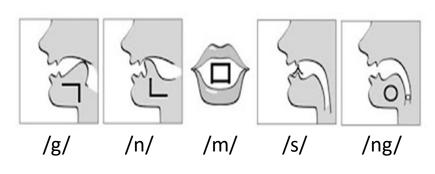
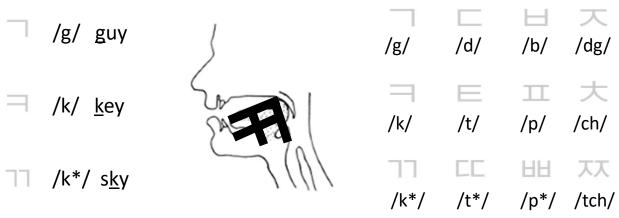


Hangeul, the Korean writing system

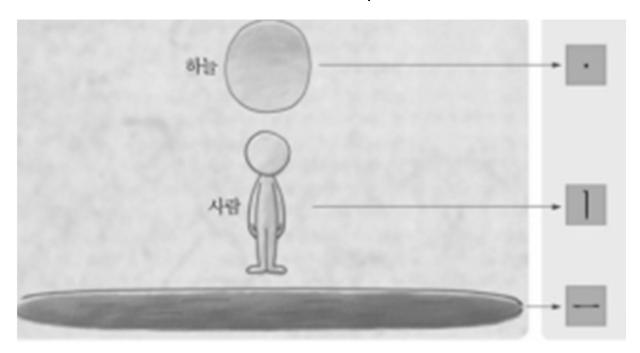
- Artificially made in 1446
- King Sejong the Great & his scholars
- Consistent letter-sound relation
- Consonants = Visualized articulation





Hangeul, the Korean writing system

Vowels based on a cultural reference point



Research Questions

"Even fools can learn in a week and the clever will learn for a half day."

- Q. Do naïve participants notice the intended systematicity?
- Q. Can they utilize it for faster and better learning?

Experiment



Veridical letter-sound association Expected to be Faster & Easier

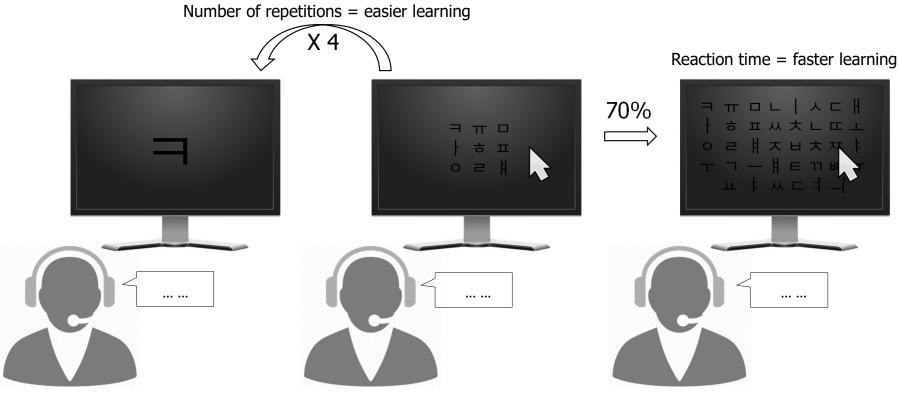


Fake letter-sound association

Training

Mini-Test

Final-Test



Number of correct clicks = success of learning

1. Did the 'veridical group' learn better & faster?

Correct Answers

U = 356, p = .16 U = 356, p = .16 U = 356, p = .16 consonants vowels

Reaction Time

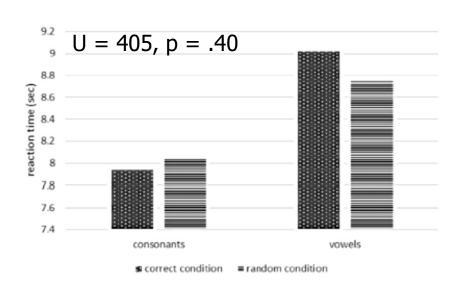


Fig 2.3.1. The percentage of correct answers (left) and reaction time (right). SD=16.20 (correct consonants); SD=16.44 (random consonants); SD=12.96 (correct vowels); SD=17.12 (random vowels)

2. Did the 'veridical group' learn more easily?

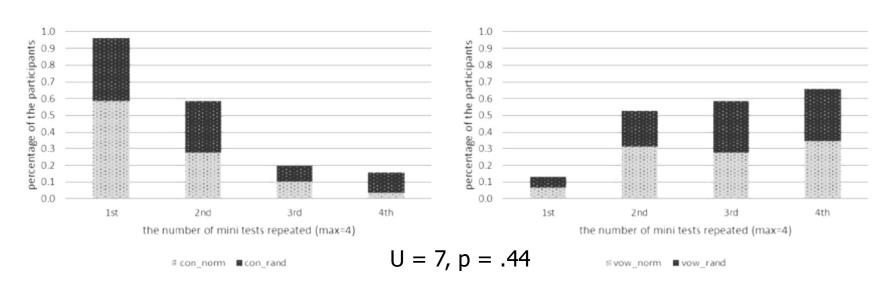
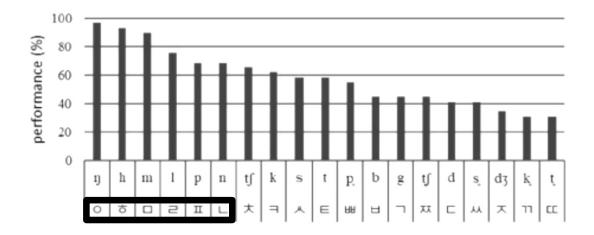


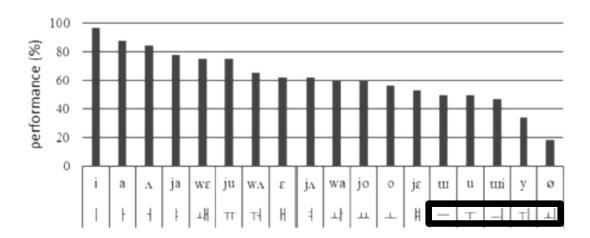
Fig 2.3.2. The number of the tests the participants repeated for consonants (left) and vowels (right): Many participants passed the first test when learning consonants but had to repeat multiple times for vowels.

3. Unexpected Findings

- 1. Learning consonants is easier than vowels (U = 2, p = .04)
- 2. Nasals are the easiest to learn.



3. Vowels without jaw-opening are difficult to learn.



4. Chinese may struggle in learning a new phonograph.

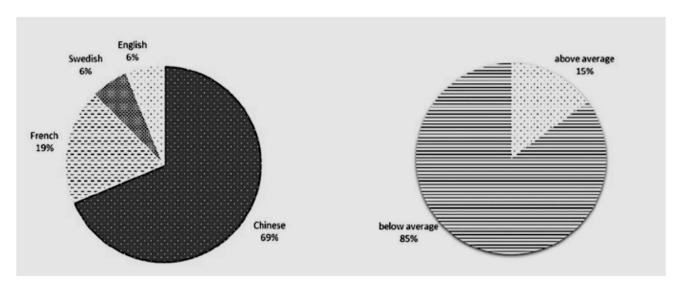


Fig 2.3.5. The distribution of the first languages of the performers who scored below average (left); and the scores within Chinese participants (right)

Any tips for further directions?

