EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE USE OF PLECO FOR IMPROVING CHINESE CHARACTER INSTRUCTION: THE PERCEPTION OF NON-NATIVE LEARNERS OF CHINESE

Goh Ying Soon

Academy of Language Studies Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Terengganu 23000 Dungun, Terengganu, Malaysia

Corresponding author's email: gobyi141@tganu.uitm.edu.my

Abstract

This study was an attempt to find out whether engaging in the use of Pleco affects Chinese character acquisition of non-native Chinese learners or not. The study was conducted on the beginning level students at UiTM (Terengganu) in Malaysia. To accomplish the purpose of the study, the researchers chose a sample of 86 subjects, who were taking Chinese beginner and intermediate courses. Then, the subjects participated in the classroom activity using Pleco as a mean to Chinese character learning. The subjects were asked to fill up online questionnaire on their gain during this activity. The result indicated that there was a positive perception among the learners. It was concluded that the subjects who participated in Pleco classroom activity for Chinese characters learning, perceived that this activity can assist them to learn Chinese character better.

Keywords: Chinese characters; Pleco; Chinese character handwriting recognition application; mobile learning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Learning Chinese character has been considered a difficult task for non-native learners of Chinese. The traditional way of learning Chinese characters is by mere copying and remembering the Chinese characters. Innovative way for Chinese character learning can be introduced for the betterment of the Chinese character instruction. Pleco is a mobile Chinese learning companion as well as an integrated dictionary with Chinese character handwriting recognition feature. Learners may write on the space provided and the application will show the learners if they have written correctly by providing suggested Chinese characters. Hence this application can be introduced for Chinese character instruction.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of Chinese characters teaching and learning focuses on incorporating the instructional techniques and practice on non-native novices' Chinese character learning performance and cognitive load (Chen, Wang, Chen, & Chen, 2014). The choice of any educational technology in the teaching Chinese characters has to look into the practicality of the tools in enhancing the performance in the learning process.

There are many other mobile apps, computer software or electronic devices that can be engaged in improving Chinese character instruction, e.g., Anki, Skritter, and etc. Surely Pleco is not the only device available for the same purpose. However Pleco is a brilliant app for Android and iOS, and it has a lot of user-friendly features that may assist the learners to learn Chinese characters better besides being an excellent dictionary. Pleco is an application that can be used for Chinese handwriting recognition, which can be downloaded for android and for other download options in mobile learning (Pleco Chinese dictionary iPhone app now handling real-time image translations, 2010). It is suitable for Chinese characters written by them are recognizable by the application or not. It is assistive for self-checking and learning.

It is easier to learn Chinese with applications (Hio, 2014). This is because with the limited classroom interaction time, the instructors are now able to render ample of individual attention to each of the students in correcting their Chinese character writing. Chinese character recognition technology can be handy (Chen, Hu, Yang, Yu, & Chen, 2014). With the use of Pleco, it may assist the students to carry out the task of self-corrective actions and learning. Repetition is vital for Chinese character learning (De la Rouviere, 2013). Students may use Pleco repetitively for self-practice and drilling which instructors may not be able to offer. Some of the advantages of Pleco are summarized in figure 1 below:

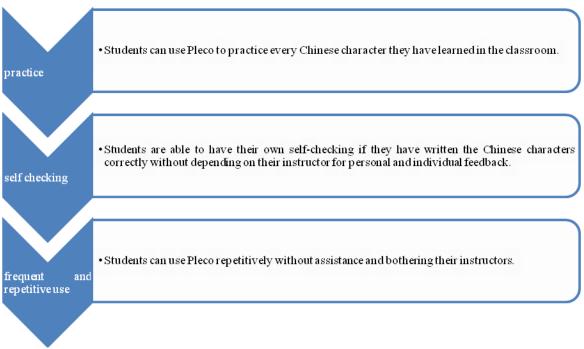


Figure 1 Advantages of Pleco

In sum, learning and practicing Chinese characters through the use of Pleco is an effective and interesting way that can be applied in any TCFL (Teaching Chinese as a foreign language) classroom and make the lessons more fascinating for the language learners. In order to validate the effectiveness of the use of Pleco in teaching Chinese characters, the following research question seem pertinent to be addressed: "Does the use of Pleco have any significant effect on Chinese characters learning among these non-native learners?

3.0 METHOD

3.1 Participants

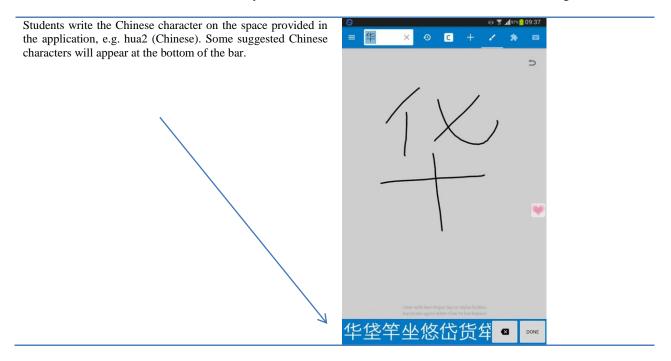
The participants of the study were 86 diploma students. They were all non-native speakers of Chinese and were taking preliminary and intermediate Chinese courses at UiTM Terengganu in Malaysia. The samples involved are shown in table 1 below.

Class		Number of students
1	Preliminary	23
2	Preliminary	21
	Subtotal	44
3	Intermediate	26
4	Intermediate	16
	Subtotal	42
Total		86

Table 1 Number of samples

3.2 Instrumentation

Two instruments were used in this study. The first instrument was Pleco. This is shown in figure 2 below.



Students may select the Chinese character that they think is the Chinese character that they want. They can then learn the meaning and the pronunciation of the particular Chinese characters.



Figure 2 Interface of Pleco

There are 37 characters that the learners have tried out using Pleco. These include all the Chinese characters that the students need to learn for their introductory Chinese course. The students are to use this app in learning writing for one semester. The face-to-face guidance by the instructors is given during the Chinese character teaching time. It is an ongoing process until the students are able to use this tool independently. Technical support is given upon the need of individual learners. The second instrument was an online questionnaire, and administered to gather the perceptions of the students after participating in the Pleco classroom activity. This is a self-created questionnaire. Some of the items are adapted from Wang & Leland (2011). All the items in this questionnaire are to gain students' perceptions on the use of Pleco to support their Chinese character learning.

3.3 Procedure

Students participated in the Pleco Chinese character activity. After the activity, they were asked to participate in answering the online questionnaire. The descriptions of the procedure are shown in figure 3 below.

Students are taught on how to download the Pleco application.

Students learn how to use the Pleco application.

After using the Pleco application for 10 weeks and completed the learning of the Chinese character learning for the semester, they were asked to give their perception in the questionnaire.

Figure 3 Procedure of the study

4.0 RESULTS

The students' perceptions on the use of Pleco Chinese character application activity to support their Chinese learning were positive (overall mean = 4.601). It showed that students agreed that this activity can assist them in their Chinese character learning (refer table 2 below).

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics					
	Ν	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pleco is suitable for Chinese	86	3	5	4.49	.611
learning.					
Pleco can motivate me to learn	86	3	5	4.49	.714
Chinese characters more					
enthusiastically.					
I am able to use Pleco for my	86	3	5	4.62	.734
self-Chinese learning.					
I feel comfortable to learn	86	3	5	4.85	.784
Chinese characters through					
Pleco without depending on					
my instructor.					
Pleco can help me enjoy	86	3	5	4.53	.754
Chinese character learning.					

Pleco can help me to check	86	3	5	4.91	.669
how much I have mastered the					
Chinese characters that I have					
learned in this course.					
Instructor should use Pleco in	86	3	5	4.36	.697
the Chinese classroom.					
I am interested to use Pleco	86	3	5	4.46	.689
very frequently and repetitively					
for self-revision and learning.					
Using Pleco allow me to learn	86	3	5	4.47	.629
Chinese character better.					
Pleco is suitable for Chinese	86	4	5	4.83	.510
character practice and drillings.					
mean	86	3.50	5.00	4.601	.57443
Valid N (listwise)	86				

The samples were consisted of students taking two levels of Chinese courses. Table 3 and 4 below showed the perceptions of students of the two levels. It showed that students of level 1 (mean = 4.650) were having a slightly more positive perception than students of level 2 (mean = 4.552). By running T-test, the difference in perception is significant (t=-.519, df=74, sig. value=.0298 < .05). It means that the beginning students are more positive than the intermediate students on the use of Pleco for Chinese character learning in this study.

Tabl	e 3	Group	Statist	ics
			-	

	Course level	Ν	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	1	44	4.650	.56151	.13619
mean	2	42	4.552	.62006	.17899

Table 4: T-test - Comparing two groups of students of two levels of Chinese learning

t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
519	74	.0298	12598

5.0 DISCUSSION

The main concern of this study was to test the assumption whether Pleco can bring about any positive perceptions among non-native learners of Chinese on Chinese characters learning. The current investigation has provided support for the value of Pleco as an effective teaching tool, and the use of Pleco as evidenced by the positive perceptions found among the students. The findings showed that the learners are very positive on the use of Pleco Chinese character application activity to support their Chinese learning were positive (overall mean = 4.601). It showed that students agreed that this activity can assist them in their Chinese character learning. Pleco is of such a great help to the students on the aspects of motivation to learn Chinese characters (mean = 4.49), self-learning (mean = 4.62), independent learning (mean = 4.85), and self-evaluation (mean = 4.91). With all these strengths, Pleco is highly recommended for the learning of Chinese characters.

The finding of significant difference between the two sample groups showed that the beginning students are more positive than the intermediate students on the use of Pleco for Chinese character learning in this study. It is due to the fact that the beginning learners need to have a tool such as Pleco to confirm that their writing of Chinese characters is correct. Hence there is a significant difference found for this study. In order to ensure the effectiveness on the use of Pleco for more advanced students, this tool can be utilized as supplementary tool for them to learn especially the more difficult Chinese characters as well as characters with more complicated strokes. The research finding also agreed to Gao, Jin, He, & Zhou, (2011), Tsai, Kuo, Horng, & Chen (2012), Wang, Ding, & Liu, (2011) and Shao, Wang, & Xiao, (2013) that educational tool is supportive for Chinese character handwriting instruction. Pleco and any other Chinese character learning strategies. More offline Chinese character recognition applications such as Pleco are being approved of by the students as they can use them easily without going online (Wang, Fu, Ding, & Liu, 2014).

Additionally, Leland, & Wang, (2011) has found that the beginning students' perceptions of effective activities for Chinese character recognition were more positive. In this study, the difference in the perceptions between the beginning level and intermediate level was significant. It is concurrent with the findings of Leland, & Wang, (2011). Instructors should engage the use of Pleco to support the learning of Chinese beginning learners, as they need to have more drillings and practices for Chinese character learning. It is also important to be neutral in conducting a research and to acknowledge the shortcoming of a device, Pleco in this case, for any purpose, if any. One drawback to using tools like Pleco is that they can make the learners lazy and not bother in learning search by radical, for instance. Hence the instructors have to emphasize that this tool is to assist students to improve their Chinese character learning but not to hinder them in making advanced learning in the future. Learners in the process of using Pleco can have the opportunity to practice and drill their Chinese characters. Pleco thus have the advantage of creating active participatory learning as well in which students are able to participate in active learning of their Chinese characters.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The finding of this study shows that Pleco can be a valuable tool in Chinese language classroom for students in Chinese character learning and hence can be used to facilitate the process of Chinese character learning. Through the use of Pleco and other Chinese character recognition system whether in online and offline form (Wang, Ding, & Liu, 2011; Liu, Yin, Wang, & Wang, 2012; 2013), hand phone-based or computer-based, or cloud computing manner (Gao, Jin, He, & Zhou 2011), the learners are given opportunities to practice their Chinese characters without direct teacher assistance and being independent learning. In conclusion, Pleco should be engaged as a pedagogical tool in enforcing the effects of the teaching of Chinese characters.

References

- Chen, H., Hu, B., Yang, X., Yu, M., & Chen, J. (2014). Chinese character recognition for LPR application. *Optik International Journal for Light and Electron Optics*, 125(18), 5295. doi:10.1016/j.ijleo.2014.05.042
- Chen, M.P., Wang, L.C., Chen, H.J. & Chen, Y.C. (2014). Effects of type of multimedia strategy on learning of Chinese characters for non-native novices. *Computers & Education*, 70 (2014) 41-52.
- De la Rouviere, J. (2013). Chinese radicals in spaced repetition systems: A pilot study on the acquisition of Chinese characters by students learning Chinese as a foreign language (M.Phil dissertation). Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa.
- Gao, Y., Jin, L., He, C., & Zhou, G. (2011). Handwriting character recognition as a service: A new handwriting recognition system based on cloud computing. ICDAR (2011), pp. 885–889.
- Hio, L. (2014). 'Easier to learn Chinese' with apps: Digital tools and software take away focus on memory work, says don. *The Straits Times*.
- Leland, C. H., & Wang, J. (2011). Beginning students' perceptions of effective activities for Chinese character recognition. *Reading in a Foreign Language*, 23(2), 208.
- Liu, C., Yin, F., Wang, D., & Wang, Q. (2012; 2013). Online and offline handwritten Chinese character recognition: Benchmarking on new databases. *Pattern Recognition*, 46(1), 155. doi:10.1016/j.patcog.2012.06.021
- Pleco Chinese dictionary iPhone app now handling real-time image translations (2010). New York: Newstex.
- Shao, Y., Wang, C., & Xiao, B. (2013). Fast self-generation voting for handwritten Chinese character recognition. International Journal on Document Analysis and Recognition (IJDAR), 16(4), 413-424. doi:10.1007/s10032-012-0194-8.
- Tsai, C.-H., Kuo, C.-H., Horng, W.-B., & Chen, C.-W. (2012). Effects on learning logographic character formation in computer-assisted handwriting instruction. Language Learning & Technology, 16(1), 110 – 130. Retrieved from <u>http://llt.msu.edu/issues/february2012/tsaietal.pdf</u>
- Wang, J., & Leland, C. (2011). Beginning students' perceptions of effective activities for Chinese character recognition. *Reading in a Foreign Language*, 23(2), 208-224.
- Wang, Y., Ding, X. & Liu, C. (2011). MQDF discriminative learning based offline handwritten Chinese character recognition, in: *Proceedings of the 11th ICDAR*, Beijing, China, 2011, pp. 1100–1104.

Wang, Y., Fu, Q., Ding, X., & Liu, C. (2014). Importance sampling based discriminative learning for large- scale offline handwritten Chinese character recognition. *Pattern Recognition*, doi:10.1016/j.patcog.2014.09.014