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Development of learning media for Figure books of unit words dongliangci for Students

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Keywords

Abstract

Unit Words, 动量词, Mandarin, Figure Books, Learning Media

This research was conducted based on the results of initial observations carried out by researchers to determine the level of students' knowledge regarding Mandarin language units, especially material regarding 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) or verb units. Based on the results of initial observations, researchers found that the majority of Chinese Language Education Program students class of 2022 still do not understand 动量词 (dòngliàngci). This is proven by the questions that researchers have distributed to students of the class of 2022 of the Chinese Language Education Program. This question contains Mandarin language units. From this question, the results showed that as many as 60% of students from the class of 2022 answered incorrectly to the question regarding 动量词 (dòngliàngcí). Apart from that, researchers also found that the learning media used in the classroom were limited to textbooks and PowerPoint presentations, so it could be said that the teaching media used to learn Mandarin words was still very lacking. Based on these problems, researchers conducted research on the development of learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí). The objectives of the research are 1) Describe the results of the analysis of needs for developing learning media for Figure books with the unit word 🕏 量词 (dòngliàngcí) for Chinese Language Education Program students, 2) Describe the results of the prototype learning media for Figure book learning media with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) for study program students UNNES Mandarin language education, and 3) Describe the results of expert validation of the learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) for Chinese Language Education Program students. This research uses the Research and Development (R&D) method with five stages, namely 1) Potential and problems, (2) Data collection, (3) Product design, (4) Design validation, and (5) Design revision. Based on the results of the analysis of interviews with UNNES Mandarin language education lecturers and the results of the questionnaire analysis of the needs of Chinese Language Education Program students class of 2022, they agree with the existence of Figure book learning media with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí). The validation results by material experts obtained an average score of 87.5 with the number 4 (range of scores 86-100) and fell into the very appropriate or very appropriate category. The validation results from media experts obtained an average score of 87.25 with the number 4 (range of scores 86-100) and fell into the very appropriate or very appropriate category.

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INTRODUCTION

It cannot be denied that currently Mandarin is the language with the most speakers in the world after English. Therefore, Mandarin is a very important language to learn today. With the popularity of learning Mandarin growing rapidly, more and more people around the world are choosing to learn Mandarin as a second or additional language (Ping et al., 2022). Learning Mandarin can be done through formal education and non-formal education.

One of the materials taught in all courses in the Chinese Language Education Program is material regarding unit words. In Mandarin, unit words play a very important role in creating a sentence that explains the shape of an object or degree of action and also conveys other information (Olivia & Nirmalasari, 2022). In contrast to Indonesian, the word units in Mandarin are very diverse, so that in carrying out learning, supporting media is needed so that students can understand various kinds of unit words in Mandarin.

In Mandarin, unit words consist of two types, namely 名量词(mingliàngcí) and 动量词(dòngliàngcí). 名量词(mingliàngcí) is a unit word to express a person or thing, whereas 动量词(dòngliàngcí) is a type of unit word for verbs (Susiyati & Lina, 2021).

There are many types of noun units $\underline{A} \not\equiv i \overline{d}$ (míngliàngcí) and verb units $\overline{A} \not\equiv i \overline{d}$ (dòngliàngcí) in Mandarin. When compared with Indonesian, the unit word for referring to the number of people is "people", for example "five people", "ten people", and so on. However, in Mandarin, there are several types of units for people, such as: $\uparrow (g\dot{e})$, \underline{C} (wèi), \underline{A} (míng), \Box (kǒu) whose use depends on the subject used (Susiyati & Lina, 2021). Apart from that, in Indonesian the unit for verbs usually uses the word "times", for example: "He came here once", "I eat twice a day" and others. In contrast to Indonesian, Mandarin has several verb units, for example: \underline{X} (cì), \underline{i} (biàn), \underline{i} (tàng), $\overline{\Gamma}$ (xià), \underline{i} (zāo), whose usage is adjusted to the verb used. Situations like this make Mandarin learners easily confused and errors often occur such as adding and deleting unit words when using them.

Success in learning verbs or 动量词(dòngliàngcí) does not only depend on how the lecturer delivers the material, but also depends on what learning tools or media the lecturer uses. This is in line with the thoughts of Sakti (2022) who states that learning media is a very important tool in the learning process in the classroom, especially for teaching Mandarin and functions as a communication channel between teachers and students, besides that student learning outcomes are directly influenced by its use. effective or ineffective learning media. Based on this definition, learning media is very important and necessary in implementing the teaching process, especially to help students understand certain material.

The learning media "Figure Book" can be developed to support the process of learning Mandarin words, especially material regarding 动量词(dòngliàngcí) which is still poorly understood by students. The development of Figure book learning media can help students understand 动量词 (dòngliàngcí). This Figure book learning media will be conceptualized as attractively as possible and visualization will be provided in it so that it can increase students' knowledge and understanding of Mandarin.

Through learning using Figure books, it is believed that it can increase student learning motivation. Previous research was conducted by Farhani & Heldi (2021) with the title Figure Book Introduction to Hangul Letters in Student Activities. Farhani & Heldi (2021) conducted development research by developing Figure books for students' introduction to Hangul letters. The Figure book was chosen by Farhani & Heldi (2021) because in the Figure book there are simple words from Hangul which are inserted into everyday conversations by visualizing the situation with illustrations. Therefore, it is hoped that the presence of this Figure book can help students learn Korean.

Other research has also been conducted by Carera et al. (2021) with the title of the research, namely Development of a Pocket Book $\underline{\#}i\overline{p}$ [liàngci] as a Support for Grammatical Learning for Mandarin Language Study Program Students, State University of Malang. Carera's research was based on the fact that the books owned by first semester students did not contain material regarding complete unit words. So based on these problems, Carera et al. (2021) developed a learning media for a pocket book of Mandarin language words. In this pocket book, Carera et al. (2021) mostly only explains material about $\mathcal{A}\underline{\#}i\overline{p}$ (mingliangci) and very little discussion about $\overline{\mathcal{A}}\underline{\#}i\overline{p}$ (dongliangci). Therefore, there is novelty in the research carried out by researchers, namely the focus of this research is only on $\overline{\mathcal{A}}\underline{\#}i\overline{p}$ (dongliangci).

METHOD

This type of research is qualitative with a Research and Development (R&D) research design. Sugiyono (2018) in the book Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods states that research and development (R&D) is a scientific method for researching, designing, making and testing the effectiveness of the products produced. Sugiyono (2018) divides the development research stages into ten stages, namely 1) potential and problems, 2) data collection, 3) product design, 4) design validation, 5) design revision, 6) product testing, 7) product revision, 8) use trials, 9) final product revisions, and 10) mass production. In this research, researchers only reached stage 5.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prototype Learning Media Figure Book of Unit Words 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) for Chinese Language

Education Program Students

The development of learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) is adjusted to the needs analysis that has been carried out. Even though there are several things to consider in making it, the results of the needs analysis are still used as a reference for making Figure book products.

Book Cover Design

The researcher designed the front cover himself using illustrations of lanterns, a girl, clouds and

hills complete with various colors. The researchers designed the illustration to make it look more attractive.



Figure 1. Front and Back Covers

Foreword Page

The foreword section contains the author's expression of gratitude to several related parties, hopes, and the author's apologies if the Figure book with Chinese language units still contains many errors.

Statistical series of the Add. That is they have been strengthen the strengtheness of the strengthenes of the strengtheness of the stre
Sensary, 19 November 2023 Penulis

Figure 2. Foreword

Table of Contents Page

The table of contents section contains a list of descriptions related to the structure and contents of the unit word Figure book 动量词(dòngliàngcí).

Kata Pengantar	
Daftar Isi	
助量词 (dòngliàngci)	
次 (ci)	
繵 (biàn)	
趙 (tàng)	
下 (xià)	
観 (dùn)	
阵 (zhēn)	
场 (chāng)	
善 (后面)	
🖻 (hui)	
置 (zǎo)	
通 (tông) 练习	
Sumber Rujukan Tentang Penulis	
rentang Penuns	

Figure 3. Table of Contents

Materials Page

The material or most important part of this Figure book contains a discussion of 动量词 (dòngliàngci) atau Mandarin verb units.



Figure 4. Materials

Practice Questions Page

The practice question section contains a number of questions related to the material 动量词 *(dòngliàngci)* or Mandarin verb units that can be done to further strengthen students' understanding of the material.



Figure 5. Practice Questions

Validation Result

After the researcher designed and completed the Figure book product with the unit word 动量词 *(dòngliàngci)*, the next step was validation. Validation is carried out by material experts and media experts, with assessment categories :

Score	Value Range	Category
4	86-100	Very Decent/very suitable
3	71-85	Decent/suitable
2	56-70	Not decent/Not suitable
1	41-55	Very not decent/very not suitable

Table 1. Prototype Validation Categories

Material Expert Validation

Validation of the Figure book product with the unit word 动量词(dòngliàngcí) was carried out by Dian Yuni Pamuji, B.Ed., MTCSOL as a material expert. The following is a recapitulation of validation from material experts :

	-	
No	Aspects of Value	Assesment
1	Completeness of material	90
2	Accuracy of terms	88
3	Accuracy of images and sentences	90
4	Clarity in presenting material	87
5	Media that fosters students' interest in learning	86
6	Systematic delivery of material	86
7	Presentation of interesting material	86
8	Accuracy of sentence structure	87
9	Effectiveness of sentences	87
10	Correct use of grammar	87
11	Suitability to the reader's language development	86
12	Ease of understanding the flow of material	90
	Average	87,5

Table 2. Rekapitulasi Validasi Ahli Materi

Based on the data table above, it can be concluded that the average score obtained from material experts for the development of learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词(dòngliàngci) is 87.5, which means that the learning media is scored 4 (range of 86- 100) with the category very suitable or very decent. Even though this learning media is in the category of very suitable or very feasible, material experts provide several suggestions for improvements for developing Figure book learning media to make it even better. Suggestions for improvement from the material experts, namely all sentences, both explanations and meanings in Indonesian that contain the word "selama" are changed to "sebanyak" and the addition of questions for practice is a minimum of 10 questions.

Media Expert Validation

Validation of Figure book products with the unit word 动量词(dòngliàngcí) was carried out by Mrs. Retno Purnama Irawati, S.S., M.A. as a media expert. The following is a recapitulation of validation from media experts :

No	Aspects of Value	Assessment
1	The book cover is attractive and matches the contents of the book	86
2	The images presented are enough to attract the reader's interest	86
3	Placement of text and images is balanced and easy to understand	87
4	Image and background colors contrast with text colors	87
5	The size of the book is proportional for an 88 Figure book	88
6	Paper materials for Figure books are appropriate	88
7	The type of font chosen is appropriate	88
8	The writing is clear and easy to read	88
Average		87,25

Table 3. Media Expert Validation Recapitulation

Based on the data table above, it can be concluded that the average score obtained from media experts regarding the development of learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) is 87.25, which means that the learning media is scored 4 (range of 86- 100) with the category very suitable or very feasible. This shows that the development of learning media for Figure books with the unit word 动量词 (dòngliàngcí) for Chinese Language Education Program students is very suitable or very decent for use.

Improvements to the word "Selama" which was changed to the word "Sebanyak"

Based on suggestions from material experts, all sentences that use the word "selama" were changed to the word "sebanyak", because the word "sebanyak" is more suitable when used to explain the amount or frequency of a particular action.

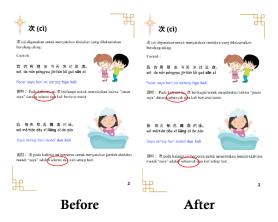


Figure 6. Improvements to Book Page 2

The Figure above is a comparison before and after the correction of the word "selama" which was changed to the word "sebanyak" on page 2 of the Figure book. There are two sentences that have undergone improvements in the $\chi(ci)$ material.

waite (biàn)	🔶 遍 (biàn)
道 (biǎn) digunakan untuk menyatakan proses tindakan atau aktivitas keseluruhan dari awal hingga akhir.	(bián) digunakan untuk menyatakan proses tindakan atau aktivitas keseluruhan dari awal hinega akhir.
Centol:	Contoh :
这 部 电影 我看 过 周 迫 了。 zhè bù điànyìng wũ kàn guà liãng biàn le	这部电影提系过 周 逾 了。 zhè bù diānyìng wõ kàn guờ li āng biàn le
Film ini saya sudah pernah menantannya dua kali.	Film ini saya sudeh pernah menontannya dua kali.
说明: Pada kalimat ini, 避 digunakan untuk menjelaskan bahwa aktistas menonton sudah "saya" lakukan dari awal hingga film selesai sehma tu kali.	総約 : Pada kalimat :si, 通 digunakan untuk menjelasian bahwa aktistas menonton sudah "soya" lakukan dari awal hingga film selesai sebenyuk tua kati.
老师 听 不 到我 的 声音, lǎo shī ting bu dào wà de shēngyīn	老师 听 不 到我 的 声音。 làoshī tīng bu dào wǒ de shēngyīn
始让我再说 一篇. tā ràng wð zòi shuö yiðbiðan	地让我再说一着。 tā nàng wõ zòi shuō yibiðan
Guru tidak mendengar suarsku, dia menyuruhku bicara sekali lagi.	Guru tidak mendengar suaraku, dia menyuruhku bicara sekali lagi.
親期: 邊 dalam kalimat ini berfungsi untak menyatakan bahwa "garu" menyaruh "saya" untak mengulang pembicaraan saya dari awal bingga akifu selama saju kali.	經明: 進 dalam kalimat ini berfungsi untuk menyatakan bahwa "guru" menyundu-nang" untuk mengulang pembicaraan saya dari awal hingga akhi sebanyak da kali.
3	3

Before After
Figure 7. Improvements to Book Page 3

The Figure above is a comparison before and after the correction of the word "selama" which was changed to the word "sebanyak" in the Figure book on page 3. There are two sentences that have undergone improvements in the material *遍 (biàn)*.



Figure 8. Improvements to Book Page 6

The Figure above is a comparison before and after the correction of the word "selama" which was changed to the word "sebanyak" in the Figure book on page 6. There are two sentences that have undergone improvements in the material $\overline{int}(d\hat{u}n)$.



Before After

Figure 9. Improvements to Book Page 11

The Figure above is a comparison before and after the correction of the word "selama" which was changed to the word "sebanyak" in the Figure book on page 11. There are two sentences that have undergone improvements in the material $\underline{\mathcal{Z}}(z\bar{a}o)$.

Increase in the Number of Practice Questions

Based on suggestions from media experts, the number of questions listed in the Figure book was deemed insufficient, because there were only 10 multiple choice questions. Media experts recommend adding a minimum of 10 practice questions, so that the total number of practice questions is 20 items.



Figure 10. Practice Questions Before Improvement

The image above is a practice question on a Figure book product before improvements are made. The number of practice questions on Figure book products before improvement was 10 questions in the form of multiple choice questions.



Figure 11. Practice Questions After Improvement

The image above is a practice question on a Figure book product after improvements have been made. The number of practice questions in the Figure book product after improvement was 20 questions in the form of multiple choice questions and short answers.

CONCLUSION

The results of material expert validation on the development of Figure book media with the unit word $\partial decervariate{a} (dongliangei)$ obtained an average score of 87.5 with the number 4 (value range 86-100) which shows that the Figure book media with the unit word $\partial decervariate{a} (dongliangei)$ for study program students UNNES Chinese Language Education Program is very suitable or very decent for use. The results of media expert validation of the development of Figure book media with the unit word $\partial decervariate{a} (dongliangei)$, namely obtaining an average score of 87.25 with the number 4 (value range 86-100) which shows that the Figure book media with the unit word $\partial decervariate{a} (dongliangei)$, namely obtaining an average score of 87.25 with the number 4 (value range 86-100) which shows that the Figure book media with the unit word $\partial decervariate{a} (dongliangei)$ for students of the Chinese Language Education Program, it is very suitable or very decent for use. Suggestions and improvements from material experts, all sentences, both explanations and meanings in Indonesian, which contain the word "selama" are changed to the word "sebanyak" and the addition of questions for practice is a minimum of 10 questions.

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