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Evaluating the learning processes of trainee interpreters and their clients in virtual learning environments

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Lifelong Learning Programme

www.surrey.ac.uk





Aims

- Introduce the IVY and EVIVA projects in the context of Masters programmes in interpreting
- Demonstrate the development of the IVY 3D virtual environment
- Present findings of initial evaluation and introduce follow-up project EVIVA

Overview

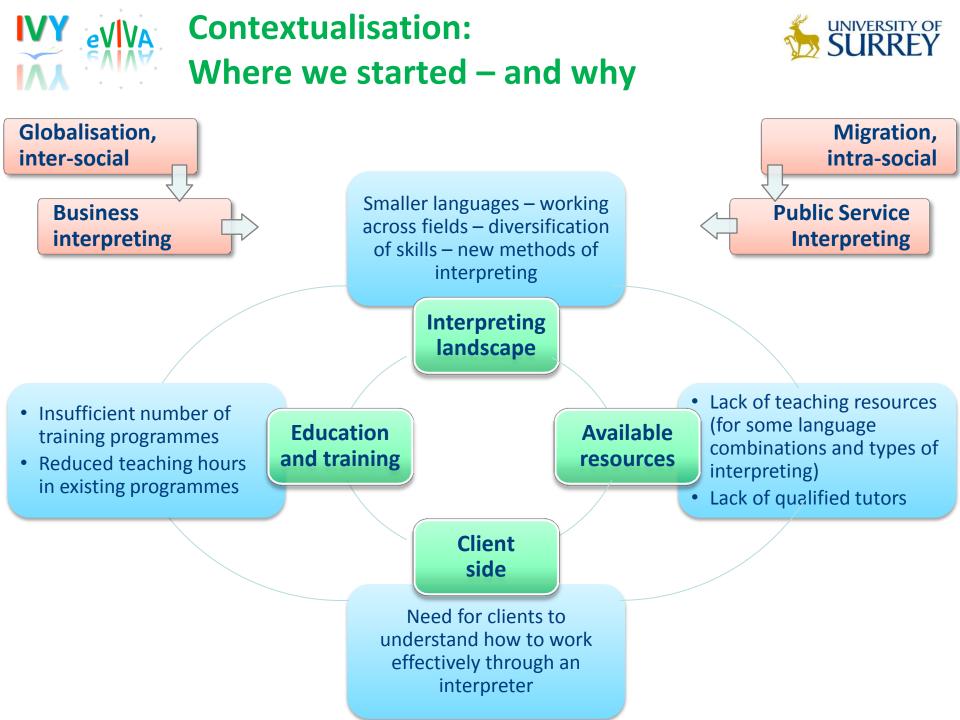
- Contextualisation the IVY solution in its teaching and learning context
- Development design and build of the IVY virtual environment
- Evaluation methodology used to evaluate the IVY-VE
- Findings outcomes of functional/pedagogical evaluation and next steps





Centre for Translation Studies, University of Surrey

- Well-established teaching and research centre in translation and interpreting
- > 8 Masters-level programmes in Translation and Interpreting
- PhD programme in Translation and Interpreting
- Strong research profile
 - In interpreting, our focus is on research into the use of new technologies in interpreting and interpreter education, especially:
 - → Videoconference and remote interpreting (e.g. European projects AVIDICUS 1 and 2: quality and viability of videoconference interpreting in legal proceedings)
 - \rightarrow Use of 3D virtual environments in interpreter education (European projects IVY and EVIVA)







Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings:

Those who train judges, prosecutors and judicial staff shall... "pay special attention to the particularities of communicating with the assistance of an interpreter." (Art. 6)

SIGTIPS (European Language Council Special Interest Group on Translation and Interpreting for Public Services):

> The staff of Public Service Providers... "should be **trained to work with interpreters**" (2011: 22)

The lack of tutors and resources...

"may be addressed by resorting to new technologies allowing for the creation of a **virtual learning environment**" to "make training possible irrespective of location or geographical distance between trainers and trainees" (2011: 18)

Whenever appropriate...

"remote teaching and learning facilities should be put in place" (2011: 22)





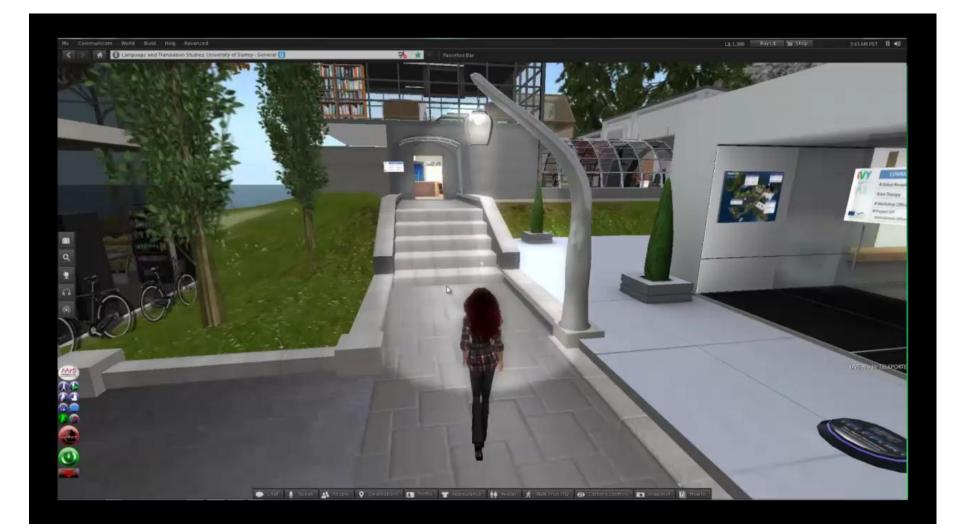
- 1. An **adaptive**, **avatar-based 3D virtual environment** for interpreting students and future users of interpreters
- 2. A range of **virtual interpreting scenarios** (e.g. 'business meeting') that can be run in different modes: interpreting practice, exploration, learning activity and live interaction mode
- 3. An environment with **multilingual audio content** for the interpreting scenarios, adapting video corpora from available audiovisual corpora
- 4. Sets of **learning activities** for interpreter students and future/potential users of interpreters

Information on design and development of the 3D virtual environment can be found at **www.virtual-intepreting.net** and in:

 Braun, S, Slater, C, Gittins, R, Ritsos, PD & Roberts, JC (2013) "Interpreting in Virtual Reality: designing and developing a 3D virtual world to prepare interpreters and their clients for professional practice" in D. Kiraly & S. Hansen-Schirra (eds) *New Prospects and Perspectives for Educating Language Mediators*. Tübingen: Narr, 93-120.







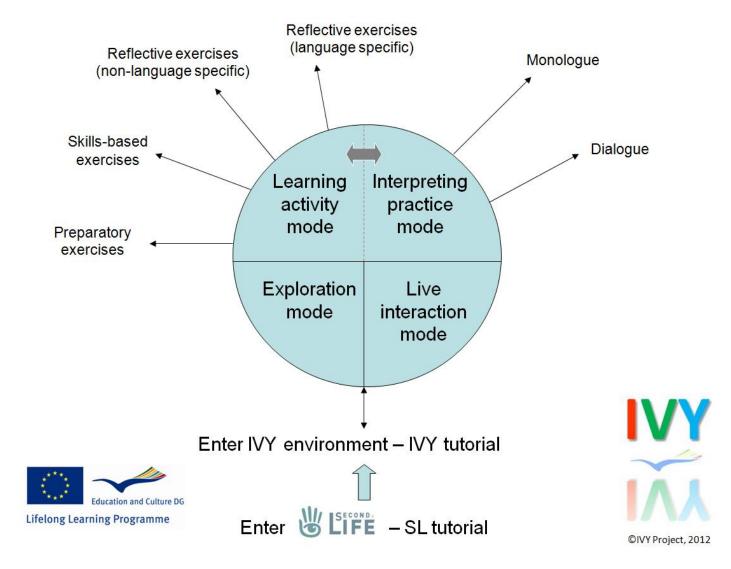
















- Evaluation at Surrey:
 - Embedded in the "Applied Interpreting Skills" core module
 - > Involved 22 MA students with EL, EN, ES, FR, IT, ZH
 - Started with two induction sessions:
 - \rightarrow Accessing and working in Second Life
 - \rightarrow Working in the IVY virtual environment
 - Comprised self-study period of approx. 8 weeks evaluated via
 - \rightarrow E-diaries kept by students during self-study period
 - \rightarrow Field notes taken at tutorial sessions during self-study period
 - \rightarrow Evaluation questionnaire at end of self-study period
- Other evaluation sites at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece (7 students) and Uniwersystet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poland (18 students)





- Access to and functionality of the environment
 - → "Steep learning curve" reported in the virtual world pedagogy not wholly realised
 - \rightarrow Importance of technical support in the early stages
- Sense of presence and immersion in the environment
 - → Some students appreciated the realism of the environment while others found it distracting

I am more concerned about [I teleported to the location in just having good audio control *SL* where the material was set] and play functionality instantly so as to simulate real available rather than graphics, interpreting practice between personalisation, etc. two speakers. ... I focused on listening to [*I*] liked the scenarios the materials instead of (presence of people and the environment... multiple chairs, etc).





- Use and choice of material
 - → Students appreciated the range of materials and showed how they chose which materials to work with

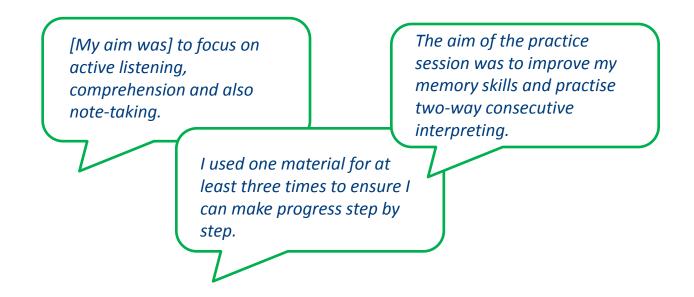


 \rightarrow Students made use of the learning activities to varying extents





- Development of learning strategies
 - → Students developed a degree of systematicity in approach to practice sessions e.g. settings aims and goals, preparing for the interpreting assignment, reflecting on and self-evaluating their performance



→ BUT students made rather *superficial use* of the environment and did not maximise opportunities for collaborative practice



- Consideration of minimum hardware requirements
- Need for further guidance in this complex environment
 - → More time needed to familiarise students with the augmented capabilities of the 3D virtual environment
 - → Further guidance required to promote greater autonomy and systematicity of practice sessions (addressed in the IVY Guidelines and Best Practice)







- Further research into learning processes needed
- From IVY to EVIVA: Evaluating the Education of Interpreters and their Clients through Virtual Learning Activities (LLP project 2013-14)
 - → To evaluate three types of VLE 3D virtual worlds, videoconferenceand video-based environments — in relation to the professional requirements for interpreters and their clients
 - \rightarrow To investigate the learning processes involved in each of these VLEs
 - → To acquire a better understanding of how learners work in and with these environments and of the guidance learners require



About IVY and EVIVA



Project partners:

- University of Surrey (UK) (*co-ordinator*)
- Uniwersystet im. Adama Mickiewicza (Poland)
- University of Cyprus (Cyprus)
- Steinbeis-Transferzentrum Sprachlernmedien (Germany)
- University of Bangor (UK Wales)
- Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen (Germany) (IVY only)
- Bar-Ilan University (Israel) (IVY only)

Website: www.virtual-interpreting.net





Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme

IVY – Interpreting in Virtual Reality (2011-12) Lifelong Learning Programme Project 511862-LLP-1-2010-1-UK-KA3-KA3MP

EVIVA – Evaluating the Education of Interpreters and their Clients through Virtual Learning Activities (2013-14) Lifelong Learning Programme Project 531140-LLP-1-2012-1-UK-KA3-KA3MP

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