

Developing a bilingual folktale student book for improving Chinese competency of 6th grade primary school students at Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University Demonstration School.

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยในครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ 1) เพื่อพัฒนาแผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏมหาสารคาม โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพตามเกณฑ์ร้อยละ 80/80 2) เพื่อหาค่าดัชนีประสิทธิผลของแผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัย ที่มีประสิทธิภาพตามเกณฑ์ร้อยละ 80/80 3) เพื่อเปรียบเทียบแผนการทดสอบของนักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัย ระหว่างคะแนนก่อนและหลังเรียน และ 4) เพื่อหาความพึงพอใจของนักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ที่มีต่อการจัดการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัย กลุ่มตัวอย่าง คือ กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ได้แก่ นักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏมหาสารคาม ภาคเรียนที่ 2 ปีการศึกษา 2559 จำนวน 28 คน ซึ่งได้มาโดยวิธีการสุ่มแบบกลุ่ม (cluster sampling)

ผลการวิจัยที่สำคัญสรุปได้ดังนี้

- แผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏมหาสารคาม โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพตามเกณฑ์ร้อยละ 80/80 โดยมีประสิทธิภาพ 85.98/87.13 ซึ่งเป็นไปตามเกณฑ์ที่ตั้งไว้ 80/80
- ดัชนีประสิทธิผลของแผนการจัดกิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏมหาสารคาม โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม มีค่าดัชนีประสิทธิผล เท่ากับ 0.75 หรือคิดเป็นร้อยละ 75
- การเปรียบเทียบผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนของแผนการจัดกิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน ชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏมหาสารคาม โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม มีผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนหลังเรียนสูงกว่าก่อนเรียนอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .05
- ความพึงพอใจของนักเรียนชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ที่มีต่อการจัดการเรียนรู้ภาษาจีน โดยใช้หนังสืออินทานพื้นบ้านสองภาษาเพื่อปลูกฝังคุณธรรม จริยธรรม เรื่อง ดำเนินพระยีนกันทริชัย ในภาพรวมมีความพึงพอใจอยู่ในระดับมาก

Abstract

The current study was conducted to 1) develop Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai (Ancient Buddha Image of Kantarawichai district) having efficiency standard at the level of 80/80, 2) indicate effectiveness index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for implanting morality of Pha Yuen, 3) investigate effectiveness of the Chinese learning plan using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai to the sixth grade primary school students at The Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University, and

4) investigate students' satisfaction on the developed learning model. The participants were 28 sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University, semester 2, 2016 academic year selected by a cluster sampling method.

The results of the study could be concluded as follow.

1. The Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai (Ancient Buddha Image of Kantarawichai district) was proved to have efficiency standard level at 85.98/87.13 which was above the criterion at 80/80.

2. The effectiveness index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was at 0.75. It could be interpreted that 75% of participants could developed their performance.

3. It was proved that efficiency index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai positively affected the knowledge on morality of students with the significant difference at the level of 0.05.

4. The satisfaction of the students learning with the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was found at a high level.

Introduction

Local literature or folklore is the type the literature that contributes to wisdom, academic, astatic, and moral values. The literature is used to express imaginations, social values, livelihoods, traditions, and local cultures. It also reveals historical events. Chanhom (1993) indicated that local literature could be considered as a branch of national cultures since the literature usually conveys meaning through dialects, and readers could learn the dialects via studying the type of literature. Moreover, the literature is often used to reflect local ways of life, social values, and cultures of the area or regions.

Isan literature could be considered as a product of local wisdom that is created in various categories expressed by the uses of language in both oral and written literatures such as folktales and proverbs in order to entertain people, express ideas, and foster ways of life through generations. Therefore, studies of local literatures might lead to the understanding of folk ways of life, values, and ancestral believes which are the conceptual background of

local people behaviors. This could be illustrated by folktale reading activity in the religion ceremonies and Molum, the Isan traditional performance, which still has a great role in the region. Similar to other parts of Thailand, the literature center of Isan region is commonly the temples. The authors are monks or people who have experiences with Buddhism ordination. Therefore, moralities are found in the contents of the local literatures. This contents relate to Buddhism principles and traditional believes. Moreover, several literatures also play important roles to society such as entertainment, traditional fostering, and connecting temples and communities (Pakdee and Kruthmueang, 2008).

The folktale is a type of local literatures originated by the combination of local wisdoms and imagined knowledge. Although the folktale could only be considered as cultural narration which is a part of culture, it is worth studying since beside the entertaining aspect, folktales also convey appreciation, morality, and social ways of life. In Isan region, local literatures are expressed in the forms of both prose

and poetry, however, the majority of the literatures are expressed in poetry. It could be noticed when Buddhism monks use the literatures as a part of morality expression in several ceremonies.

Consequently, local literatures in Maha Sarakham province are studied in the current study to create a bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of primary school students. Considering the influence of China in the current situation, it could not be denied that all regions in the globe are affected by the uses of Chinese language as United Nation considers Chinese as one of the main languages used in international communication. In Thailand, Chinese continuously plays the greater role in education as it is instructed in the schools from the Kindergarten to university level (Srimunta, 2016). Therefore, it could be beneficial to teach Chinese with local literatures and foster morality in the folktale content to students. In order to acquire a language, learners must be able to perform both receptive skills- listening and reading and productive skills speaking and writing well. Mandarin Chinese alphabets are developed from the pictographic form. The Chinese uses one picture to represents a meaning. This meaning expression was developed to be in pictographic alphabet later. Therefore, learners could not spell words like in other languages and have to remember all the alphabets and their pronunciations and meaning. The language later developed to be in phonetic system called "Hanyu pinyin" or "Pinyin" in short. The Roman alphabets are used to represent consonants and vowels with tone sign to regularize the spelling rules. The Pinyin system makes it easier for the learners since most people are familiar with Roman alphabets (Wannasintop, 2011). However, the problems in Pinyin reading still exist, and they affect the later processes of Chinese learning.

From the background and rationales, the bilingual folktale student book is developed by using a Maha Sarakham local literature entitled "Pha Yuen Kantarawichai" to create Chinese lesson book to teach listening, speaking, and oral reading skills for primary

school students. In addition, the content of the book also fostered morality to learners since it should be a characteristic of youth that could help them grow up to be good citizens of the nation. Moreover, morality teaching could be a solution of the country as Thailand has faced problems of corruption that lead to faith crisis of several careers such as teachers, doctors, polices, soldiers, and politicians. It is difficult to create a good teacher from bad environment, and a good doctor, police, soldier, and politician could not be created if the person lack morality.

Purposes of the study

The current study was conducted with the following purposes.

- 1) To develop Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai with the efficiency standard at the level of 80/80
- 2) To indicate effectiveness index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai
- 3) To investigate effectiveness of the Chinese learning plan using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai on the knowledge of morality for the sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University
- 4) To investigate students' satisfaction on the developed learning model.

Scopes of the study

1. Population and Sampling

1.1 Population were 55 grade six primary school students at Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University, second semester, 2016 academic years. The population were from 2 classes

having 28 and 27 members.

1.2 The participants were 28 sixth grade primary school students at The Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University, 2 semester, 2016 academic year selected by a cluster sampling method.

2. Content

The study employed one Maja Sarakham local literature entitled "Pha Yuen Kantarawichai". The data were collected from Buddhism monks and local people of Chiang Yuen District, Maha Sarakham Province. Moreover, related studies and documents were also analyzed to design storyline and characters which also were translated into Chinese.

3. Variables

3.1 Independent Variable was a bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of

Pha Yuen Kantarawichai.

3.2 Dependent Variables were Student Achievement.

4. Scope of time

The study was conducted in the second semester of 2016 academic year.

Results of the study

1. The Chinese learning management plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was proved to have efficiency standard level at 85.98/87.13 which was above the set criterion at 80/80 as shown in the table 1 .

Students	Students' scores			Total	Pre-test	Post- test
	Learning management plan 1	Learning management plan 2	Learning management plan 3			
	50	50	50			
Total	1,220	1,237	1,154	3,611	419	732
(\bar{x})	43.57	44.17	41.21	128.96	14.96	26.14
S.D.	1.41	0.00	0.71	3.54	2.12	0.71
Percentage	87.14	88.35	82.42	85.98	49.86	87.13

Table 1. Student's performance learning with the learning management plan

The efficiency of the learning management plan could be seen in the table 2.

n	During Learning		Post-learning		E_1/E_2
	Full mark	Score Percentage	Full mark	Score Percentage	
28	150	85.98	30	87.13	85.98/87.13

Table 2. Efficiency of learning management plan

According to table 2, it was found that the performance of students in the tests during learning with the learning management plan was 85.98 % ($E_1 = 85.98$). After finishing learning with the learning management plan, the students' score was at the percentage of 87.13 ($E_2 = 87.13$). Therefore, it could be concluded that the Chinese learning management plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was proved to have efficiency standard level at 85.98/87.13

which was above the set criterion at 80/80.

2. The effectiveness index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was at 0.75. It could be interpreted that 75% of participants could developed their performance which could be seen in the table 3.

Effectiveness of learning management plan was illustrated in the table 3.

Score	Total	(\bar{x})	S.D.	E.I.
Pre-test	419	14.96	2.12	0.7525
Post-test	732	26.14	0.71	

Table 3 Effectiveness index of the learning management plan

According to the table 3, it was found that the effectiveness index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for fostering morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was at 0.75 which could be interpreted that students could improve their performances after learning with the learning management plan at 75%.

3. It was proved that efficiency index of the Chinese learning plan for sixth grade primary school

students at the Demonstration School of Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University using bilingual folktale student book for implanting morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai positively affected learning achievement of students with the significant difference at the level of 0.05.

The table 4 shows the comparison of students' learning achievement of the participants before and after learning with the learning management plan.

Test	N	(\bar{x})	S.D.	df	t	Sig
Pretest	28	14.96	2.12	44	53.287	.000*
Posttest	28	26.14	0.71			

* $p < 0.05$

According to the table 4, it was found that the participants had better learning achievement after learning with the learning management plan. It

could be interpreted that the learning management plan positively affected students' performances with the significant difference at 0.05.

4. The analysis of students' satisfaction toward learning with the Chinese learning management plan for sixth grade primary school students using bilingual folktale student book for implanting morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was found at the level of high ($\bar{x}=4.37$). Moreover, learning material was found to be the most satisfied aspect with the highest level of satisfaction ($\bar{x}= 4.60$). Considering the item within the aspect, it was found that participants were most satisfied with the aspect of sufficient learning material with the highest level of satisfaction ($\bar{x}=5.00$).

Discussions and conclusions

The results of the study could be brought into the discussions and conclusion as follow.

1. The Chinese learning management plan for sixth grade primary school students using bilingual folktale student book for implanting morality of Pha Yuen Kantarawichai was proved to be effective in the participants' learning processes with the standard efficiency at 85.98/87.13. Moreover, the evaluation of experts to the learning management plan found at the appropriateness level of "very appropriate". This could be explained by the activities in the learning management plan that were designed to bring about learning cooperation. Learners were instructed to understand ones' roles and duties. Knowledge sharing in group activities contribute to learning speed and abilities to work as a team. This could lead to learning society where all learners help each other in the processes of learning. The result of the study relates to Sungmanee (2007) who studied the use of a local literature as a learning management plan to develop morality of grade 2 pre-primary school students at Sakhon Nakhon Province. The study showed that the learning management plan was proved to be beneficial in learning development processes as the efficiency standard was found at 82.66/90.00, and the pre and post performances were different at the statistical significance at 0.01.

2. The result of the study showed that effectiveness index of the learning management plan

was found 0.75. It could be interpreted that 75 percentage of participants could achieve more with the use of the learning management. It could evidence the benefits of the learning management plan in the development processes of the learners. The result of the study related to Khanchong (2015) who employed moral folktales in the learning management plan to foster morality of the 2 grade pre-primary school students. The designed learning management plan was found to be beneficial for the student development processes with the efficiency standard at 85.90/83.29 and the effectiveness index at the level of 0.7038. Moreover, the use of the learning management plant could improve students' learning achievement as it was found the significant difference between pre and posttest at the level of 0.05.

3. The learning management plan could improve students' learning achievement since the performance in the posttest increased with the significant difference at 0.05. It proved the hypothesis of the study because the learning management plan was designed with systematic and clear methods. The activities focusing on motivating students and qualified materials contributing to learning development processes led to the development in students' learning achievement. The result of the study related to Sattakhom (2012) who employed brain based learning method to develop learning management plan in the instruction of reading in Thai language. It was found that the students could improve their performance after learning with the learning management plan with the significant difference at 0.01.

4. The satisfaction level of the participants toward the use of the learning management plan was found at the level of high ($\bar{x}=4.37$). This could be a result of various learning activities in the learning management plan. Moreover, studying local literature which could relate to students' ways of life could lead to satisfaction in learning. The result of the study related to Phoomsaidon (2011) who studied level of satisfaction of grade 3 primary students learning with words composing learning activity in Thai language.

The various learning activities designed with the application of technology could motivate learners and lead to satisfaction in learning. The result of the study also related to Cheaduangphui (2010) who studied extensive reading to contribute brain based learning management in compound words reading for grade 1 primary school students. The result of the study indicated the learning management plan was satisfied at a high level.

Recommendations

1. Other local literatures should be employed to design learning management plan with other languages such as ASEAN and English.
2. Four skills of Chinese should be included in the further studies.
3. More complicated level of language uses should be included in order to apply the learning management plan in different levels of Chinese.

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