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“During partner drills, students can check if their partner is ready to hold a punch or kick pad before starting, and punch and kick more strongly only with their partner’s permission,” says Lee. “Knowing how to interact with others in positive ways is an essential factor for peace.” The doctoral student came to UNCG from South Korea to study kinesiology and youth sport development.

Restorative justice’s values could be taught in any class, but Hemphill, an associate professor of kinesiology, realized a golden opportunity in the PE elective. “To graduate from high school in NC, you have to take health and PE, and our state’s essential curriculum standards prioritize teaching conflict-resolution skills,” he says. “Students typically take PE in the 9th grade, so over the course of a few years, you can impact an entire high school.”

The three-part class meets twice a week. After circle time, students work with Yongsun “Sun” Lee, a doctoral student and taekwondo instructor, to practice the restorative values they’ve learned while they learn taekwondo fundamentals. “I emphasize bowing to partners before and after drills as a way to show respect and trust,” Lee says. “And I ask students to share the ways they show respect in school, home, or community – and in physical education.”

Lee points out that, while many Westerners think of martial arts as the art of fighting, the Chinese character “wu,” which is often translated into the word “martial,” means to put down weapons. “The true meaning of martial arts practice is to seek peace by knowing how opposite forces, like peace and conflict, can be interrelated.”

important as the students return to school following the pandemic. “COVID has done a number on these kids, mentally. They hold a lot of things in, and they don’t trust just anybody,” she says. “When kids keep things bottled up, the smallest conflict causes them to explode. This program has given them a space where they feel comfortable opening up.”

The class meets in the last academic period of the day. “During fourth block, it’s hard to keep their attention,” Mitchell says. “I’ve seen a major difference in how students responded during this class. Kids have really taken to it, and they’re engaged and respectful. When I step in to observe, I notice that the students are expressing themselves. I absolutely love it.”

As their UNCG-funded project comes to a close, Rinker, Hemphill, and Dyson are pursuing opportunities to scale their curriculum to other schools.

“I wish every high school kid could take this class,” says Mitchell. “When students don’t understand or know how to handle conflict, it’s difficult when they become adults. Now, when they graduate and go out into the real world, they’ll remember what they learned.”

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The class ends with a final, more informal circle where students give a shout-out to others who exhibited values they talked about. “The second circle ensures we’re hearing the perspectives of everybody – the loud kids and the shy kids,” Rinker says, and it verifies the kids’ understanding of new concepts.

In a recent article published in the *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, the researchers identified pedagogical strategies that were effective. These included “listening, building community, and healing circles in response to interpersonal and structural conflict or harm,” Hemphill says. Success was tracked by documenting how students connected the lessons they learned to other aspects of their lives. “Transfer is the important thing – when young people take these values beyond the context of PE and apply them in their school, communities, and homes.”

Darlene Mitchell, who heads up Dudley’s PE department, believes these restorative justice practices are especially

## learning by hand

التعلم باليد

Learning a new language seems like a matter of the mind, but the body matters more than you think.

That’s what Assistant Professor Robert Wiley – director of the Cognitive and Neural Science of Learning Lab – discovered during a recent study he conducted. He gathered 42 people between the ages of 18 and 35 and asked them to learn 20 Arabic letters over the course of several weeks. None of them knew Arabic before they started the study.

He then split the group into three categories. The first learned Arabic characters by looking at them on a screen and hearing the letters pronounced. The second did the same as the first group but matched the letters they saw on their screens with characters on a keyboard – basically typing the letters. The last cohort had to write out the letters onto paper. The group that did the best?

“The overall pattern showed that the writing group clearly wins,” says Wiley.

Subjects were tested on identifying and writing letters, spelling words, and reading words out loud. In every instance, the group that learned by handwriting outperformed the others.

“The more ways you can learn something the better. Handwriting makes the letter richer because you’re involving your body in another way,” Wiley says. “The basic idea is that the way we think about things is tied to our body, to our senses. We’re not just minds floating in space. It’s about making connections across modalities – motor with visual, what you’re hearing, what you’re speaking. Letters are all of those things.”

Part of the reason why Wiley picked Arabic for his study is because of his own history with the language. He completed his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in Arabic and went on to teach French and Arabic in the years after college. What he learned from teaching students impacted how he conducts his studies.

“I would find that ten percent of students every year would make wild mistakes,” Wiley explains. “So when I started looking at psychology for my higher education degrees, I was very much motivated by trying to understand how people learn languages.”

His findings were published in the flagship journal for the Association for Psychological Science last July. The study was conducted at Johns Hopkins University, where Wiley completed his doctorate and a Distinguished Science of Learning Fellowship. “A lot of my work there was part of a multisite NIH study on post-stroke aphasia and how strokes cause spelling deficits.”

Wiley next hopes to look at whether the way people write letters impacts their retention.

“How people write letters varies,” he says. “We have all this evidence that handwriting matters – maybe how you write also matters.”

Wiley says these findings may indicate the way many adults learn new languages is flawed. With the proliferation of apps like Duolingo and even Rosetta Stone, handwriting is lost and that can mean taking longer to learn a new language, he says.

“For adults, if you’re trying to learn a new language, you should really incorporate handwriting.”

by Sayaka Matsuoka • learn more at [go.uncg.edu/r-wiley](http://go.uncg.edu/r-wiley)