

Research on the Development of the School-Based Textbook for the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course

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Abstract

The quality of textbooks determines the quality and direction of cultivating students. Therefore, the reform and development of textbooks have become an important part of the teaching reform of Korean majors in China University. The Korean major at Chengdu International Studies University has set up a series of employment-oriented applied courses and tried to develop school-based textbooks. This study focuses on the development of a school-based textbook for the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course. By developing practical and applicable school-based textbooks and actively carrying out behavior-oriented teaching, students can learn useful knowledge, put what they have learned into practice, stimulate students' initiative in learning, and thus achieve good results in knowledge transfer.

Keywords

Chinese university
Korean major
Curriculum reform
Development of school-based textbook

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1. Introduction

The Medicine and Beauty Korean Course is one of the employment-oriented applied characteristic courses offered by Korean majors at Chengdu International Studies University. After five years of preparation, in 2020, the Korean major at Chengdu International Studies University opened the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course for junior students, with real cases of Korean medicine and beauty as the content of the course, which was taught by dual-qualified teachers with rich work

experience.

At present, no publishing house publishes relevant textbooks for the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course^[1]. In 2009, Korean Culture Press published the book Hospital Korean (Medical Korean for Chinese) written by Mi-Yeong Jang. This book introduced how to express symptoms, the time when symptoms appear, the degree of pain, etc. It is mainly aimed at Chinese students who have just arrived in Korea and are not familiar with Korean life. The content is simple and suitable for students without foundation

and elementary Korean ability. However, it is not suitable for juniors majoring in Korean, and it is also not suitable for Chinese universities, which aim at cultivating foreign language talents with applied characteristics ^[2]. Therefore, it is necessary to compile a school-based textbook for the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course, which combines theory with practice closely and is suitable for students at Chengdu International Studies University.

2. Objectives of compiling the school-based textbook

- (1) To solve the problem of the textbook vacancy of the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course for Korean majors at Chengdu International Studies University.
- (2) To design and compile the applicable and practical school-based textbook of the Medicine and Beauty Korean Course that conforms to the knowledge level structure of junior students majoring in Korean at Chengdu International Studies University.
- (3) To promote the school-based curriculum construction and reform of this course based on this school-based textbook, and strive to make this course a characteristic course for Korean majors.
- (4) To cultivate students' practical ability and cultivate compound, applied, and innovative Korean talents.

3. Important and difficult points

- (1) The important points: In the process of designing and compiling the school-based textbook, the teaching team focused on solving two problems found in the process of teaching and learning ^[3]. First, what students had learned conflicted with the market demand. Second, textbooks were too theoretical, which made it difficult for students to learn and their interest was not high ^[4].
- (2) The difficult points: How to balance and handle the relationship between the teaching of professional terms and technical knowledge in the field of medicine and beauty and the cultivation of students' practical ability in the limited teaching time ^[5], to make the research

results more effective and better cultivate applied talents.

4. Principles of compiling the school-based textbook

4.1. The innovation of teaching methods

- (1) Integrated teaching of Korean language proficiency with medicine and beauty knowledge allows students to learn medical and beauty concepts through Korean, enhancing both their Korean language skills and their understanding of medicine and beauty.
- (2) The incorporation of cognitive theory, teaching transformation theory, and mixed teaching methods into this course has effectively enhanced students' academic performance ^[6].
- (3) The cultivation of students' autonomous learning abilities is emphasized, alongside the introduction of teaching methods such as flipped classrooms, micro-classes, and a blend of online and offline instruction ^[7].
- (4) By maintaining small class sizes, primary schools can conduct numerous classroom practice activities ^[8], meeting the requirements for learning and practical application, thus reinforcing the learning outcomes.
- (5) Emphasis is placed on fostering students' practical translation skills and problem-solving abilities during practice sessions, with practical class hours constituting 37.5% of the total class hours.

4.2. Independent compilation of the textbook

- (1) Textbook writing approach: The textbook's purpose is not solely to impart language knowledge but also to cultivate versatile, applied, and innovative talents with a focus on "Korean + medicine and beauty knowledge," aiming to break the homogeneity in Korean talent development among domestic universities.
- (2) Adhering to the guidance of the nation's foreign economic endeavors and aligning with the broader framework of the national Belt and Road strategy ^[9].

4.3. Highlighting assessment content and method

- (1) Assessing students' proficiency in technical terms and fundamental medical knowledge within the medicine and beauty industry, along with their ability to apply this knowledge in real-world settings. The assessment prioritizes problem-solving skills, innovation, adaptability across various industries, and the capacity for continuous learning, without overemphasizing rote memorization^[10].
- (2) The assessment centers on fundamental Korean proficiency, general terminology, standard formats, and foundational knowledge of medicine and beauty. It does not excessively focus on linguistic nuances or specialized terminology in a specific field. Instead, the emphasis is on evaluating students' practical skills and innovative problem-solving abilities^[11].

5. Basic ideas for compiling the school-based textbook

- (1) Teaching plans of the textbook: The teacher team compiled the textbook according to the idea of "learning field mode", determined the core objectives of each lesson in the textbook, and obtained the skills, knowledge points^[12], and related basic knowledge needed to complete each learning field unit.
- (2) Instantiation of the textbook: The teacher team integrated examples into teaching plans and the textbook as well as mastered ways and means to solve related problems based on teaching objectives and students' reality and knowledge points^[13].
- (3) Diversification of examples: Each lesson plan was one or more examples. Through the examples, students could form a string of knowledge points, master practical knowledge, and skills^[14], and complete course learning.
- (4) Diversification of practice: The textbook set up a large number of self-study and translation practices, after-school practical exercises, etc.

6. Contents of the school-based textbook

6.1. Theory teaching part

- (1) Introduction to cosmetology
- (2) Introduction to skin management
- (3) Introduction to manicure
- (4) Introduction to cosmetic
- (5) Introduction to modeling design
- (6) Introduction to health management
- (7) Medical devices
- (8) Cosmetic surgery

6.2. Practice teaching part

6.2.1. Classroom practice

- (1) To be familiar with the human body structure and understand the trend of bones and human muscles.
- (2) To be familiar with instrument operation practice
 - (i) Skincare
 - (ii) Manicure
 - (iii) Eyebrow tattooing

6.2.2. Practice after class and outside school

- (1) To undertake the translation of medicine and beauty, consolidate the knowledge learned in the theoretical teaching department^[15], master the ability to solve problems in the actual translation work, improve the adaptability to various medical beauty industries^[16], and ensure sufficient translation practice.
- (2) To improve abilities to overcome the problems of on-site interpretation, master the interpretation skills of medical beauty^[17], accumulate relevant vocabulary^[18], and get familiar with the actual situation through the practice of on-site interpretation^[19].

7. Conclusion

After eight years of preparation and exploration, the teaching team of Korean majors at Chengdu International Studies University compiled the textbook for the Medicine and Beauty Course, which not only solved the problem of the vacancy of a textbook for the Medicine and Beauty Course in Korean major at Chengdu International Studies

University, but also contributed to the construction and reform of school-based curriculum for Korean major, and helped to make this course into an application-oriented course with characteristics. The school-based textbook is more suitable for students' level and reality^[20], and avoids the problems of traditional textbooks that are too

theoretical and professional but lack practicality, as well as the shortcomings that do not meet the level and level of students in this major. This textbook can promote the cultivation of compound, applied, and innovative Korean talents in Korean majors at Chengdu International Studies University.

Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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