Analytic character recognition among CSL learners and its pedagogical implications

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- Introduction: two approaches to SLA
- Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners
- Research and pedagogical implications of the findings
- Summary and Conclusion

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A. Introduction: two approaches to SLA The functional approach The cognitive approach a means of communication a set of mental representations of linguistic The essence of knowledge language The essence of to develop a new linguistic system for to establish a new set of mental language learning communication, including vocabularies and representations and develop mechanisms to access them efficiently to understand how a learner develops a new to understand how new mental representations Purpose of SLA linguistic system and how the process is of linguistic knowledge are established and affected by multiple factors accessed 汉字、词学习 从不认识一个字到认识一个字并能够使用 在心理词库里的建立一个新的词项并能够有 一个字的过程。而所谓认识一个字, 就 是 知道它的读音、写法、意思、用法。 效提取 (通达) 的过程。而所谓认识一个字, 就是能够识别它, 形成字形与概念的连接, 以及确立一个字在心理词库中的位置。 "安" 读音, 书写, 词义, 用法 辨认过程:分析性还是整体性

- ❖ 两条途径侧重不同,互为补充,没有优劣之分。
- ❖ 认知途径的研究也可能具有教学意义。

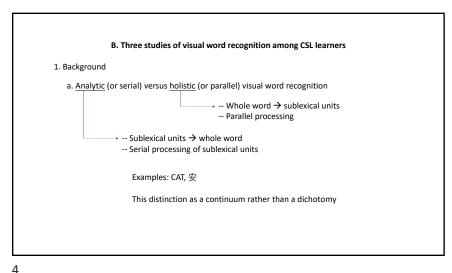
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B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

Jiang, N., Hou, F., & Jiang, X. (2020). Analytic versus holistic recognition of Chinese words among L2 learners. *The Modern Language Journal*, 104, 567-580.

Jiang, N. & Feng, L. (2022). Analytic visual word recognition among Chinese L2 learners. *Foreign Language Annals*. https://doi.org/10.1111/flan.12604

Jiang, N. & Zhou, Y. (in preparation). Analytic word recognition among CSL learners: evidence from priming.



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B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

1. Background

- a. Analytic (or serial) versus holistic (or parallel) visual word recognition
- b. Assessing word recognition strategies
 - -- Alphabetic languages: the length effect, window > wind Analytic reading: there is a length effect Holistic reading: there is a reduced or no length effect
 - -- 中文: 笔画数效应, 藏 > 到 > 大 分析性识字产生笔画数效应 整体性识字通常没有笔画数效应或笔画数效应更小。



词长效应和笔画数效应

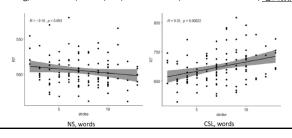
- c. Literacy development goes through an analytic-to-holistic transition
- 二年级学生有词长效应或笔画数效应,三年级学生通常没有或者有较小的词长或笔画数效应,成人通常没有词长或笔画数效应。所以识字发展是一个从依赖分析性识字到整体性识字的过程。

B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

1. Background

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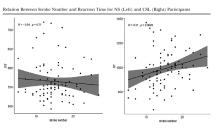
- 2. Word recognition among CSL learners: three studies
- a. Jiang, Hou, and Jiang, 2020: 30 NS, 28 CSL, SLD, 90 disyllabic words, stroke number: 5-27
- b. Jiang and Feng, 2022: 46 NS, 34 CSL, LDT, 110 characters, stroke number: 2-13, <u>笔画数效应</u>



B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

- 1. Background
- 2. Word recognition among CSL learners: three studies

a. Jiang, Hou, and Jiang, 2020: 30 NS, 28 CSL, SLT, 90 disyllabic words, stroke number: 5-27 (工人, 道路),<u>笔画数效应</u>



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B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

- 1. Background
- 2. Word recognition among CSL learners: three studies
- c. Jiang and Zhou (in preparation): the priming study, LDT, 启动效应

实验字表: 音干安配了而干込女旦......

控制字表: 音全天配了而干込女旦.....

分解启动效应: 我们需要了解的结果,通过观察 母语使用者和汉外语学生来了解他们的识字过程

重复启动效应:一个经典心理语言学现象, 用来了解这个方法是否可行。

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B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

- 2. Word recognition among CSL learners: three studies
- c. Jiang and Zhou (in preparation): the priming study

Item type	Condition	NS n=32		CSL n=30	
		RT		RT	
Embedded	Embedded	529	2.03	605	2.83
安-女	Control	528		622	
	Difference	1-	0.47	17*	2.50
Repeated	Repeated	517		561	
干-干	Control	540	2.03	618	4.00
	Difference	23*		57*	

结果: 汉外语被试有分解启动效应,但是母语使用者没有; 两组都有重复启动效应。 理解: 说明汉外语使用者更依赖于分析性识字,汉字部件的分解是识别汉字的一个重要过程,而母语使用者更多采取整体性识别,汉字的分解并不重要。

B. Three studies of visual word recognition among CSL learners

- 1. Background
- 2. Word recognition among CSL learners: three studies
- 3. Summary: CSL learners rely more on analytic character recognition strategies.
 - 一个貌不惊人的发现,
 - 一个有研究和教学意义的发现。

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C. Research and pedagogical implications of the findings

前提:分析性识字是一个初级的、不如整体性识字有效的识字过程。

意义: 汉外语学生依赖的分析性识字策略的发现向我们提出了一系列研究和教学问题。

- 1. 原因?
 - a. 初级阶段的普遍现象(识字策略不迁移)(日语学生如何?)
 - b. 教学方法
- 2. 汉外语学习者能否最终形成整体性汉字识别? 他们需要多长时间才能够形成整体识别的能力? 哪些因素影响从分析性识字向整体识字的转换过程? (Jiang & Feng, 2022)
- 3. 如何在教学中促进整体性识字能力的形成?
 - a. 能不能不通过分析部首边旁教汉字? (需要这方面的对比研究)
 - b. 促进整体识字的训练方法和时机? (整体识字训练:强迫性快速读字)

D. Summary and Conclusion

- 1. 二语习得研究可以从语言功能的角度进行,也可以从心理认知的角度进行。虽然后者的重点在于了解外语习得的认知过程,其部分结果也可能具有教学意义。
- 2. 从认知过程的角度看,识字过程可以区分为分析性识字和整体性识字,这也可以当作两种识字策略。前者为初读者常用,后者更加有效。
- 3. 三个研究表明,汉外语学生比汉语母语者更依赖于分析性识字策略。
- 4. 这个发现向我们提出了一系列研究和教学问题,包括

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- a. 这种倾向与识字阶段和教学方式的关系怎样? (原因)
- b. 汉外语学习者能否最终形成整体性识字?需要多长时间?哪些因素起作用?
- c. 如何在教学中促进整体性识字能力的形成? (具体方法? 时机?)

对汉外语学生识字策略的研究的意义,就在于它向我们提出了这些以前我们没有关注的问题,为汉外语识字研究和教学上的改进提供了新的课题和思路。

谢谢听讲,欢迎合作!

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