# A Digital Window to the Reality as a Language Teacher

Make a difference, 16.11.2023

Marta Kirilova, Emma Juul, Cecilie Bruun Nordic Studies and Linguistics (HUM-NorS)

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET







#### Aim of the talk

- Why do we use real life language data in language studies and language teacher education?
- How do we integrate educational technology into language teacher education?
- What types of software can we use? (examples)
- Discussion: What learning outcomes can we expect?



# 1. Why do we use real life-language data in language studies and language teacher education?

- 1. Authenticity: natural flow, authentic speed, importance of context, different in nuances
- risters, sty **2. Language Variation**: awareness of diale ahility contexts/social groups
- 3. Cultural Understanding: how cult communication styles
- 4. Relevance: learning becomes more relevant and practice
- So we need well-chosen & autenhic examples to provide a stimulating teaching environment!
- 5. Assessment & Critical Thinking: allows learners teach performance and language in realistic situations
- 6. Motivation & Fun: often unpredictable (and therefore pote Ally fun!)

# The language classroom in the 1990s



#### Authentic?



Does it reflect variation, culture, style?

Stimulating?



Up to date? /relevant?

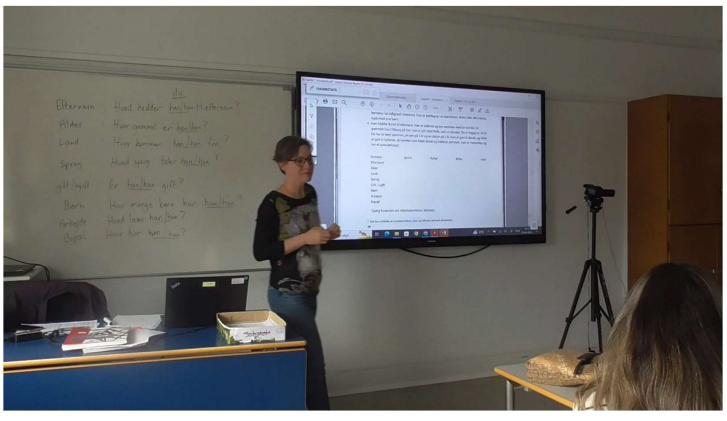




# 2. How do we integrate educational technology into language teacher education? → We need new videos!

- → UCPH funding for teaching development with digital elements in 2023
- $\rightarrow$  40.000 kr for support of incorporating digital technologies in the teaching activities
- → How did we use the funding?
  - Two student helpers employed (Emma Juul & Cecilie Bruun)
  - Data collection of **authentic** videos at a **real** language school (10 hours of video data)
    - Classroom teaching & interaction
    - Interviews with teachers and learners of Danish as a Second Language
  - Data handling: editing (DaVinci), transcription (ELAN, Whisper)
  - Dissemination & training of students (F2023) learning outcomes yet to be explored.
  - → Co-funded by The Dept. of Nordic Studies and Linguistics (NorS) 60.000 kr.

### The language classroom in 2023

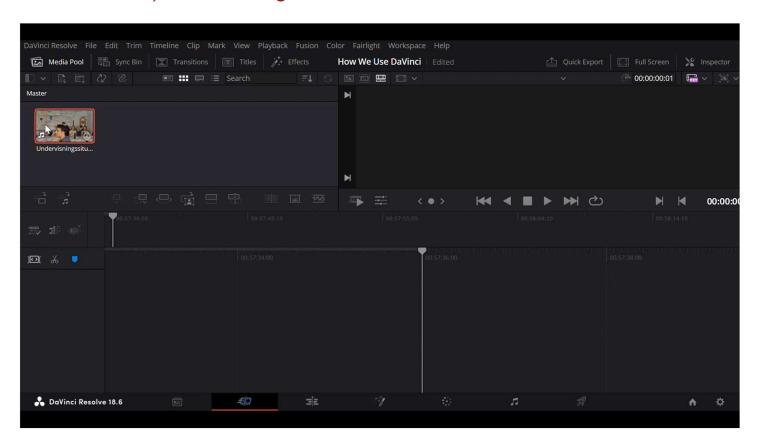


- A naturally occurring learning situation, not an artificial one
- Meaning is negotiated
- Several languages are used (English, Danish, learners' L1)
- Technology is applied (smartphones, smartboards)
- Recognizable and relevant environment

# **Analysis 1.0**

```
do we have any i-i-if you want to sa:ay
         what is your maritally (marital?) status
          then
  Many
   siri
          (jeg er) gift (0.4) ?or not?
          we would just ask very straight forward
   siri
   Many
           in danish (0.3) er du gift
    siri
9
           what is your maritual (marital?) status
10
    Many
           it's possible! to make that question (0.3)
    siri
12
13
           but we wouldn't do iit
14
            hvad er din ægteskabelige status
15
     Many
            it just feels weird
 17
     siri
  18
             too formal some (how)
             \emptyseth we tend to (0.9) (be more straight forward)
  19
      siri
  20
      Many
  21
              while (0.6) in english of course (0.9)
       siri
  22
              very often the questions get more
       Many
  23
              complicated (to make it more) formal
       siri
   24
   25
                           (complicated)
   26
        Many
               mm (0.4) it would be yeah
    27
    28
               that is if you (0.3) are asking a
                bureaucratic situation anyway: (0.9) in a
    29
         siri
                personal conversation (.) like this
         siri
     31
                ° tare tyou tmarried° (0.2)
     32
     33
                 that would be normal
                 We don't have the same (0.5) clear division
     34
                 of (3.0) bureaucratic formel situation and
      35
                  (1.2) casual personal situation
                  as we do in english
       39
                  there are many things that (0.2)
       40
                   we just use the same questions
       41
       42
        43
```

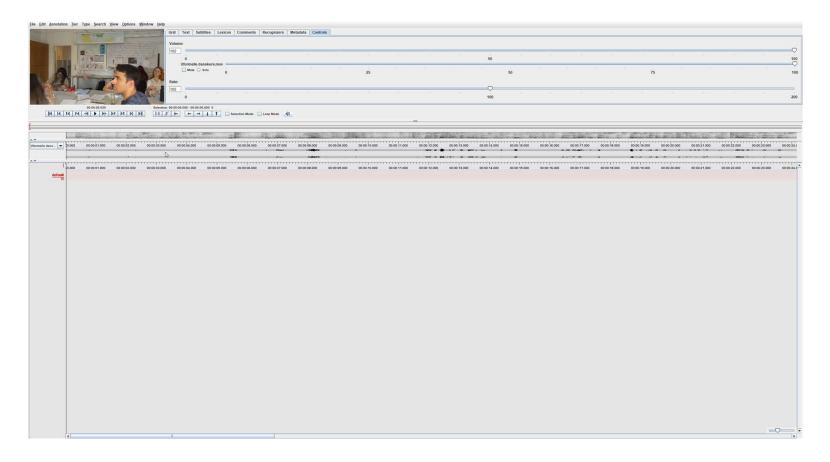
#### Editing first: DaVinci For cutting, changing the speed, inserting sounds (e.g. a beep-sound over names) and making subtitles





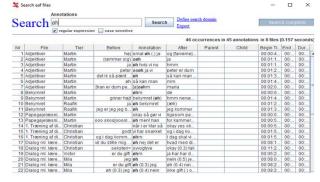
## Then transcription and analysis with ELAN: For detailed transcribing,

measuring pause lengths, identifying overlaps, annotating non-verbal actions, meta-comments etc.

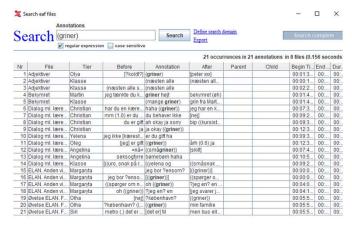




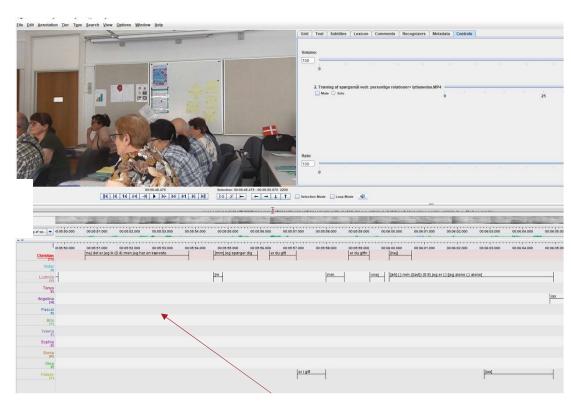
#### **Examples of quantitative analyses**



How many filler words ('øh') and in which contexts are they used?



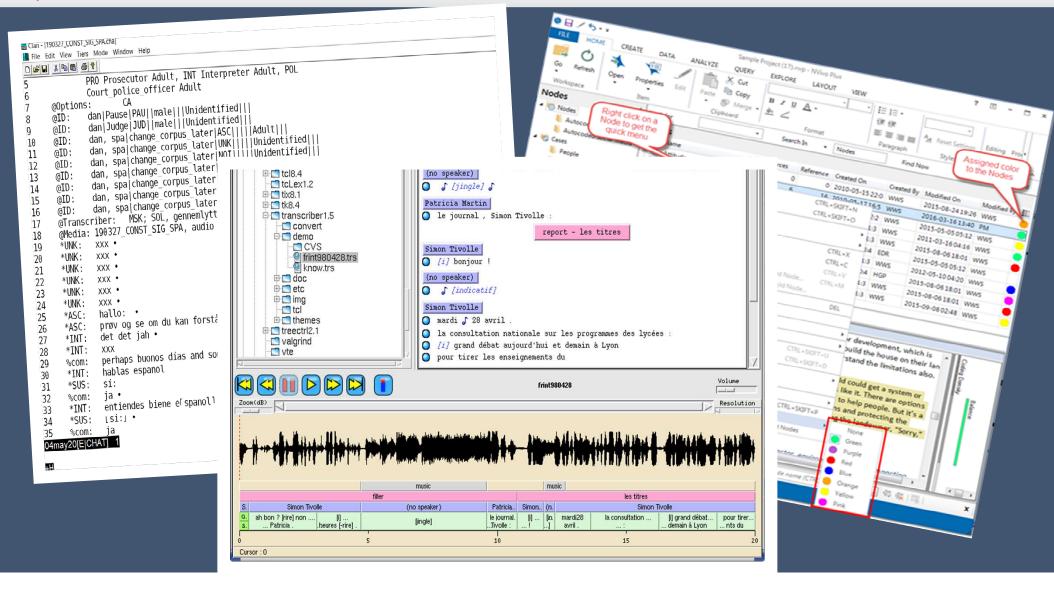
When and how much do they laugh?



How many speakers and how many turns (pr. speaker)

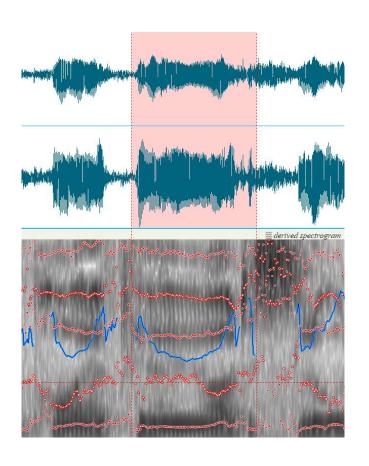
11







### PRAAT - an open source-software tool for phonetic analysis



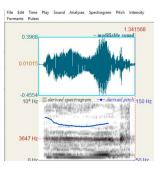
#### **PERIODE**

- 1) [pæɐiˌoːðə]
- 2) [phee.i. 'o'..Υ]

Non-standard [Pæ:i**วd**ษอ]









# Discussion: What learning outcomes can we expect when we use technology?

#### Pros

- ☐ Better view of the world outside the classroom
- ☐ Developing new technical and analytical skills
- □ Possibilities for active participation
- ☐ Huge variety of micro and macro linguistic analyses and annotations (phonetics, morphology, syntax, genre)
- ☐ Preparation for research-based activities

#### Cons

- ☐ Time-consuming
- ☐ Still mostly manual
- Not always intuitive
- □ Demanding in terms of technical skills

#### **Discussion**

- Do you already use similar technology?
- Do you find it useful?
- Do you have suggestions for us?