

Using Technology to Enhance Language Learning and Research:

An Omniform Approach of Learning,
Teaching, and Assessment of Chinese as a
Second/Foreign Language

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Using Technology for the Teaching and Learning of Languages

- The evolution of hardware in learning technology
 - Desktops
 - -Laptops/Tablets
 - -Handhelds
 - -Wearables

Using Technology for the Teaching and Learning of Languages

- How effective are the technologyintegrated learning and teaching?
- The effect of Integrating mobile devices with teaching and learning in languages: A meta-analysis

The Meta analysis: Methods

- Data resource: ERIC and ISI (SSCI) databases from year 1993 to 2013
- 51 quasi/experimental articles fit the criteria
- Experimental groups used mobile-device for learning/teaching, control groups used traditional learning/teaching (e.g., paper or desktops)

Lessons learned (1)

- Mobile-integrated teaching and learning are not necessarily effective
- Elaborated teaching/learning strategies should be included in the programs
- Teaching-oriented software is important
- Appropriate intervention time is critical
- Logistics is important for long intervention

Lessons learned (2)

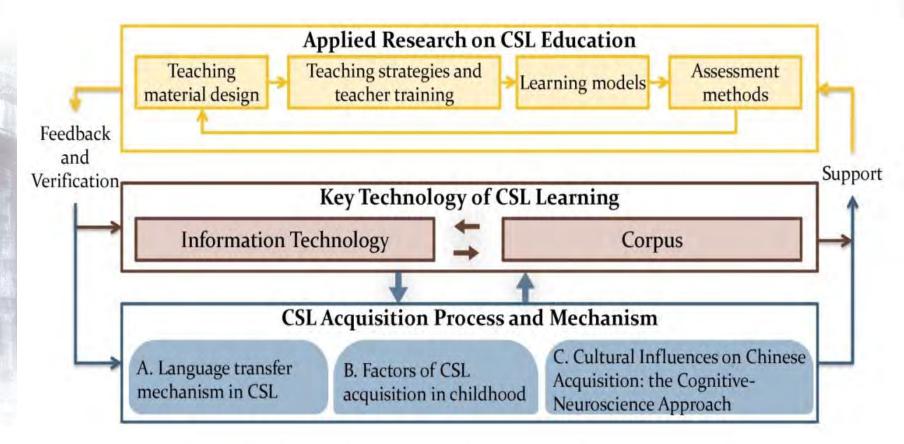
We need more elaborate **strategies** for implementing CALL studies:

- To make CALL studies comprehensive
- To make CALL studies thorough
- To make CALL studies integrated
- To make CALL studies effective

華語文與科技研究中心

Framework of Technology-enhanced Chinese learning and Teaching

 OECD-T (Omniform Empowerment for Chinese Development through Technology)



Achievement

- Papers related with Chinese and learning technology, top 1 in Taiwan, top 5 in the world
- 2014 QS University ranking top 50 in linguistics worldwide

Basic Research in CSL Acquisition

- Important findings of the research team include
 - There are systematic differences in the cognitive processing of CSL learners from Chinese native speakers (e.g. quantifier processing, relative clauses processing)
 - Bilinguals' native language processing doesn't not necessarily transfer to their CFL processing.
 - The average vocabulary quantity of CSL learners is roughly equal to the average vocabulary quantity of 2nd grades of native Chinese speakers.
 - Based on the neuro-image studies, the comprehension of Chinese humorous sentences involves a three-stage process



Advanced information technology for language research and learning

- Speaking: Speech recognition techniques based on innovative algorithms and mechanisms of speech perception and reproduction
- Semantics: Defining the conceptual difficulty of vocabulary through rule-based algorithms
- Corpus: Developing techniques for "Chinese word segmentation"," Keywords Capture", "Word co-occurrence analysis", "Speech tagging", "Syntax parsing", and "Semantic category tagging"
- Application: CSL Automatic Speech Diagnosis System,
 Chinese Readability Indices Explorer (CRIE), AES-Han,
 e Mandarin Platform of Words and Characters (eMPOWER)



Corpus for Chinese languages-speech

- Taiwan's largest Corpus for Chinese Learners
- Collected audio data of Chinese speech, delivered by learners with Japanese, Korean, and English languages as their mother tongue





華語文與科技研究中心 Corpus for Chinese languagesaudio/video

- Movies, Music, Words, and Meaning combined into one, the Multimedia Corpus of Movies and Music
- Providing film clips, subtitles, full scripts, and an online dictionary integrated into a single function
- Learners can see words appear on the screen as they are being spoken, replay segments, and simultaneously click on any word to have the meaning displayed

At any time, learners could choose to repeat any part which

you want to listen



華語多媒體影音語料庫

Corpus for Chinese languages-speech

- Chinese Learner Spoken Corpus
- http://140.122.110.34/mp3c/
- The 770 thousand word corpus comprises Taiwan's first Corpus of Speech of Chinese Learners
- The speech was transcribed into a text file so that users can read the text and listen to the recording online

華語為第二語口語語料庫

國立臺灣師範大學於2011年起接受中華民國教育部補助「邁向頂尖大學計畫」,建構華語學習者中介語語料庫。華語中介語口語語料庫現階 段以生語料庫的形式進行建置,由國家華語測驗委員會提供2008年起參加「國家華語測驗(TOP)」口語文能力測驗的考生口語語音檔。華語 測驗的受試者分為基礎級與進階級兩個等級,本語料庫現階段以英、日、韓三個語言為母語的學習者語料為主,且主要收錄進階級語料,日 後將加入高階級語料。目前已完成450人次,約77萬3千字的語料庫。

可輸入單字或短語檢索其使用情形:

語料庫 無限制 💙

母語 無限制 >

排序方式 左方 • 右方

送出



華語文典科技研究中心 Corpus for Chinese languages-written texts

 A three million word database built upon the writings of learners across varying levels and over 40 different mother tongues

 A comparison between NTNU Corpora of Chinese Learners' Compositions and Corpus of HSK

Compositions

	NTNU Learner Corp of Written Chines		HSK Dynamic Composition Corpus	
Quantity	3 million characters		about 10 million characters	
Errors already marked	yes		yes	
Learners' native language can be selected	yes	/	yes 🗸	
Writing level can be selected	yes	/	yes 🗸	
Corpus source	paper & electronic versions	/	paper version	
Traditional or simplified characters can be selected	yes	V	no	
Test type can be selected	yes	/	no	
Composition topics can be selected	yes	V	no	
Keywords can be used to search	yes	/	no	
Context of keywords is shown	yes	/	no	

華語文典科技研究中心 Corpus for Chinese languages-written texts

- Chinese learner Written Corpus
- http://kitty.2y.idv.tw/~hjchen/cwritemtc/main.cgi
- Conducted research on the common errors of Chinese learners as well as analyzed usage of synonyms and sentence structures

母語 來源 文體 功能 類別 級分 CEFR LEVEL [全選] [全選] [全選] [全選] [全選] [全選][全選] 其工土 紙本 信件 作業 A2 表達意見與說明 中 記敘文 B1 表達感謝之意或祈求 日本 論說文 問候近況 4 B2 C1巴西 應用文 描述 比利時 6 巴拉圭 巴拿馬 8 尼加拉瓜 9 以色列 瓜地馬拉 布吉納法索 毎頁筆數 查詢詞彙 調性 不考慮 排序 後面詞排序 🗸

查詢

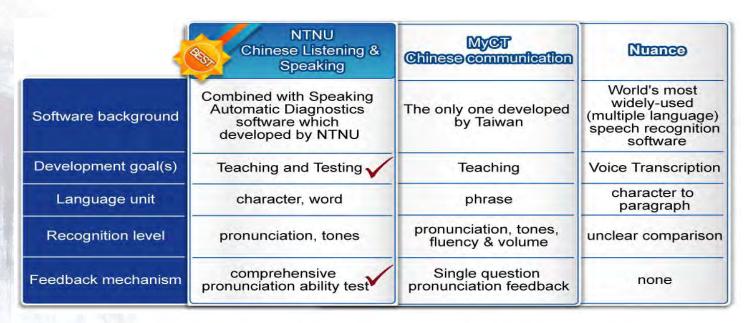
Database for orthographic rules of Chinese characters

- The Most Comprehensive and Smart Database For Rules on Chinese Character Formation
 - Including three components: radicals, character roots, and stroke order
 - Building a way of systematically displaying character formulation patterns, including both simplified and traditional characters
- Built-in categories that allow learners to compare and contrast various categories of traditional/simplified characters
 - Including nested words, character formation ratios, frequency, and differences between consistency and transparency of transliterations
- Design models for handwriting Chinese characters, as well as diagnostics and feedback, both of which are incorporated into the

learning platform

CSL Automatic Speech Diagnosis System

- Integrateing empirical studies such as acoustic characteristics, speech acquisition mechanisms, assessment theories, and teaching strategies
- Compared to Nuance and MyCT



Chinese Readability Indices Explorer

- Quantitative analysis for multilevel linguistic features: words, syntax, semantics, cohesion
- Can be applied to textbook classification, assessment, compilation and editing
- Text leveling for eBooks, websites, CFL text books etc.
- Diagnosis of the linguistic features (syntax and word-difficulty levels) in texts

Chinese Readability Indices Explorer (CRIE)

- http://www.chinesereadability.net/CRIE/
- Comparison between CRIE 2.0 and Coh-Metrix 3.0



CRIE—Homepage



文本可讀性指標自動化分析系統 Chinese Readability Index Explorer Chinese Readability Index Explorer, CRIE 2.0

可讀性研究團隊

心理组

陳茹玲、林維駿、吳銘達

語言组

查日龢、杜容玥、洪嘉馡

資工组

李官憲、曾厚強

程式组

謝冠生、李垚暾

帳號: 密碼: | 註冊會員 | 忘記密碼 | 操作範例 |

請選擇登入系統:

English

CRIE 文本對象的母語為中文

分析的文本是給中文為母語的讀者使用 Analysis of texts written for native Chinese readers

CRIE-CFL 文本對象的母語非中文

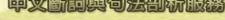
分析的文本是給中文為外語的讀者使用 Analysis of texts written for learners of Chinese

CRIE-DK 領域知識文家分析



申文斷周與旬法剖析服務





【主持人】宋曜廷 教授 【共同主持人】張道行 教授 National Talwan Normal University 【系統維護】謝冠生 E-mail:elearning.ntnu@gmail.com

- 1. Sung, Y.-T., Chang, T.H., Chen, J.-L., Cha, J.-H., Huang, C.-H., Hu, M.-K., & Hsu, F.-Y. (2011, July). The construction of Chinese Readability Index Explorer and the analysis of text readability. Paper presented at 21th Annual Meeting of Society for Text and Discourse Process, Poitiers,
- 2.宋曜廷、陳茹玲、李宜憲、查日鄯、曾厚強、林維駿、張道行、張國恩(2013)。中文文本可讀性探討:指標邏取、模型建立與效度驗證*。中華心理學刊,55*
- 3. Chen, J. L., Cha, J. H., Chang, T. H., Sung, Y. T., & Hsieh, K. S. (2012, Nov). CRIE: A tool for analyzing Chinese text characteristics. Paper presented at 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Computers in Psychology (SCiP 2012). Minnesota, USA.

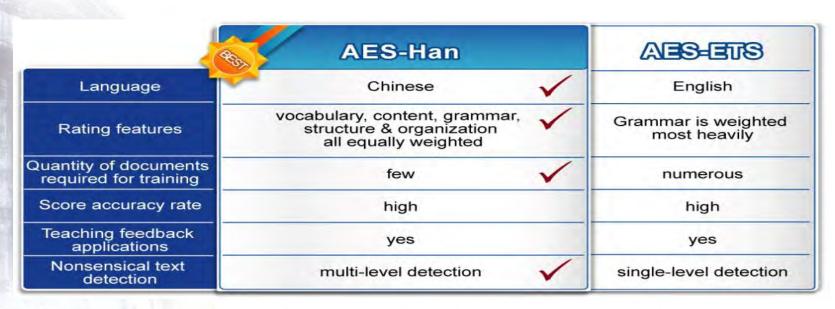
本網頁建議使用Chrome25或IE10以上版本瀏覽器

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Automated Chinese Essay Scoring — AES-Han

The composition analytics and feedback system for CFL learners

 Comparison between the composition analytics and feedback systems of AES-Han and AES-ETS



華語文與科技研究中心

eMandarin Platform of Words and Characters (eMPOWR)

- http://empower.ecloud.ntnu.edu.tw/empower/D efault.aspx
- Digital learning platform
 - Theory-based CFL textbook
 - Learning-strategies embedded
 - Simultaneously learning listening, speaking, reading, writing
 - Real time feedback
 - App for anytime, anywhere



e MPOWER—Homepage



首 頁 Home 自 學 模 式 Self-Study Deamis made

1 sam €

第一課 這是我的家人Lesson 1 These Are My Family Members



文

Characters & Words



句型練



自我評量

第一課 這是我的家人Lesson 1 These Are My Family Members

Dialogue & Text

安娜娜:如娟,這是你媽媽嗎?

Ān Nànà: Rújuān, zhè shì nǐ māma ma?

姜如娟:不是,這是我外婆。

Jiāng Rújuān: Búshì, zhè shì wǒ wàipó.

安娜娜:那女孩是你的姑姑嗎?

Ān Nànà: Nà nữhái shì nǐ de gūgu ma?

姜如娟:她是我媽媽的姐妹,我叫阿姨。

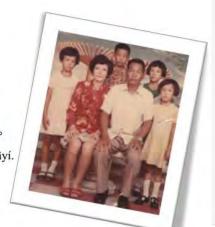
Jiāng Rújuān: Tā shì wǒ māma de jiěmèi, wǒ jiào āyí.

安娜娜:這是你媽媽的爸爸嗎?

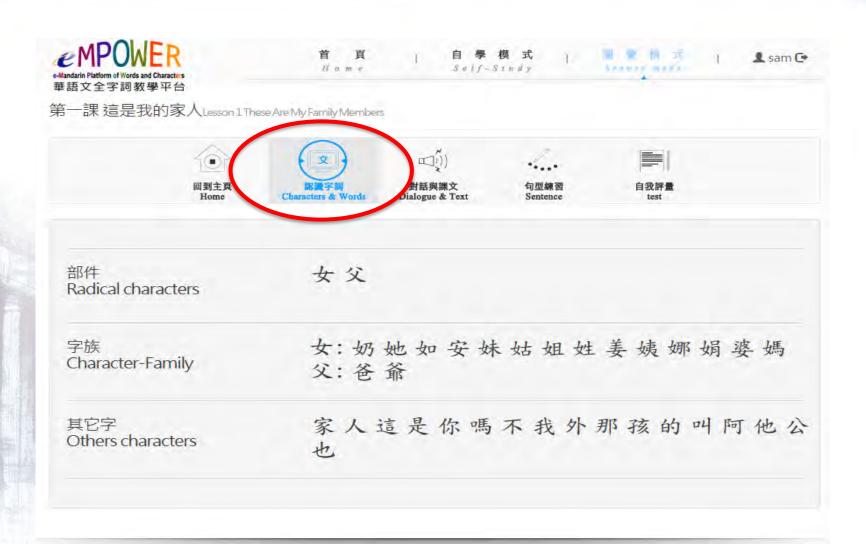
Ān Nànà: Zhè shì nǐ māma de bàba ma?

姜如娟:是,他是我外公。

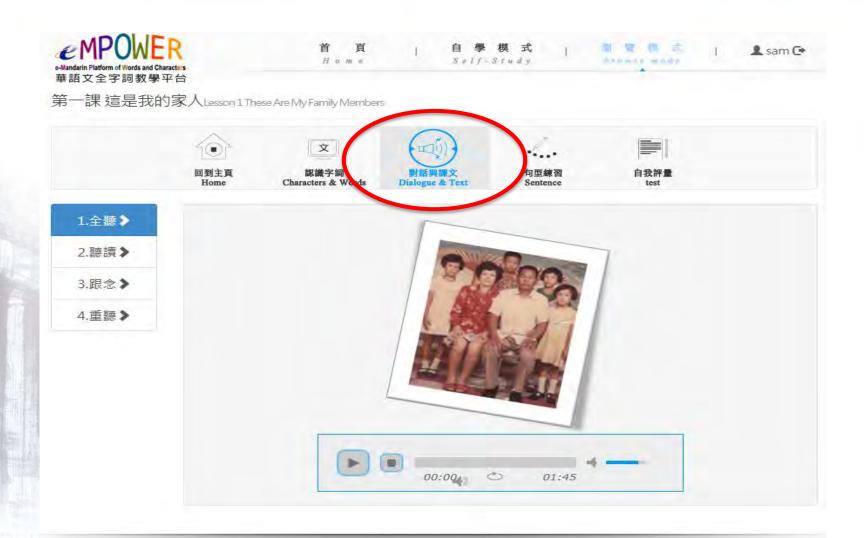
Jiāng Rújuān: Shì, tā shì wǒ wàigōng.



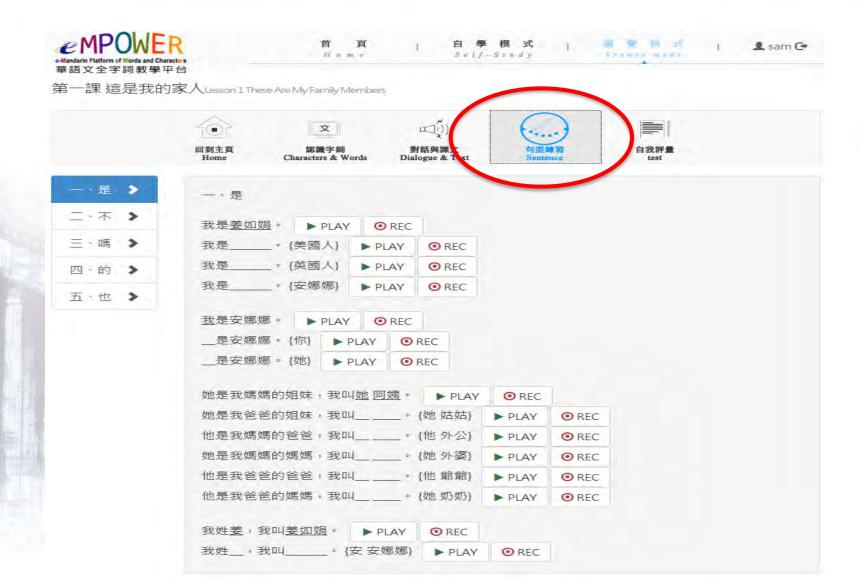
e MPOWER —learning characters & words



EMPOWER —dialogue & texts



e MPOWER —sentences



Learning for communication and interaction

3D Online Virtual Environment Second Life (SL)



Superior-multimedia, multilevel, multinational—CSL Teaching Materials

- 初級華語學習詞典: The first sentence-based book globally, the first promotion overseas
- Chinese CUBES: iF Communication Design Award
 - The first award in character materials globally
- Hello·華語: The maximum sales in Chinese material for children globally





Innovative hardware—EyeNTNU-180

- Natural Light Eye Tracker & Low-cost Eye Tracker
- Innovative Eye Movement Detection Technology
- The first eye tracking system that does not rely on infrared light

	EyeNTNU-1	180	Tobii 23120	Tob# TX3300
Price	less than NT 150,000		NT 750,000	NT 1,500,000
Sampling frequency	180Hz		120Hz	300Hz 🗸
Angle of error	0.3 degrees	V	0.5 degrees	0.5 degrees
Quantity of infrared LED	2 W/st	V	60 W/st	60 W/st
Tester's head can move	no		yes 🗸	yes 🗸
Has hardware and software technologies	yes	V	no	no
Customized software can be developed	yes	V	no	no

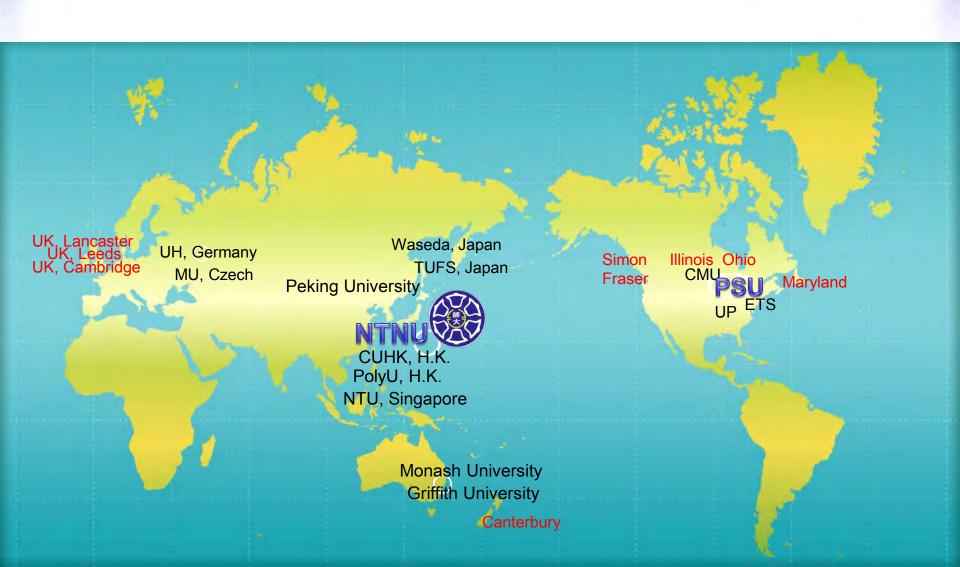
Feature Productions-System Design

- EyeNTNU180
 - A parity and competitive eye tracker in the world





Global Network of Chinese Learning



Thanks for your attention!

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