Thomas, 2002). Instead, they may initiate off-topic discussions (Wu & Hou, 2015). As

10 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/discussion-processes-in-online-forums/214733

Related Content

Secure Group Communications in Wireless Networks

Y. Wang (2007). *Encyclopedia of Mobile Computing and Commerce* (pp. 832-838).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/secure-group-communications-wireless-networks/17183

Mobile Location Based Services: Implications on Privacy

Hee Jhee Jiow (2014). *Interdisciplinary Mobile Media and Communications: Social, Political, and Economic Implications* (pp. 214-227).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/mobile-location-based-services/111725

Network Codes Based on Symmetric Matrices

Edidiong Anselm Attang, Yuteng Wu, Mandana Norouziand Guillermo E. Atkin (2016). *International Journal of Handheld Computing Research* (pp. 1-14).

www.irma-international.org/article/network-codes-based-on-symmetric-matrices/176415

Zero-Crossing Analysis and Information Divergence of Lévy Walks for Real-Time Feature Extraction

Jesus David Terrazas Gonzalezand Witold Kinsner (2016). *International Journal of Handheld Computing Research* (pp. 41-59).

www.irma-international.org/article/zero-crossing-analysis-and-information-divergence-of-ly-walks-for-real-time-feature-extraction/176418

Effect of Personal Innovativeness, Attachment Motivation and Social Norms on the Acceptance of Camera Mobile Phones: An Empirical Study in an Arab Country

Kamel Rouibahand Hasan A. Abbas (2010). *International Journal of Handheld Computing Research* (pp. 41-62).

www.irma-international.org/article/effect-personal-innovativeness-attachment-motivation/48503