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VISUALIZATION ANALYSIS OF POPULARITY AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS ON TCSOL BASED ON CITE SPACE

Cite Space программасынын негизинде кытай тилинин эл аралык билим берүүдө өнүгүү тенденцияларына визуалдык талдоо

Визуальный анализ популярности и тенденций развития китайского международного образования на основе Cite Space

Abstract: With the help of Cite Space, a bibliometric visualization software, totally 1382 core periodical literatures on "Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (TCSOL)"in CNKI database from 2000 to 2020 are used as data sources to make visualization maps analysis. This paper makes a systematic analysis of TCSOL from four angles: the main publishing institutions and authors, highly cited literatures and the co-occurrence of keywords.

Аннотация: Бул макалада Cite Space колдонуу менен 2000-2020 - жылдар аралыгында CNKI тарабынан кабыл алынган кытай тили боюнча эл аралык билим берүүгө тиешелүү 1382 жогорку деңгээлдеги илимий журналдарында жарыяланган макалалардын негизинде кытай тилинин эл аралык билим берүүсүнүн өзөктүү темаларына жана өнүгүү тенденцияларына визуалдык талдоо жүргүзүлгөн.

Аннотация: В данной статье с помощью программного обеспечения для визуализации библиометрических данных Cite Space проводится систематический анализ по теме "Преподавание китайского языка носителям других языков (TCSOL)». В качестве источников данных для анализа используется база данных 1382 основных периодических изданий с 2000 по 2020 год.

Keywords: Cite Space; Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages; development trend; visual analysis.

Урунттуу сөздөр: Cite Space; Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages; тенденция; визуалдык талдоо.

Ключевые слова: Cite Space; Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages; исследования популярности; тенденции развития; визуальный анализ.

Introduction. In 1950, "Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language" officially began in New China, which was renamed "Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages(TCSOL)" in 2012.TCSOL can be regarded as a general term for Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages, Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language and Chinese Language Teaching (Zhao Yang, 2019). Under the background of the COVID-19in 2020, the career of TCSOL has met new challenges and stimulated new opportunities as well.

This paper uses Cite Space, a bibliometric tool to integrate Chinese periodical literatures on TCSOL from 2000 to 2020 and systematically sort out the research results in this field from different aspects, so as to establish a comprehensive and clear understanding of the development and research and current problems in this field, hoping provide reference for future research.

2. Data sources and research method

(1) Data sources. The data used in this study are from the core journals of CNKI including CSSCI, SCI and Peking University core database, with the theme of "TCSOL, Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language and Chinese Language Teaching", which was searched from 2000 to 2020 (as of November 30, 2020). A total of 1382 valid documents were retrieved, excluding invalid samples such as repetition literatures and conference notices.

(2) Research method. With the visual toolCiteSpaceV5.6.R5, this paper transforms 1382 literatures retrieved from CNKI into Rework's format which can be recognized by CiteSpace, and makes a visual analysis on TCSOL from four aspects: main publishing institutions, main authors, highly cited literatures and co-occurrence of keywords.

Visualized result analysis

(1) Analysis of main publishing institutions and authors. Cite Space is used to draw the knowledge map of the publishing institutions and the main authors respectively. The threshold of the publishing institutions is 10 and 3for the main authors. Asshown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, the larger the node is, the more papers are published by the institutions or authors.

The number of papers published by an institution is often proportional to the research ability of the research institution in the related fields. The more papers published, the greater influence of the institution has in this field (Shen Suochao, Bao Liang, 2019). As can be seen from Figure 1, the Chinese Language and Culture College of Beijing Normal University with 58 papers has the largest number of published papers, which indicates that the institute has a great influence in the field of TCSOL. The top 10 institutions are concentrated in Beijing area. It can be seen that universities in Beijing have achieved considerable research results, leading the research direction and trend in this field to a certain extent. As shown in Figure 2, the top three authors are Li Quan with 12 papers, Sun Dejinwith 10and Liu Songhao with 9. There are only two groups of researchers who have obvious cooperative relationship, namely Wu Yinghui, Lu Jianming, Sun Dejin and Cui Xiliang, Zhang Baolin, Li Yuming. Other researchers are "fighting alone".
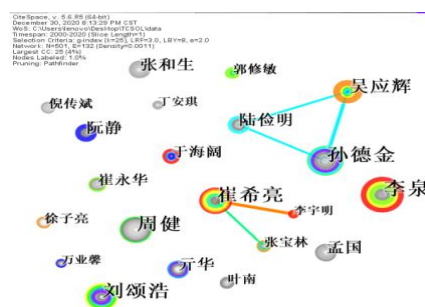

Figure1Distribution of main issuing organizations

Figure2 Distribution of main authors

Analysis of highly cited literatures. Highly cited literatures are generally important papers with a foundational role, which can be regarded as the knowledge base of research field (Chen Yue, Chen Chaomei, Hu Zhigang, Wang Xianwen, 2014).

It can be seen from Figure 3 that the top 10 highly cited literatures selected in this paper as the analysis objects have the following three characteristics. First, in terms of publishing time, the top 10 highly cited literatures were all published before 2010 (including 2010), which indicates that the hotspots of TCSOL research and issues during this period are much more concentrated and prominent, attracting more researchers pay attention to them. The second is the periodical. Six of the 10 papers are published in the journal Language Teaching and Linguistic Studies, which was founded in 1979 and was the first professional academic journal of Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language in China. It can be seen that this journal has become a critical publishing position for the study results of TCSOL. Two papers were published in Chinese Teaching in The World. The third is the research contents. Five of the 10 papers focus on «teaching materials», and the research on teaching materials in the paper "On the 'Three Concerns' of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language" also occupies a certain length of it, which shows that the research on "teaching materials" plays an important role in Teaching Chinese and has always been a hot and difficult topic for researchers. The above papers have studied the "teaching materials «with multi-angles, including textbook compilation, textbook exercise designing, textbooks' practicability, textbook review and research on culture textbook. Thus, textbook research with rich study points also show that textbook research presents more uncertainty and problems, which attracts more researchers' attention.

Figure 3 Top 10 Highly Cited literatures from 2000 to 2020

Serial number	Title of Papers	Author	Periodical	Year Published	Cited Numbers
1	Some Thoughts on Compiling Elementary Chinese Textbooks	Yang, Jizhou		2003	938
2	Investigations of and Reflections on the Designing of Exercise in Chinese Textbooks	Zhou Jian, Tang Ling	*Language Teaching and*	2004	683
3	Grammar Teaching in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language	Lu Jianming	*Linguistic Studies*	2000	629
4	On the Practicability of TCFL Textbooks	Li Quan		2007	584
5	The Situation and Tasks of the International Promotion of Chinese	Xu Lin	*Chinese Teaching in The World*	2007	524
6	Development of Teaching Materials of Chinese as a Second Language: A Review	Zhu Zhiping, Jiang Lili, Ma Siyu	*Journal of Beijing Normal University (Social Sciences)*	2008	490
7	A Study on Culture Textbooks in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language	Zhang Ying	*Chinese Language Learning*	2004	477
8	On the "Three Concerns" of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language	Cui Xiliang	*Chinese Teaching In The World*	2010	470
9	A Review of Studies on Oral Teaching for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language	Liu Xiaoyu	*Language Teaching and*	2001	445
10	Task-based Syllabus and Communication Task in Chinese Language	Ma Jianfei	*Linguistic Studies*	2002	434

(3) Co-occurrence analysis of keywords. The higher frequency of keyword co-occurrence in a certain field indicates the higher degree of correlation between keywords. Through keyword co-occurrence analysis, we can further grasp the correlation between various research topics in the discipline field, which is helpful to understand the knowledge structure system and current research hotspots in a certain discipline field (Chen Yue, Chen Chaomei, Hu Zhigang, Wang Xianwen, 2014).

In this paper, the top 11 keywords are selected as the main research objects. By drawing the keyword knowledge map, a total of 807 nodes and 1291 links are generated, as shown in Figure 4. The larger the node is, the higher the frequency of the keyword appears, and to a certain extent, expresses the popularity of the keyword research.

According to Figure 4, the keyword "Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language" is most studied by experts and scholars. It has the highest frequency of 574, which means there are 574 papers with this keyword, accounting for 41.53% of the total, indicating that "Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language" is the core and hotspot of research. The second is Chinese Language Teaching, with the frequency of 279 and the third is Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages, with the frequency of 162; other high-frequency keywords contain Chinese international promotion, international students, teaching materials for Chinese as a Foreign Language, teachers of Chinese as a Foreign Language and so on. The above keywords basically represent the hot issues in the field of TCSOL. From the links among keywords, "Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language" almost has correlation with each keyword, that means it has the strongest correlation with others keyword.
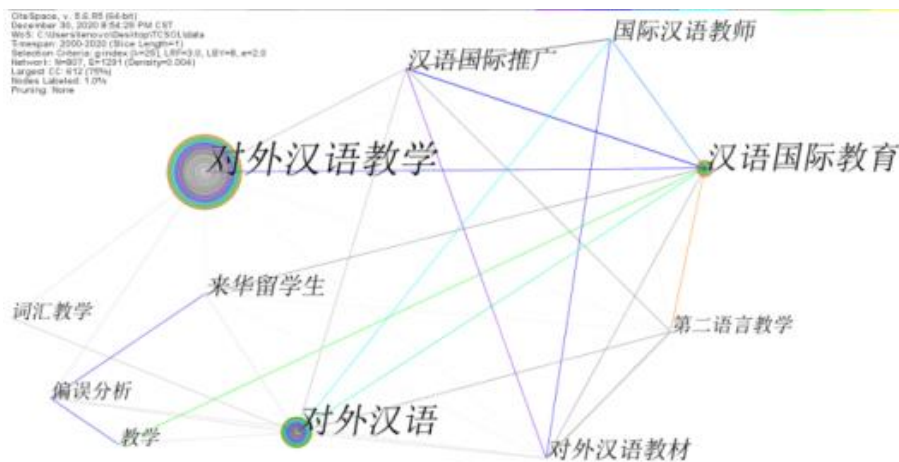
Figure4: keyword co-occurrence knowledge network

Conclusions. When approaching to 21st century, the career of "Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages" has been developing continuously with its influence expanding and its rapid development momentum.

From the above analysis, we can know that: first, the publishing institutions and authors are mainly concentrated in Beijing, which reflects the research advantages and guiding power of Beijing. The author presents the situation of fight alone and there is less cooperation among them except the only two groups with connections. Second, Textbook is one of the research themes that researchers follow with much interest, which reflect sits research directions and problems are diverse, and the research trends and needs to a certain extent. It can be studied as an important direction and content for future research. Last, the top three high-frequency keywords are "Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language", "Chinese Language Teaching" and "Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages". Thus, they are the most three popular keywords in this field study in the past and in the future.

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Expert comments:

Based on CiteSpace, this paper integrates the core literatures on Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages from 2000 to 2020 in China, and makes a visualization analysis on its main publishing institutions and authors, highly cited literature and keywords. With its comprehensive perspectives and detailed analysis, the paper makes a credible conclusion and is agreed to publish.

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