

A Discursive Case Study of a Filipina Mother's Transnational Parenting with Today's Advanced Network Communication Technologies

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Abstract: This Paper Does a Supplementary and Follow-Up Case Study to a Previous Project Done by Madianou and Miller (2011) More Than Five Years Ago to Further Explore How Filipina Mothers Working Overseas Conduct Their Transnational Parenting with the Assistance of the Advanced Communication Technology Vastly Developed Nowadays. the Interviews with the Participants and the Discourse Analysis of the Online Messages and Transcribed Video Calls, as Well as Surveys and Questionnaires Are Included in This Study with Two Main Participants, a Filipina Mother Working in Hong Kong and One of Her Left-Behind Daughters. a Comparison between the Above-Mentioned Earlier Project and This Study is Made to See Whether There Are Any Changes or Progress in Filipina mothers' Remoting Parenting Due to the Dramatically Evolving Communications and Networking Technologies. It is Found That Video Calls and Messages through Networking Have Become Filipina mothers' Favorite Means to Conduct Their Transnational Parenting as They Are Very Convenient to Each side and Also Cheap Enough to Afford. However, Very Consistent with What Was Mentioned in the Earlier Project Made by Madianou and Miller (2011), This Study Also Raises a Question Worth Thinking about That the Easy Access to the Advanced Network Communication Technologies to Do the Remote Parenting May Cause the Extension of Filipina mothers' Time Working Overseas, Which May Become a Negative Factor to a High-Quality Parenting. after All, the Daughter Participant Does Admit That Communication through Extremely Convenient Networking Still Cannot Be Equivalent to the Actual Face-to-Face Accompanying At Home.

1. Introduction

This Case Study is a Complementary and Follow-Up Investigation to a Sociological Project Conducted by Madianou and Miller (2011) on Migrant Filipina mothers' Cross-Border Parenting to Their Left-Behind Children through Mobile Phone Calls When They Work in the Uk. Different from the Quantitative Method Used in the Above Project, This Case Study Focuses on a Pair of Filipina Mother Working in Hong Kong and One of Her Left-Behind Daughters in the Philippines. There Are Some Comparisons between Two Studies in What They Have Discussed and Concluded.

2. Background

Based on Several Previous Studies about the Consequences of Separation for Filipino Families, Especially about the Problem of Left-Behind Children (Asis, 2008; Fresnoza-Flot, 2009; Mckay, 2007; Paragas, 2009; Parreñas, 2005a, 2005b), Madianou and Miller (2011) Conducted a Four-Year Project on Filipina mothers' Transnational Parenting to Their Left-Behind Children Using Mobile Phones and Explored Positive and Negative Influences of This Means of Communication.

From 2007 to 2010, Madianou and Miller (2011) Interviewed More Than 50 Filipina Mothers Working in the Uk and Also More Than 50 Left-Behind Children in the Philippines. among All Participants, There Were 20 Pairs of Mothers and Children. the Project Mainly Draws Four Conclusions. First, the Mobile Phone is Preferred by Filipina Mothers Working in the Uk to Do Parenting to Their Left-Behind Children as They Can Enjoy "the Emotionality of Voice Communication and Become Involved in Everyday Parenting and Micromanaging of Their children's Meals, Homework and Disciplinary Issurs" (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 467). and the

Expensive Price That the Mothers Have to Pay for This Means of Transnational Communication is 114 Pounds Per Hour as the Cost of a Phone Call from the UK to the Philippines.

Second, There Are Two Asymmetries in the Transnational Communication through Mobile Phone Calls between Mothers and Children. on the One Hand, Left-Behind Children Usually Wait At the Fixed Time for Their Mother to Call, Because the Price of an Outbound Phone Call is about Seven Times That of an Inbound Call. Even When it's Urgent for Children to Make a Call, They Still Need to Send a Text or Make a Missed Call to Signal a Demand for Communication and Then Wait for the Call from Overseas. on the Other Hand, Compared with Urban or High-Income Areas in the Philippines, Those Rural or Low-Income Areas in This Country Rarely Provide Access to Landlines or Internet for Left-Behind Children to Communicate with Their Overseas Mothers.

Third, Due to the Applicability and Convenience of Communication through Mobile Phone Calls or Network, Problems of Family Separation May Be Ignored. Filipino Mothers May Have an Illusion That They Have Dealt with the Difficulty of Mothering to Their Left-Behind Children Since it's Easier for Them to Talk to Their Children.

The Last Point is What Makes Me Feel the Most Interesting and Enlightening. the Project Points out That "Filipina Mothers May Prolong Their Migration Partly on the Basis That Mobile Phones Allow Them to Retain Their Role as Mothers" (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 468). Common People May Focus More on the Benefits Brought by the Mobile Phone Explosion Rather Than the Potential Problems Caused by This New Development. Therefore, Madianou and Miller Suggest Such an Unexpected Consequence and Remind Filipina Mothers Not to Be Trapped in the Illusion That Voice Communication through Mobile Phone Calls is Able to Replace the Company in Person Needed by Left-Behind Children.

However, It Has Been More Than Five Years Since the End of This Previous Project in 2010, Especially When the Past Five Years Are a Period of Rapid Development of New Media and Network Technologies. Therefore, it's Quite Necessary and Meaningful to Investigate What is Happening and What Changes Have Taken Place in Filipina mothers' Transnational Parenting and Relations with Their Left-Behind Children.

3. Methods and Data Collection

Three Research Questions of This Case Study Are as Followed:

Research Question One: What Are the Preferred and Mostly Used Means of Communication Employed by Filipina Mothers Working in Hong Kong When Connecting with Their Left-Behind Children? and Why?

Research Question Two: What Are the Current Situations of Transnational Mothering Made by Filipina Mothers in Hong Kong to Their Left-Behind Children in the Philippines?

Research Question Three: Will the Advanced Means of Transnational Communication Lead to Filipina mothers' Longer Years of Migration?

In Order to Answer the Above Questions, a Case Study with Two Main Participants, a Pair of a Mother and One of Her Daughters, Has Been Conducted through the Methods of Interview and Questionnaire. in Addition, a Collection of Online Messages and Video Calls between the Mother and the Daughter within One Week is Also Made. Except the Interview with the Mother in English, All Other Original Data Are Collected in Filipino Language and Then Translated into English by an Extra Filipina Assistant in This Mini-Project, Who is Also a Domestic Helper in Hong Kong and Has a College Diploma from the Philippines.

The Mother, One Participant in This Case Study is a 39-Year-Old Filipina Woman Named Lenie with Four Daughters Who Are 17, 14, 12 and 10 Years Old Respectively. the Other Participant is Her Third Daughter Named Melissa and Bhe is Her Nickname. the Teen is Chosen Because in Her Age, Maternal Care is Still Needed and a Certain Amount of Thought and Expression Have Been Possessed.

Ethnographic Approach is Mainly Employed in This Case Study and the Linguistic Methods of Turn-Taking and Topic Choices Are Also Included When Analyzing the Discourses of Online Video Calls and Text Messages Made between the Mother and the Daughter. a Little Different from

Madianou and Miller's (2011) Project with Only Ethnographic Approach Used, This Case Study Applies a Little Discourse Analysis to Examine the Detailed Content of Communication between the Mother and the Daughter.

4. Discussions and Comparisons between the Reviewed Project and This Case Study

4.1 Expenses

In Two Studies, Filipina mothers' Expenses on Cross-Border Communication Has Been Significantly Different. Many Years Ago, Filipina Mothers Need to Spend a Large Amount of Money to Make Mobile Phone Calls to Do Mothering to Their Left-Behind Children in Some Important Details of Learning and Daily Life. Now, the Cost of Transnational Communication Has Been Dramatically Reduced Due to Network Technologies and New Media Tools That Are Evolving At an Incredible Speed.

4.2 Asymmetries

As the Communication Cost Has Been Greatly Reduced, Two Asymmetries Mentioned in Section 2 Have Gradually Disappeared. with the Rapid Development of New Media and Network, "a Multi-Media Call May Communicate Audio, Data, Still Images, or Full-Motion Video, or Any Combination of These Media" (Wikipedia). Children No Longer Need to Gather Together At a Fixed Time Waiting for Their mother's Mobile Phone Calls. They Can Send Online Text or Voice Messages to the Mother Working Overseas At Any Time When They Are Available through New Media Chatting Tools Easily At an Extremely Cheap Expense. Even Online Video Calls That Were Previously Only Available on Computers Can Now Easily Be Carried out on Mobile Phones. Currently, If the Video Calls on the Phone is on a Wireless Broadband Network, the Cost is Almost Negligible.

However, Although the Form of Asymmetry Depicted in Madianou and Miller's (2011) Project is Gradually Disappearing, a Neglected Form of Asymmetry Still Exists in This Case Study. When Examining the Online Text Messages and Video Calls between the Mother and the Daughter, It is Observed That It is Always the Mother Who Dominates the Conversation Turn-Takings and Topic Selections by Asking Questions to the Daughter. for Instance, Table 1 is the Transcribed Scripts of the Sunday Video Call Conversation Initiated by the Mother, Lenie, to the Daughter, Bhe. the First Utterance Made by Lenie is about Bhe's Homework. after a Small Joke, the Mother Continues to Ask What Bhe is Eating and Why She Eats So Late. Then She Quickly Shifts the Topic Again and Returns Back to Bhe's Assignments from School. the Whole Conversation is Carried out in the Process of Asking Questions by Lenie and Answering Lenie's Questions by Bhe. Both the Turn-Takings and the Topic Choices Are Mainly Decided by the Mother.

Table 1 Sunday Video-Call Conversation

M (Mother):	Have You Answered Your Homework?	Line 1
D (Daughter):	Yes, Ma.	Line 2
M:	She Cannot Answer. (Mother Smiling)	Line 3
	You Have Suitor Already. (Mother Joking)	Line 4
	My Daughter Is Smiling.	Line 5
	What Is Your Sister Doing?	Line 6
D:	Eating.	Line 7
M:	Why Eating? Is It Lunch? Too Late.	Line 8
D:	Just (Snack) Eating Snack Noodles.	Line 9
M:	Who Cooked?	Line 10
D:	Me.	Line 11
M:	Very Good.	Line 12
	What Is Your Homework That Your Auntie Told Me To Help You?	Line 13
D:	Science, Ma.	Line 14
M:	I Can'T See Clearly, Bhe.	Line 15
	Just Send A Photo, Bhe.	Line 16
	I Will Search Later. Hello?	Line 17
	Study Hard, Ok?	Line 18
	Bhe, I Love You.	Line 19
	I Miss You.	Line 20

Table 2 is a Conversation through Online Text Messages between Lenie and Bhe, Which Has Been Translated from the Filipino Language to English and Has Quite Similar Features with the Above Video Call. It is Again Initiated by Lenie to Ask Why Bhe is Showing Up on the Online Chat Tool during the School Time. the Turn-Taking is Also Dominated by the Mother through Asking a Question to the Daughter and Then Giving an Order in an Imperative Sentence. in This Process, the Topic is Basically about Bhe's Study and Self-Discipline Which Are Lenie's Central Concern.

Table 2 Thursday Online-Message Conversation

M:	Are You At School Now?	Line 1
	Why Are You Online?	Line 2
D:	We Are Doing Our Seat Work. We Need Internet.	Line 3
M:	Ok, Bhe. Ok, you do it now.	Line 4
D:	Ok, ma. I love you much much.	Line 5

Therefore, the asymmetry between the mother and the daughter still remains in their daily communication through online messages or video calls. But the concrete content of asymmetry has changed. Moreover, in everyday transnational mothering through presently advanced, convenient and cheap new media and network, Lenie's concerns are basically consistent with the topics, "children's meals, homework and disciplinary issues" (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 467), which Filipina mothers care about in the previous project conducted by Madianou and Miller. In addition, according to a brief interview with the extra Filipina assistant mentioned in section 3, some rural or low-income areas still rarely have access to landlines or internet. The expensive mobile phone calls rather than the cheap online new media calls or messages remain the chief means of voice communication.

4.3 Being Phatic or Not?

Many years ago, "communication via SMS is often phatic: it is the act of communication rather than its content that affirms the relationship (Licoppe and Smoreda, 2005). Texts also arrive on special occasions such as birthdays, religious holidays and mother's day. Teenage children's texting may be dominated by requests for money or specific gifts" (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 462). Because of high cost of mobile phone calls, mothers working in the UK can only talk to their left-behind children for a very limited time, like five or ten minutes, which should be one reason for their phatic transnational communication.

However, the present communication through advanced new media between the mother and the child is no longer that phatic. They can send text messages or talk to each other through networks every day when they are available and cover as many topics as possible, from the very important issues to the smallest trifles in life, although homework and disciplinary issues are always the focus of mothers' concerns.

5. Findings

5.1 Currently Preferred Means of Transnational Communication

Based on the analysis of the interviews, questionnaires, online messages and video calls collected within one week, it is found that new media and advanced networking technologies can definitely provide convenient and effective platforms for Filipina mothers to do transnational parenting. Both mothers and children think they have a harmonious and close relationship between each other with the help of this means of communication. The mother, Lenie, tells that online chat messages are the most commonly used method for transnational communication with left-behind children. This happens every day whenever they are available as it is truly easy and cheap and can be initiated and stopped at any moment. An online chat tool called 'Messenger' is their favorite one in this study.

They do not prefer mobile phone calls now, since it is still quite expensive to make phone calls. If they want to have voice communication, they often choose to make online video calls when they

have relatively more time to chat, like Sunday holiday or some other public holidays. When talking about her auntie working in Hong Kong and doing cross-border mothering to her left-behind children, the extra Filipina assistant mentioned in section 3 introduces that mothers and children even keep webcam open for a few hours. Although without continuous talking, they can see each other walking up and down in front of the webcams or doing things as usual, which looks like that the two sides are just around each other. Today's extremely cheap broadband network provides them with such convenience.

5.2 Filipina mothers' Main Concerns When Parenting Their Left-Behind Children

As presented in sub-sections 4.2 and 4.3, a large proportion of transnational communication between mothers and children is about the checking from mothers, such as checking their children's homework and disciplinary behaviors. Table 1 & 2 in sub-section 4.2 are good examples of how Lenie's conversations with Bhe revolve around Bhe's studies and self-discipline. In fact, as response, Bhe sometimes would ask her mother to help with her homework (see Table 3).

Table 3 Saturday Online-Message Conversation

M:	Bhe?	Line 1
D:	Yes, good morning!	Line 2
M:	Good morning too! You have bought USB already?	Line 3
D:	Ma, can you help me in my homework, Filipino life style teen feature article?	Line 4
	We need to write what kind of life style of artist teenager inside the social media.	Line 5
M:	Ok.	Line 6

5.3 The Essential Reason Why Filipina Mothers Work for Longer Years Overseas

As mentioned in section 2, in the reviewed project, Madianou and Miller have raised the question that whether the explosion of mobile phones which allow Filipina mothers to do mothering again will lead to the extension of mothers' work abroad. According to their reasoning, today's extremely convenient and inexpensive new media and Internet are more likely to make Filipina mothers prolong their working abroad.

However, this case study finds that although influential to some degree, neither mobile phones nor new media in networks are crucial factors leading to Filipina mothers' longer years of working overseas. Lenie indicates in the interview that what made her migrate to another country to work for so many years with little time staying at home or accompanying her children was the economic needs of her family. She needed enough money to send her four daughters to private schools so that they can have better education. At the end of the interview, Lenie stresses with firm determination that her daughters must understand her hardness, and that she must work overseas to ensure each child finishes their education because she wants to give them a brighter future.

5.4 A Fact That Cannot Be Ignored

In the interview and questionnaires conducted to Lenie and Bhe, it deserves our attention that both participants express the feeling that no matter how helpful and affordable the advanced new media and internet are, the remote transnational communication cannot be equivalent to actual accompanying at home. This has also sparked a new thinking in this case study, that is, whether the mother-daughter relation built through remote networks and new media chat tools is as intimate and harmonious as what they both have described.

In fact, after having interviewed a number of left-behind children in the Philippines, Madianou and Miller (2011) did found that many of them maintained a negative attitude towards transnational communication and mothering. They "were very critical about their mothers' ability to successfully reconstitute their role" in families (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 465).

6. Limitation and Advice for Future Studies

The main limitation of this case study is the very limited data collection with only one pair of mother and children as chief participants. Hence, some of the findings in the study may be

somewhat subjective. For example, when depicting Lenie's role as a mother and the relation with Lenie, Bhe's statement is very positive and full of praises. This is partly different from the finding of Madianou and Miller's project which has a large collection of data. Such a difference between the two studies can be attributed to the possibility that the mother in this case study is by chance extremely patient and responsible for her children and pays full attention to the care and management for them, even though she can only do mothering through the Internet and new media.

For future studies, the exploration of the left-behind fathers in the Philippines is quite meaningful since the parenting in a family should come from both the mother and father. People may feel curious about the role of fathers in the Philippines since it is well known that migrant Filipina mothers are trying to use all means to care for their children. Madianou and Miller in their project also mentioned some related studies about Filipino fathers, such as the research done by Pingol (2001) who investigated "in Ilocos Norte in the northern Philippines" and suggested "a more varied response by left-behind fathers relating to several local models of masculinity" (Madianou and Miller, 2011: 460).

In addition, a comparison between Chinese remote and Filipina transnational parenting to left-behind children is also suggested, as these two types of distant parenting and respective relations between parents and children should have some common features and cultural or regional differences as well. Quite similarly, there are a large number of parents working in another city or area of China, who usually return to their hometowns at a few important public holidays or when they find it convenient to stay with their left-behind children for a short time. Thus, the resulting family education problem is worth thinking about.

7. Conclusion

This is a supplementary and follow-up exploration to a previous project done by Madianou and Miller (2011) to further investigate how migrant Filipina mothers do transnational parenting to their left-behind children in the Philippines with the most advanced network and new media technologies at present. Since it has been more than five years after Madianou and Miller finished their above project, some current data have been collected for this case study, such as the online chat messages and video calls. Moreover, a survey has also been done to a pair of Filipina mother and daughter through interview and questionnaire, who are the two main participants in this study.

To conclude, the new media chat tool, such as Messenger, Facebook and so on, rather than mobile phone calls, are currently the favorite means of Filipina mothers when communicating with their left-behind children in daily life. Consistent with what Madianou and Miller have found, the migrant mother in this case study is most concerned with the children's study and disciplinary issues when interacting with her left-behind daughters. Out of expectation, however, the advanced and convenient communication does not affect how long Filipina mothers work abroad. It is the economic needs of families and children that really make mothers prolong the years of working overseas. Finally, the study also points out limitation of this mini-project and puts forward the future direction for this research.

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Appendix 1

Transcribed scripts of an interview with the Filipina mother, Lenie

I (Interviewer): Thank you for allowing me for this short interview, but before that can you introduce yourself?

M (Mother): I'm Lenie. I'm 39 years old.

I: And how many years have you been working in Hong Kong?

M: I work here for almost 7 years.

I: Wow! And How many children do you have? And How old are they?

M: I have four children. My eldest daughter is 17 years old, my second is 14, third is 12, and my youngest daughter is 10 years old.

I: How often do you connect with your children? In what way?

M: Every day. Through 'Messenger'.

I: Do you think it helpful for you to connect with your children by phone calls or online chatting?

M: I think for me, online chatting is good.

I: Very

M: Very helpful and very save money.

I: How do you describe the function of phone calls or online chatting in maintaining parenting?

[26] M: For me, the online chatting very helpful for my parenting to my children, because they can talk to me every day and they can tell me what happened in school or what what what the problem they have.

I: You think it workable?

M: Yeah

I: Helpful for you?

M: Yes, of course, very helpful.

I: Ok. Ah, compare phone calls and online chatting by messages or videos in communicating with your children. Which one do you prefer?

M: For me, I prefer online chatting because online chatting is very easy and convenient, because I if I use the wifi, no need to pay. And phone calls are so expensive.

I: Do you think online chatting by messages or videos is equivalent to your actual company at home in maintaining parent-child relationship? Why?

M: No. It has a big difference if I'm with them I can supervise their everyday lives and no worries. Online chatting is just a big help for me while working overseas but I can't compare it to my actual parenting.

I: Ok, ok. How many years will you continue to work outside your country or far away from

your family? And Why?

M: For me, maybe I think it's a long time because I need to finish the study for my children. So as long as I can work, I work here.

I: Ok, ok. Thank you!

M: Do you think it worthwhile to work far away from your family for many years without accompanying your children? Why?

I: Actually, because they are growing up without me. So sometimes we don't know each other. Actually, ah, sometimes I don't know what they are thinking, because am, it's very hard for me as a mother to work far away from the children, but I need, because I cannot give the good future if I stay with them.

I: Ok, do you love, how much do you love your children?

M: Of course, I love my children more than my life, more than my own life!

I: Oh!

M: Yeah!

I: And if your children are against your work far away from them, will you quit your job and go back to accompany your children?

M: No. Maybe I can explain to them I need to work here for their education so I can send them to private school because if I stay in Philippines I can't give them a good future so I must stay here to work.

I: They will understand.

M: Yeah, they must understand

I: Do you miss your children?

If yes, how much do you miss your children? If no, why?

M: Ah, I miss them just like of course every time I'm eating. I miss them every single of my life.

I: That's all. Thank you for allowing me to ask these questions.

M: It's ok. You're welcome!

Appendix 2

Complementary questionnaire questions for the mother, Lenie, and her answers

Questions:

a) I try to infer from the interview with you that, no matter how the modern technology or new media develops, it has no or less effect on your length of work time overseas, because working abroad to earn money for your children to create a better economic condition and a better future is the basic reason for your long years of working overseas.

Do you agree with this viewpoint? Why?

b) Do you think you have successfully maintained parenting even when you have been working overseas for so many years? Why?

If yes, how is that presented?

If no, what are the reasons?

c) How do you describe your parenting to your children in details?

d) Do you think you have built a harmonious and close relation with your children? Why?

If yes, how is that come to be known?

If no, what are the reasons?

Answers (original texts from Lenie with some errors in grammar and punctuation):

1) Yes I am agree with or without the social media communication I still want to work overseas as long as I can for the better future of my children.

2) Yes because they grow up good person, they study very hard and always follow my command and rules.

3) I communicate to them every day asking what they needs ask about homework and asked them to help each other too. told them any problem send me a message or call me any time.

4) Yes, my daughters are very sweet to me asked me How are you Ma? We miss you take care always I love you.

Appendix 3

Questionnaire questions for the daughter, Melissa (with Bhe as the nickname) and her answers

Questions:

a) How old are you? Do you study at school? If yes, in what grade are you studying?

b) How many members are there in your family? Who are they?

c) How many years has your mother been working overseas?

If not sure about that, do you remember how old were you when your mother left you to work overseas the first time?

d) How often does your mother go back home to visit family? How long does she stay at home each time when she goes back home?

e) How often do you have connection with your mother? In what way?

f) Do you like the way by which your mother connect with you? Why?

g) How do you describe the way by which your mother connects with you?

Workable, convenient, helpful, effective or powerful? You can choose more than one from them. Explain why and how.

h) Do you think the way by which your mother connects with you is equivalent to her actual company at home? Do you think the feelings are the same? Why?

Have you found any problems of the way by which your mother connects with you?

i) If possible, do you hope that your mother could accompany you all the time? Why?

If yes, describe how strong is your desire mentioned above?

Weak, more than weak, less than strong, strong, very strong, extreme

And why?

j) If your mother continues to work overseas for several years, how will you feel?

Unhappy, depressed, disappointed, sad, no special feeling, just ok, happy, excited. You can choose more than one from them. Explain why.

k) Do you love your mother?

If yes, how much do you love your mother?

If no, why?

l) Do you miss your mother?

If yes, how much do you miss your children?

If no, why?

m) Do you think your mother is a qualified, responsible and helpful mother?

Why?

If yes, how is it revealed?

If no, what do you think are the reasons?

How do you describe your mother in details?

n) Do you think the relation between your mother and you is harmonious and close?

If yes, how is that come to be known?

If no, what are the reasons?

How do you describe the relation with your mother in details?

Answers (translated from the Filipino language to English by the extra Filipina assistant mentioned in the study and then modified with some errors in grammar and punctuation by the conductor of the study):

1) I am 12 years old. Yes, I am grade 7 now.

2) We have six members in our family, my father, my mother, older sister Nonay, Kriscelle, me and Angel.

3) I think she has been working there for 6 or 7 years. I was 5 years old when she left us to work in Hong Kong for the first time.

4) Every 2 years she comes home to visit us, but she stays with us for only 2 weeks.

5) We chat everyday by using Facebook, Messenger or video call sometimes.

6) Yes, even she is far away from us I can call or chat with her at any time.

7) She always asks me how are you, what we are doing and what we need. It's powerful because

even if she is far, it feels like she is very near. She's always there for us. We can see and talk to her by video calling.

8) No. It's different when she is here. We can hug and kiss her. She can prepare and help us with what we need when going to school. No, not the same feelings. Happier if she is actual here. No, so far we didn't find any problem.

9) Yes. If she stays here, she can take care of us and guide us all the time when we need her, especially when we are growing up now.

10) I am unhappy because we want her to stay but we understand her. She needs to work there for our good future, so we need to support her and be happy to her decision.

11) Yes, I love her so much more than what she thinks because she sacrifices a lot for our good future.

12) Yes, I miss her so much because she is our wonder mom.

13) Yes. even when she is too busy she always makes sure to help us. She is very responsible. She is our wonder Mom.

14) Yes, we have good relationship now. She's always there for us, very supportive and strong. We are lucky to have her. Some mother is not like that.

She always sends me a message to make sure that I am ok and I don't have any problem at school. She helps me in my homework too. She is a very supportive mother and I can tell her anything. We always say 'I love you' to each other.