

摘要

题目：后疫情时代老挝留学生汉语教学现状及存在问题

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2019 年 12 月以来新冠肺炎疫情爆发，各行各业受到了极大的冲击，教育领域也受到了严重的影响，国际中文教育也面临诸多困境与挑战，随着全球疫情态势的好转，后疫情时代的留学生汉语教学会如何发展是一个非常值得讨论的问题。本文的研究目的是（1）考察后疫情时代老挝留学生汉语教学现状；（2）考察后疫情时代老挝留学生汉语教学存在问题；（3）提出后疫情时代老挝留学生汉语教学的可持续发展建议。本文将研究对象分为调查组和访谈组：调查组是 30 位 2021 级汉语国际教育专业的老挝留学生；访谈组分别是 5 位普洱学院的汉语教师和 5 位普洱学院 2021 级汉语国际教育专业的老挝留学生。研究工具包括调查问卷和访谈大纲，利用平均值 (\bar{X})、标准差 (S. D.) 来进行数据统计分析。

通过调查与分析得出以下结论：（1）通过问卷调查发现，普洱学院老挝留学生中女性留学生的比例明显高于男性。老挝留学生学习汉语的原因主要是为了找工作占 50%，他们认为自己听、说、读、

写、译的汉语水平处于“一般和不好”的状态占 76%，而且认为目前学习汉语的难度处于“有点难和非常难”的状态占 50%。最终，老挝留学生对普洱学院汉语教学的整体水平的满意度仅占 52.67%。(2) 通过深入访谈调查发现，影响普洱学院老挝留学生教学现状的因素分为内在因素和外在因素。内在因素包括教学内容、教学资源、教学平台、发布任务、引导学习、在线答疑、监控学习进度、课堂讨论、总结复习、互动反馈等。外在因素包括突发事件、宗教文化、传统节日、特殊情况。教学内在、外在因素满意度平均数、标准差分别为 ($\bar{X} = 2.46$; $S. D=0.90$) 和 ($\bar{X} = 1.98$; $S. D=0.72$)，这表明老挝留学生认为目前普洱学院汉语教学现状的“问题很大”。(3) 通过教学现状与问题的分析，本文提出可持续教学建议，如优化教学方案、丰富教学方法、升级教学内容、加强教师队伍建设、以学生为中心、完善教学平台和构建线上线下混合教学模式。以期推动后疫情时代普洱学院汉语教学质量的提升，同时为同样在内在、外在因素困扰下的留学生汉语教学提供有价值的参考，为今后可能遇到的全球性突发事件影响下的留学生汉语教学提供有意义的借鉴。

关键词：后疫情时代，老挝留学生，汉语教学现状

Abstract

Title : The Current Situation and Existing Problems of Teaching the Chinese Language to Laos Students in the Post - Pandemic Period

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Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in December 2019, all careers were greatly affected, and the education field was also severely affected. International Chinese education was also facing many difficulties and challenges. As the global epidemic situation becomes better, in the post-epidemic era, how to develop Chinese language teaching for international students is a question worth discussing. The purpose of this research was to (1) examine the current situation of Chinese language teaching to international students in Laos in the post-epidemic era; (2) examine the existing problems in teaching Chinese to international students in Laos in the post-epidemic era; (3) put forward suggestions for the sustainable development of Chinese language teaching for Laos students in the post-epidemic era. The research instruments were a questionnaire and an interview form. The survey group was 30 Laos students and the interview group was 5 Chinese teachers from Pu'er University and 5 Laos students majoring in Chinese International Education in Pu'er University in 2021. Statistical analysis of data was performed using mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (S.D.).

Through investigation and analysis, the following conclusions were drawn as follows: (1) The questionnaire survey found that the proportion of female international students among Laos students at Pu'er University was significantly higher than that of male students. the main reason for half of Lao international students or 50 percent in studying Chinese was to find a job. Most of the students or 76 percent revealed that

they thought that their Chinese proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, writing and translation was in the average or not good level and 50 percent of students thought learning Chinese was in the somewhat difficult and very difficult level. Finally, Laos students' satisfaction with the overall level of Chinese teaching at Pu'er College was only 52.67%. (2) The information from the in-depth interviews showed that the factors affecting the teaching status of Lao international students at Pu'er University were divided into internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consisted of teaching content, teaching resources, teaching platform, publishing tasks, guiding learning, online Q&A, monitoring learning progress, classroom discussions, summary review, interactive feedback, etc. External factors included emergencies, religious culture, traditional festivals, and special circumstances. The mean and standard deviation of satisfaction with internal factors and external factors of teaching were ($\bar{X} = 2.46$; S.D=0.90) and ($\bar{X} = 1.98$; S.D=0.72) respectively, which showed that Lao international students thought that the current situation of teaching Chinese language at Pu'er University was "very problematic"; (3) The results from the analysis of teaching status and problems were found that to put forward sustainable teaching suggestions, such as optimizing teaching plans, enriching teaching methods, upgrading teaching content, strengthening the construction of teacher teams, taking students as the center, improving teaching platforms and building online and offline hybrid teaching mode were recommended to promote the improvement of the quality of Chinese language teaching at Pu'er College in the post-epidemic era. At the same time, this will provide a valuable reference for Chinese language teaching to international students who might face troubles from internal and external factors, and international students who may encounter global emergencies in the future by teaching meaningful lessons.

Keywords : Post-Epidemic Period, Lao International Students, Current Situation of Chinese Language Teaching