

## PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMIC AUTHORIZING SYSTEMS FOR EDUCATIONAL DIGITAL STORYTELLING

<sup>1</sup>FARAH NADIA AZMAN, <sup>2</sup>SYAMSUL BAHIRIN ZAIBON, <sup>3</sup>NORSHUHADA SHIRATUDDIN

<sup>1</sup>Department of Interactive Media, Faculty of Information Technology and Communication, University

Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>Department of Media Technology, School of Multimedia Technology and Communication, University

Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>farah@utem.edu.my, <sup>2</sup>syamsulbahrin@uum.edu.my, <sup>3</sup>norshuhada@uum.edu.my

### ABSTRACT

Web 2.0 technologies and innovation of social and interactive authoring tools have garnered rapid transformation towards the practice of blended-learning approach. With learner-generated content projects, broad set of knowledge, media literacies, and soft skills are cultivated when learners actively produce their own educational materials; moving beyond traditional content consumers. Although there is an encouraging amount of study that focuses on learner-generated comics, pedagogical evaluation of comic authoring environments is still in its infancy. Therefore, this paper aims to outline the pedagogical aspects of several digital comic authoring systems based on Digital Storytelling pedagogical evaluation star. Six digital comic authoring tools are analyzed which are Bitstrips, Comic Life, Pixton, MakeBeliefsComix, Cartoon Maker, and Graphix Comic Builder. By classifying comic authoring tool's pedagogical aspects using the provided criteria, this paper's findings serve as a basis for educators to contemplate practical interactive digital storytelling application in facilitating learner-generated comic activity.

**Keywords:** *Comics, Digital Storytelling, Visual Media, Educational Authoring Tool, Pedagogical Evaluation*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the rise to Digital Storytelling (referred to subsequently as 'DST') is cultivated by the use of electronic media tools combined with conventional means of storytelling [1]. It has been scholarly proven that DST is a powerful tool to integrate instructional messages with learning activities to create more engaging and exciting learning environments [2]. Learners were very positive towards DST which helped them to develop 21st century skills comprise of ICT literacy, critical thinking, and problem solving, communicative, and collaborative skills [3]. Hence, the paradigm transformation from instructor-centered to learner-centered approach is one of the most noteworthy shifts in the education field during the age of information [4]. Grounded on a student-centered learning approach, careful pedagogical design around story planning, digital story production and reflection are crucial in order to achieve positive learning experience with DST [5]. However, compared to multimedia videos, research

on the multimodal composition of DST have less attention paid to other modes such as games, slides, websites, blogs, claymation, podcasts, including digital comics [6]. Deconstructing comics involve careful analysis and evaluation design elements that influence the story because the visual and textual elements are blended together [7]. Hence, interaction in DST systems is important for student participation and learning the subject-matter by doing [8]. Driven by these opportunities, this study continues the ongoing research on the utilizing comics as a DST tool in an educational setting.

The paper is structured as follows. First, the related work on learner-generated comics and background of DST evaluation techniques are discussed. Then, the methodology applied in this study is elaborated. Next, the analysis towards the selected software is explained accordingly. The afterward section deals with the summary of results obtained. Finally, the paper concludes with future directions of work.

## 2. RELATED WORKS

Authoring tools are classified as single purpose authoring tools, activity tools, course development and presentation tools, general presentation tools, test and evaluation tools [9]. Thus, comic authoring systems are specialized DST applications which produce digital stories in the form of comics. These comic authoring systems are also categorized into three types; which are original artwork based, photo based, and premade item based [10].

The emergent genres of DST have addressed several classifications of digital stories such as traditional personal digital stories, learning stories, social justice and community development stories, and reflective practice stories [11]. As comic authoring tools also support the creation of comic-style digital stories with an educational purpose [12], there is an encouraging amount of study that focus on crafting personalized learner-generated comics using Bitstrips [13], ComicLife [14], Pixton [15], and several others. This represents the growing body of research in the area where many of the prior works have focused on the cognitive and affective impact of the learner-generated comics projects towards students' learning.

However, there are relatively few efforts concerned with the pedagogical features addressed by comic authoring systems and how they would contribute to the learning process. This is caused by limitation of specific assessment frameworks of DST environments [16]. For example, [17] have proposed parameters for evaluating general educational content authoring tools instead of DST authoring systems. In addition, previous existing models for evaluating DST authoring tools focused frequently more on the technical capabilities [18] rather than the pedagogical aspects.

Therefore, consolidating the proposed technical elements by prior researchers, "DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star" model by [19] incorporates pedagogical dimensions based on modern social and constructivist views of learning.

Principally, the model defines sixteen dimensions for evaluating of the pedagogical soundness of educational DST environments; namely collaborative learning, creativity and innovation, multiple representations, motivation, cultural sensitivity, gender equality, cognitive effort, feedback, learner control, flexibility, learner activity, valuation of previous knowledge, sharply-focused goal orientation, experiential value,

knowledge organization, and metacognition (see Figure 1).

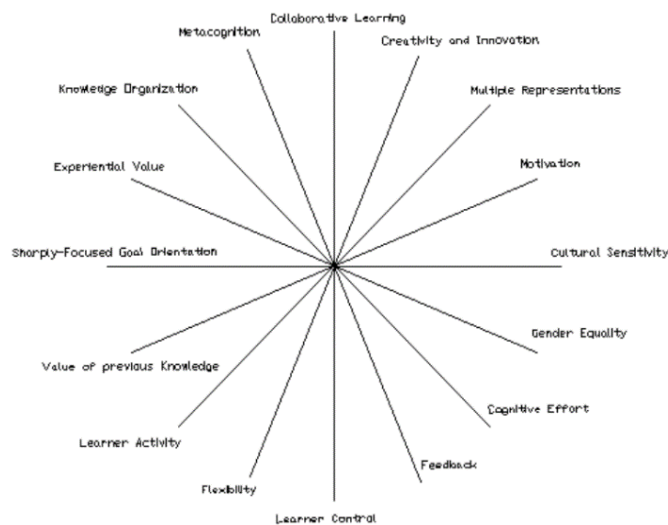


Figure 1. DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star [19]

In the context of DST application, description of each dimension of evaluation model is summarized as follows:

**Collaborative Learning** - the extent of collaborative creation of digital story encouraged by the educational DST environments.

**Creativity and Innovation** - the ability to create digital stories from scratch.

**Multiple Representations** – the capability to incorporate text, pictures, video, voice, graphs, diagrams into the digital story.

**Motivation** – how far the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are provided by the educational DST environments.

**Cultural Sensitivity** - the level of learners' cultural diversity adapted into the system.

**Gender Equality** – educational DST environments offer equal treatment to both genders.

**Cognitive Effort** – the amount of mental work attempted by learners while using the application's features.

**Feedback** - negative and positive feedback for learners' improvement and motivation.

**Learner Control** - the story flow and outcome could be influenced by users.

**Flexibility** - how far the application is able to adapt to learners individual preferences and background.

**Learner Activity** – the dominance of learners’ active roles compared to instructor in affecting learning experience.

**Value of Previous Knowledge** – cumulative of previous material aid learners’ understanding.

**Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation** – definition of learning goals is present.

**Experiential Value** - reflection on direct experiences the alter results of learning.

**Knowledge Organization** – students’ conceptual development is promoted in the educational DST environment.

**Metacognition** – the extent of learners’ metacognitive skills enhanced by the system.

Based on the discussed dimensions, it could be perceived that the DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star model is useful to aid educators in examining suitable DST software that correspond to the pedagogical goals they want to achieve [19]. In this study, pedagogical analysis refers to the pedagogical usability of the software. According to [20], pedagogical usability reflects how the functions of the system facilitate the learning of the material it is delivering. In other words, the analysis will determine what kind of learning material the application enables the users to produce and what educational outcome is attained.

Therefore, this work aims to evaluate digital comic authoring systems based on DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star model. The results from the analysis will indicate the potential of each digital comic authoring system in adoption of DST classroom practice.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Six comic authoring systems are selected for the evaluation based on how frequent they are reviewed or mentioned in blogs and academic articles as observed by the researcher. Excluding the last two applications in terms of occurrence, the chosen tools are Bitstrips, Comic Life, Pixton, MakeBeliefComix, Cartoon Maker, and Graphix Comic Builder. The action analysis [21] procedure is adopted to strategically carry out the software evaluation based on the sixteen dimensions stated in DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star. The pedagogical requirements are identified, mapped to the various software features and the extent to which alternative tools support them are assessed.

Guided by feature analysis method [22], the tasks performed during the sequence of actions involve

main digital comic creation operations such as inserting characters, speech or images and additional functionality such as social sharing and internal communication tools. Degree value of each dimension is allocated through “back of the envelope” approach [21] where interface learnability and problems are observed. The degree is represented in a 4-grade scale [low, medium, high, very high] is used to present the value of every sixteen dimensions of the evaluation model.

### 4. EVALUATION OF COMIC AUTHORIZING SYSTEMS

Using the above-mentioned method, evaluation of the said comic authoring environments is discussed in the following sub-section.

#### Bitstrips



Figure 2. Bitstrips for Schools

Bitstrips (bitstripsforschools.com) is a web-based comic-generating platform to help learners express their creativity and knowledge on any subject. A high value for Collaborative Learning is given to this application because with BitstripsForSchools premium account, instructors are able to create online classrooms, add students, assign and collaborate on projects. Obviously, Creativity and Innovation dimension receives a very high value because users can generate comics from completely blank pages and manipulate the character’s poses. Since BitstripsForSchools application allows creators to insert external static images into the comic, then Multiple Representations dimension

receives a medium value. A high value is given to Motivation dimension as users are able to personalized custom characters to be used in the comic. Bitstrips receives a very high value for Cultural Sensitivity dimension because its' character construction tool offers diversely cultural outfits. As for Gender Equality dimension, a very high value is given since there is a wide range of choices in customizing male and female characters. Cognitive Effort value is high because of the many functions of authoring comics required to master. Finished comics can be handed in for comments and grading within the application which resulting high value for Feedback dimension. Learner Control and Learner Activity dimensions are given a high value when the comic strip's 'remix' option is set to public. This way, other users will be able to modify the story events. Meanwhile, Flexibility dimension receives high value due to complete freedom for story and character personalization. Value of Previous Knowledge dimension receives a high value because students' past works are archived in the online classroom. Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation dimension also gets a high value as an instructor is able to define the learning objective in the main classroom page or use existing lesson plans provided in the community. A high Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given when learners are immersed into the comic authoring activity and manage their conceptions within the story effectively. Finally, Bitstrips receives a high value for Metacognition dimension because it could be achieved during planning the comic's narrative, especially lengthy ones.

**Comic Life**



Figure 3. Comic Life

Comic Life (plasq.com/apps/comiclife/macwin) is a standalone software that allows the novice comic artist to easily combine illustration, photos, images and visual elements into a digital comic.

Collaborative Learning is given a medium value because as a non-web based application, collaboration only occurs by transferring native Comic Life files to peers and submitted to the instructor. This results Feedback dimension to receive low value. However, the Creativity and Innovation dimension is very high value since users are required to create characters, backgrounds and props from scratch. Multiple Representations dimension receives a medium value since static images can be added into the comic panels. A medium value is given to Motivation when users without drawing skills may have drawbacks in making original characters and items. Comic Life receives medium values for Cultural Sensitivity and Gender Equality dimensions, because the variation of pages template to choose from. This also causes Flexibility dimension to receive a very high value. Cognitive Effort value is medium because Comic Life's non-cluttered, excellent interface design. Learner Control and Learner Activity dimensions are given high values since the native files can be manipulated by others. Value of Previous Knowledge and Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation dimensions receive low values due to the application's offline limitation. Nevertheless, Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given high values because original resources such as drawing and photos trigger students' immersion. Finally, Metacognition dimension receives high value since metacognitive strategies could be implemented for constructing comics with lengthier narrative. Overall, Comic Life is an excellent tool for learner-generated comic projects with internet constraints environment.

**Pixton**

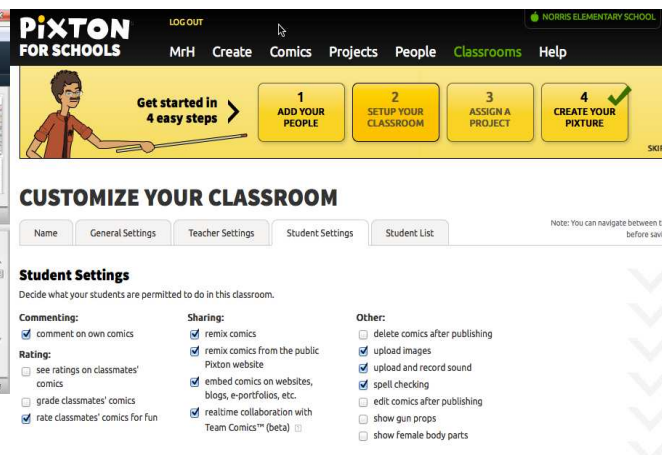


Figure 4. Pixton For Schools

Pixton (pixton.com) is an active online community that features a comic development tool

which enables members to integrate an array of visual assets to create professional and engaging digital comic. With Pixton premium account, instructors can create private and secure virtual learning environment, import list class, resulting very high value for Collaborative Learning dimension. Creativity and Innovation, Learner Control, Learner Activity, and Flexibility dimensions receive very high values because of the compelling comic functions from designing and posing unique characters, composing text, customizing and inserting props, developing reusable backgrounds, uploading images to remixing existing comics. Multiple Representations dimension receives a high value because audio could be inserted into students' works. A very high value is given to Motivation dimension because points are allocated for users' activity. Cultural Sensitivity and Gender Equality dimensions receive high values because the characters' appearance could be manipulated with props shared by other users. Cognitive Effort dimension value is very high for both instructors and learners. Feedback dimension is given a very high value as the instructor could grade the projects by using a simple 5-star rating system or through an innovative built-in comic rubric. Since students' past works are archived in the online classroom, Value of Knowledge dimension receives a high value. Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation dimension also gets a high value because the application is equipped with lesson bank shared by other instructors. A high Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given when learners are occupied into the complex comic authoring activity and efficiently build their conceptions within the digital story. Finally, Pixton receives a high value for Metacognition dimension because during construction of multiple-page comics require vast analytical skills.

### MakeBeliefsComix



Figure 5. Makebeliefscomix

MakeBeliefsComix (makebeliefscomix.com) is an online digital comic generator that suits beginners with little or no technical skills in comic creation. Collaborative Learning, Learner Control, Learner Activity, and Flexibility dimensions receive low values since the produced comic is not editable for multiple users. However, Creativity and Innovation dimension receive medium values because the characters design, poses and expression are pre-defined. Multiple Representations dimension receives a low value because no external media could be added into the comic. A medium value is given to Motivation, Cognitive Effort, Feedback, Value of Knowledge, and Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation dimensions because of the application's simplicity. Cultural Sensitivity and Gender Equality dimensions receive high values because of the ethnic diversity of characters presented. A medium Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given as students are limited to create a short three panel comic stripes. However, with guidance from the instructor in story organization, MakeBeliefsComix is anticipated to receive a medium value for Metacognition dimension.

## Cartoon Maker



Figure 6. Cartoon Maker

Cartoon Maker ([cambridgeenglishonline.com/Cartoon\\_Maker/](http://cambridgeenglishonline.com/Cartoon_Maker/)) is a free comic generator created for enhancing students' language command. Collaborative Learning, Learner Control, Learner Activity, and Flexibility dimensions receive low values since the characters' poses could not be manipulated. However, Creativity and Innovation dimension receives medium value as characters' expression, comic background and props could be switched. Since no external media could be inserted into the comic, Multiple Representations dimension receives a low value. The limitation of comic layout, character position and other configuration resulting medium values are given to Motivation, Cognitive Effort, Feedback, Value of Knowledge, and Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation. Cultural Sensitivity and Gender Equality dimensions on the other hand receive medium values because users could modify characters skin and hair colours. As the comic authoring tool offers up to four panel comic strips creation, medium degree of Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given. Finally, Metacognition dimension receives medium value due to higher order thinking skills could be potentially accomplished while planning and generating comics with the application.

## Graphix Comic Builder



Figure 7. Graphix Comic Builder

Graphix Comic Builder ([scholastic.com/graphix/createcomic.htm](http://scholastic.com/graphix/createcomic.htm)) is an online printable comic book maker by Scholastic. Since the characters' appearances, facial expressions and poses are predefined, Collaborative Learning, Learner Control, Learner Activity, Flexibility, and Cultural Sensitivity dimensions receive low values. On the other hand, Creativity and Innovation dimension receives medium value as the tool provides the characters and background choices from four different middle grade graphic novel series by the publisher. Multiple Representations dimension receives a low value because external media could not be inserted into the comic. The limitation of comic layout, character position and other configuration resulting medium values are given to Motivation, Cognitive Effort, Feedback, Value of Knowledge, and Sharply-Focused Goal Orientation. Meanwhile, medium value for Gender Equality dimensions is given because multiple genre or setting could be created with Graphix Comic Builder. Next, medium degree of Experiential Value and Conceptual Organization dimensions are given due to users have several range of comic layout types to work with. Finally, Metacognition dimension receives medium value because the different genre in the tool offers potential for

creative story making by applying higher order thinking skills.

### 5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The results of the comic authoring systems pedagogical analysis are summarized in Figure 8. As previously explained, a 4-grade scale [low, medium, high, very high] is formulated based on sixteen dimensions of the DST Pedagogical Evaluation Star model.

In general, Pixton and Bitstrips are highly recommended to be utilized for learner-generated comic projects. Both applications offer rich visual assets and controls, efficient collaboration functions as well as convenient instructor tools. Unlike Comic Life, student do not require drawing skills to enable them generate professional quality comics and concentrate more on content [15] when using the five pre-made item based comic authoring tools.

However, Comic Life is more advantageous for classrooms with internet constraints and lean towards more to photo comic development contributed by its unique image filters. On the other hand, MakeBeliefComix and Cartoon Maker work suitably well for elementary learners. This is because it is important to consider students' technology backgrounds [23] to carry out feasible learner-generated comic projects. Aside from that, the beautiful hand-drawn illustrations in Graphix Comic Builder would appeal children who are fans of the respective graphic novels. Overall, each comic authoring system have their own pedagogical strength depending on the complexity of the expected comics produced by learners, technological support and setting, and learning goals defined by the instructor. This is because it is always important to determine who and when comics are appropriate for classroom session [24].

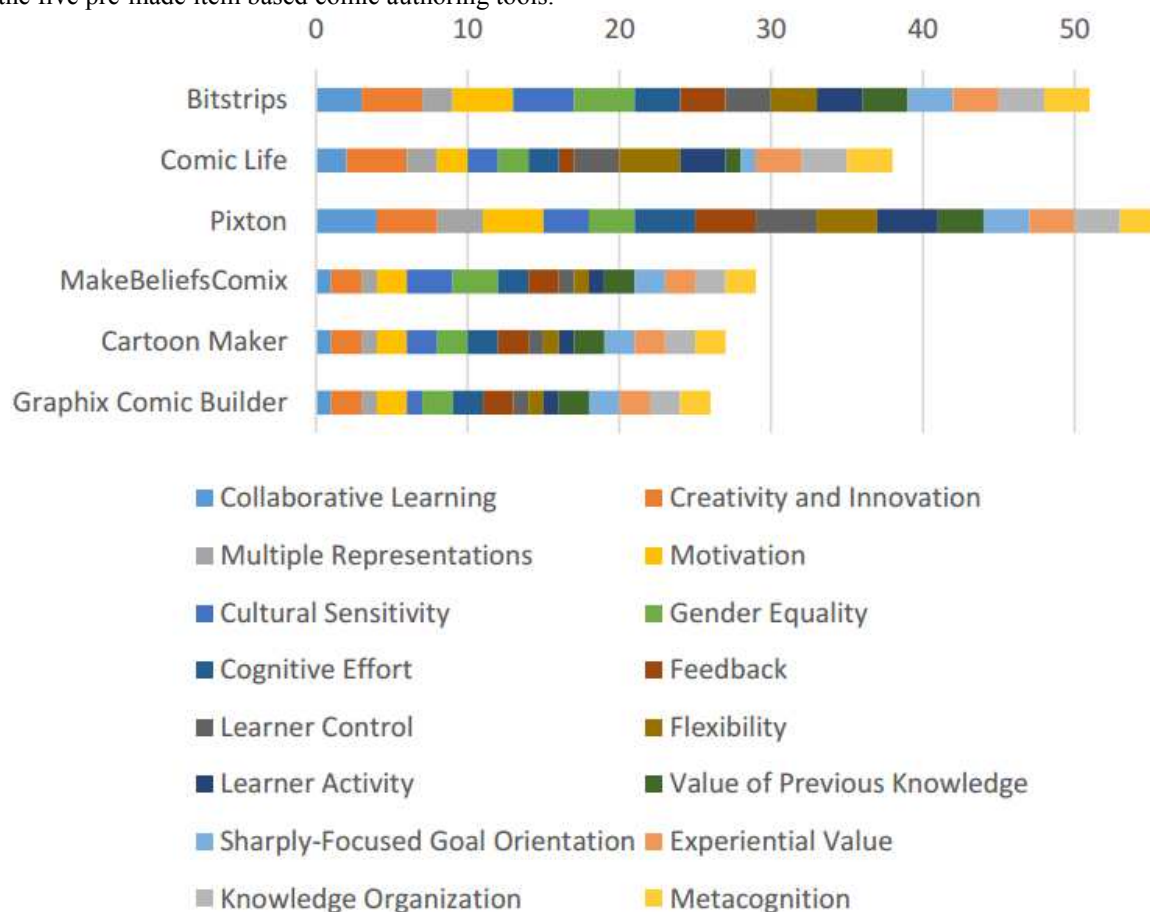


Figure 8. Pedagogical Dimensions of Comic Authoring Systems



## 6. CONCLUSION

The design and effective utilization of educational information systems play an important role in the implementation of technology enhanced active learning methods. Comics signify a unique nexus of numerous visual storytelling techniques. Consequently, encouraging amount of learner-generated comic projects has been displayed in prior research. In this paper, the pedagogical aspects of six publicly accessible, interactive comic authoring systems have been analyzed using the criteria defined by Digital Storytelling Pedagogical Evaluation Star model. The results deliver an essential guideline for educators and instructors to select a practical visual storytelling application for collaborative classroom practices that emphasizes on student-centered learning. Upcoming work will focus on the researcher's empirical experiment on conducting learner-generated comic projects using the recommended comic authoring systems.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are momentarily obliged to University Teaching and Learning Centre (UTLC), Universiti Utara Malaysia for providing financial assistance through SOTL grant for the research reported in this paper. The authors also would like to acknowledge the excellent endeavor by the developers of Bitstrips, Comic Life, Pixton, MakeBeliefComix, Cartoon Maker, and Graphix Comic Builder who have invented highly state-of-the-art interactive systems in intensifying creativity and innovation in education field.

## REFERENCES:

- [1] S. Gakhar and A. Thompson. Engaging, Communicating, and Collaborating Meaning of storytelling. *Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference*. Vol. 1, pp. 607–612, 2007.
- [2] N. Smeda, E. Dakich, and N. Sharda. 2014. The effectiveness of digital storytelling in the classrooms: a comprehensive study. *Smart Learning Environments*. Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1–21., 2014.
- [3] S. M. Thang and N. Mahmud. A Case of Equipping Malaysian ESL Undergraduates with 21st Century Skills via Digital Storytelling. *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Computers in Education, ICCE*. pp. 240–245, 2013.
- [4] M. Bordbar, M. S. Allahyari, and M. Solouki. E-Learning as a new technology for Sustainable Development. *ARPJ Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*. Vol. 7, No. 3. pp. 332–337, 2012.
- [5] N. R. Bromberg and A. D. Andrade. Engaging Students: Digital Storytelling in Information Systems Learning. *Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems*. Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1–22, 2013.
- [6] B. Dalton, K. H. Robinson, J. F. Lovvorn, B. E. Smith, T. Alvey, E. Mo, P. Uccelli, and C. P. Proctor. Fifth-Grade Students' Digital Retellings and the Common Core. *The Elementary School Journal*. Vol. 115, No. 4, pp. 548–569, 2015.
- [7] T. A. Dousay. Reinforcing Multi-literacies through Design Activities. *Essentials of Teaching and Integrating Visual and Media Literacy*. pp. 27–47, 2015.
- [8] F. Van Gils. Potential Applications of Digital Storytelling in Education. *3rd twente student conference on IT*, Vol 7, 2015.
- [9] F. Dağ, L. Durdu, and S. Gerdan. Evaluation of Educational Authoring Tools for Teachers Stressing of Perceived Usability Features. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Vol. 116, pp. 888–901, 2014.
- [10] F. N. Azman, S. B. Zaibon, and N. Shiratuddin. Exploring Digital Comics as an Edutainment Tool: An Overview. *Knowledge Management International Conference (KMice2014)*, pp. 589–594, 2014.
- [11] C. Garrety and D. Schmidt. The evolution of digital storytelling: from enhanced oral tradition to genres for education. *Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference*, pp. 916–921, 2008.
- [12] N. Di Blas. 21st Century Skills and Digital Storytelling in the Classroom. *Handbook of Research on Media Literacy in the Digital Age*. 2015, pp. 1–26, 2015.
- [13] F. Nisa and M. Al-Hafizh. Teaching Writing a Narrative Text by using Comic Creator (Bitstrips) as a Medium to Second Grade Students of Junior High School. *Journal of English Language Teaching*. Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 172–77, 2014.
- [14] L. Francis Pelton and T. Pelton. The Learner as Teacher: Using Student Authored Comics to Teach Mathematics Concepts. *World Conference on Educational Media and Technology*. Vol. 1, pp. 1591–1599, 2009.
- [15] J. E. Luczaj. Beyond Words: Using Digital Comics to Connect Students to Course Content. *Beyond Words: Using Digital Comics to*





- Connect Students to Course Content. *Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference*. No. 1, pp. 1144–1146, 2010.
- [16] P. Psomos and M. Kordaki. Digital Storytelling Pedagogical Evaluation Star : views of teachers. *Proceedings of EDULEARN15 Conference*. pp. 1466–1474, 2015.
- [17] A. Diwakar, M. Patwardhan, and S. Murthy. 2012. Pedagogical Analysis of Content Authoring Tools for Engineering Curriculum. 2012 *IEEE Fourth International Conference on Technology for Education*, pp. 83–89, 2012.
- [18] P. Psomos and M. Kordaki. 2011. A Novel Pedagogical Evaluation Model for Educational Digital Storytelling Environments. *Proceedings of E-Learn*, pp. 842–851, 2011.
- [19] P. Psomos and M. Kordaki. Pedagogical Analysis of Educational Digital Storytelling Environments of the Last Five Years. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Vol. 46, No. 2012, pp. 1213–1218, 2012.
- [20] P. Nokelainen. An empirical assessment of pedagogical usability criteria for digital learning material with elementary school students. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 178–197, 2006.
- [21] C. Lewis and J. Rieman. *Task-Centered User Interface Design*, 1993.
- [22] B. Kitchenham. *DESMET: A method for evaluating Software Engineering methods and tools*. Keele, Staffordshire, 1996.
- [23] N. Maldonado and T. Yuan. Technology in the Classroom: From Ponyo to ‘My Garfield Story’: Using Digital Comics as an Alternative Pathway to Literary Composition. *Child. Education*. Vol. 87, No. 4, pp. 297–301, 2011.
- [23] F. N. Azman, S. B. Zaibon, and N. Shiratuddin. Comics in Academia: A Visual Insight to its Trends & Innovation. *International Journal Of Interactive Digital Media*. Vol. 4, No 2, pp. 7-12, 2016.