





### LabInt for Teaching and Learning

Tools for vocabulary building ...and more

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## Specific additions for building up vocabulary

- Glossary tool: interface for glossary creation
- Learning analytics dashboard: to view the students' interactions with the glossary tool and with the Internet

teacher dashboard

[student dashboard]

WAPS tool: tracking and logging system that tracks student searches on the Internet





#### Rationale for these tools

Target population: students and teachers (of interpreting)

#### Specific aims:

- delegate terminology work to the students themselves
- engage students in active tasks (that mirror the working habits of professional interpreters)
- provide monitoring and self-monitoring tools.

Other possible pedagogical scenarios:

LSP

**CLIL** 

language classes in general





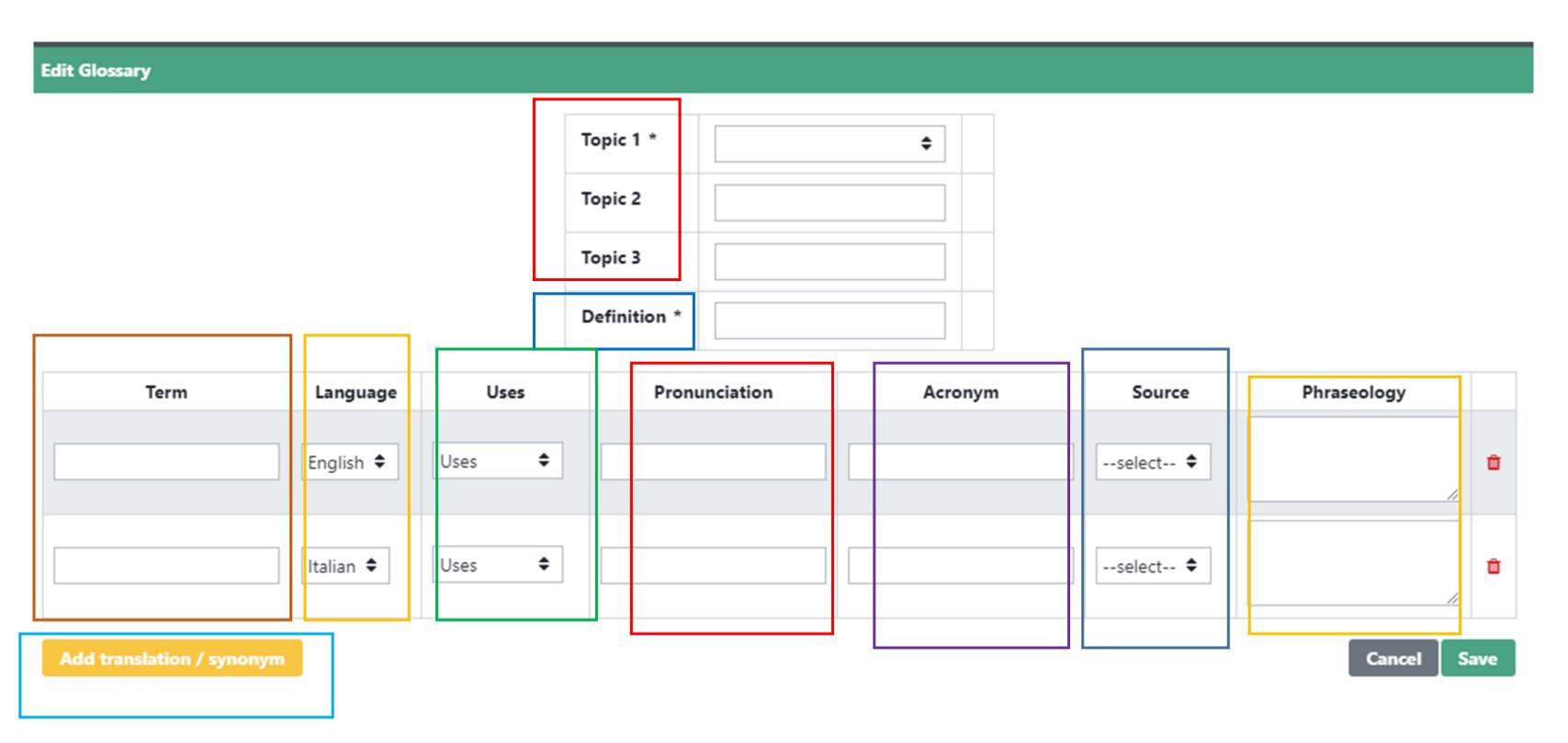
#### **Premises**

 Deliberate study of lists of words triggers the acquisition of both representational and functional aspects of vocabulary knowledge (Elgort, 2011)

- Glossary creation:
  - supports learning of technical terms (AIIC, 1999; Schmitt, 2000; Nation, 1982; Elgort, 2011);
  - fosters the acquisition of content knowledge (Gile, 2002).

## The LearnWeb Glossary

### Glossary interface – entering items







### Explanation of glossary interface

Our interface encourages the students to focus on the most important aspects of vocabulary knowledge that subsume lexical competence (Nation 2001):

- written form (Term boxes and Acronym box)
- spoken form (Pronunciation box)
- meaning (Description field)
- concept (Topic fields)
- associations (Synonym button)
- collocations (Phraseology box)
- register constraints (Uses drop down menu).

Glossary task activates a wide range of vocabulary learning strategies (Schmitt 2000):

- metacognitive learning strategies: students choose and add the words they want to the glossary
- determination strategies: students classify sources; browse the Internet for reference material and decide what is truly relevant for each field
- memory strategies: students classify their entries according to a logical and functional ontology; creating a definition; focus on phonological form

### Glossary interface – final result

Г											
	Topic 1 \$	Topic 2 \$	Topic 3 \$	Definition ≎	Term ≎	Language Filter ▼	Uses	Pronunciation	Acronym	Source	Phraseology
٥	Medicine	Anatomy		long bone in the upper part of the leg,	femur	English	technical	<b>4</b> ∅ fi:mə		Wikipedia	pl: femora head of the femur / body of the femur (shaft) / distal extremity
					thigh bone	English	popular	<ol> <li>dai bagn</li> </ol>		Wikipedia	
0					femore	Italian	technical, popular, informal	<b>4</b> 0		Wikipedia	testa del femore (epifisi prossimale) / corpo del femore (diafisi) / epifisi distale
<b>O</b>	MEDICINE	Institutions		institution for the treatment of tuberculosis	sanitorium	English		∎øsæni mein:ct'		monolingual dictionary	plural -riums or -ria (-rɪə), also spelled sanitorium and sanitarium); A distinction is sometimes made between "sanitarium" (a kind of health resort, as in the Battle Creek Sanitarium) and "sanatorium" (a hospital
					sanatorio	Italian		49		encyclopaedia	soppressi verso la fine degli anni settanta, con la creazione dei reparti infettivi
	MEDICINE	Diseases	Signs and	patologie causate da agenti	infectious	English	technical	<b>∢</b> ® infek∫əs		other	i. desease; cfr.contageous
Ø	MEDICINE	and disorders	symptoms	infettivi spread by being near to someone	infettivo/a	Italian	technical	<b>4</b> ∅		other	malattia infettiva
	MEDICINE	Diseases and	Signs and symptoms	che si diffonde facilemnte ad altri	contageous	English		∢⊚ kənteidʒəs			c. disease
	III.EDIOII1E	disorders	Symptoms		contagiosa	Italian		<b>4</b> ∅			malattia c.
<b>0</b>	MEDICINE	Diseases and disorders		mental disorder that can develop after a person is exposed to a traumatic event	post-traumatc stress disorder	English	technical	<b>4</b> 0	PTSD	other	
					Disturbo Post Traumatico da Stress	Italian		<b>4</b> ∅	DPTS	Linguee or Reverso	

Total Entries = 5







## The Glossary Dashboard





#### Dashboard

**General activity on the glossary task**: These data are provided both for individual students and for the whole class.

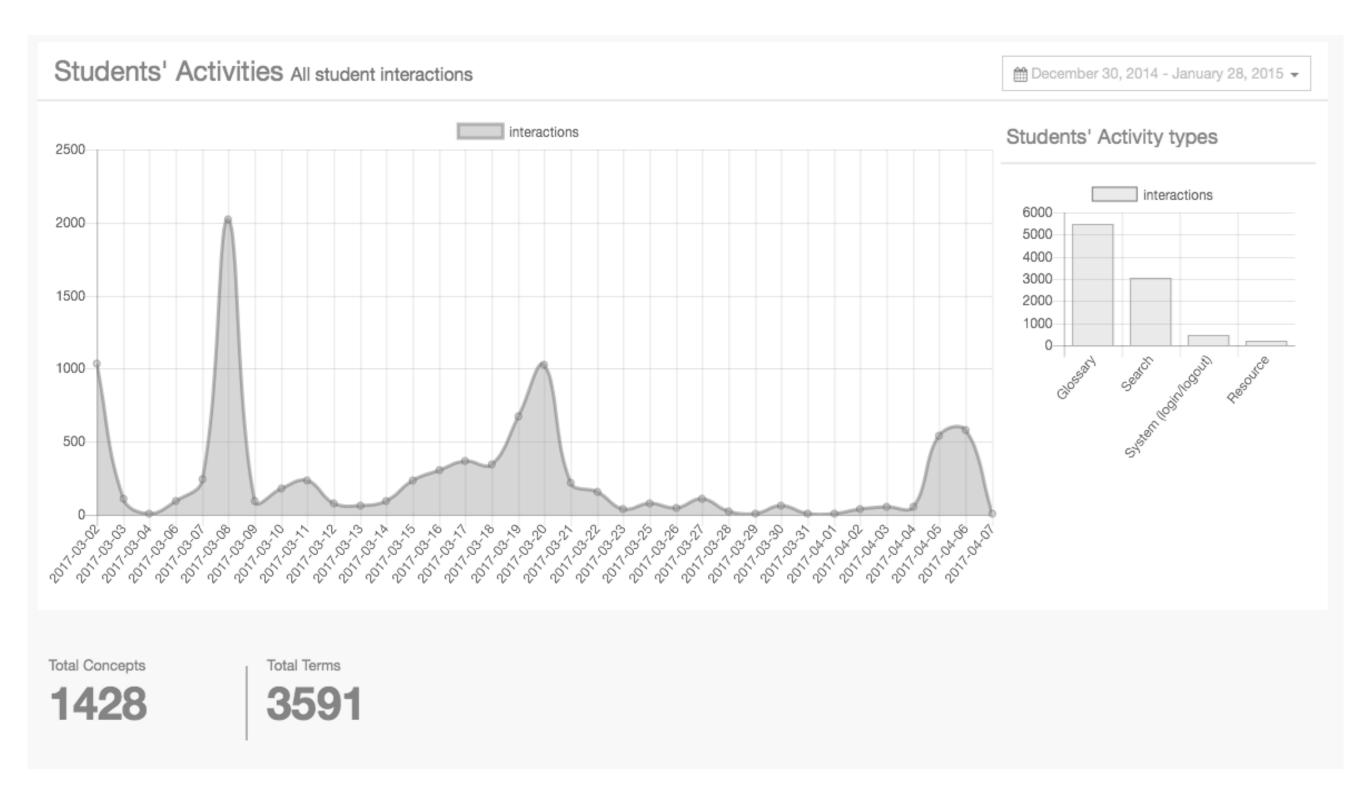
**Aspects of vocabulary knowledge**: These data are provided both for individual students and for the whole class.

**Sources and reference materials**: These data are provided for individual students only.





## Dashboard – general activities (group view)



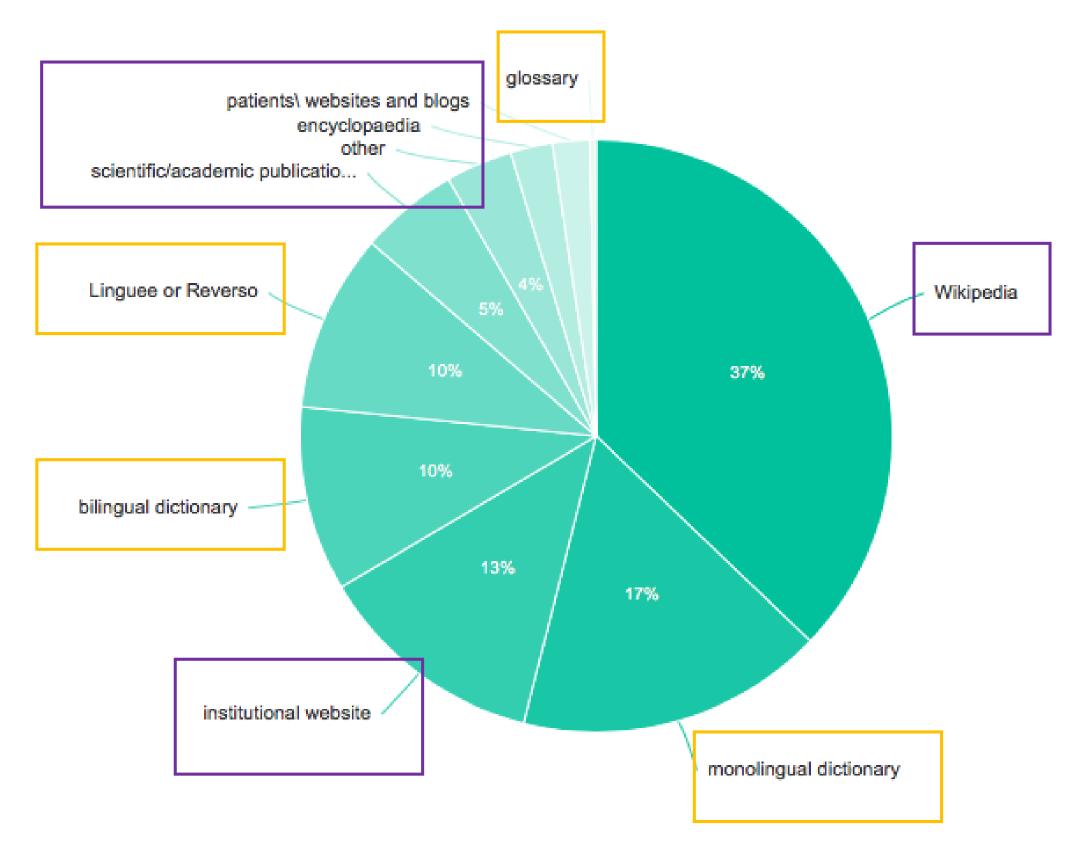
To monitor student commitment to the study of vocabulary.

E.g.: most of the students are not expanding their glossaries on a daily basis, as suggested by the teacher, but only when specifically spurred to do it.





## Dashboard – general activities (group view)



#### Internet search strategies

e.g.: Content-based resources (62.9%), such as Wikipedia or other types of encyclopaedias, institutional websites and scientific publications, are preferred to language-based resources (37.1%), such as

dictionaries and parallel corpora (Linguee and Reverso).





## Dashboard - Aspects of vocabulary knowledge (group view)

Fields

	terms	pronunciation	acronym	phraseology	uses	source	AVG %
10110	211	27.49%	9.95%	30.81%	86.73%	59.24%	42.84%
10112	162	46.91%	4.32%	70.99%	96.91%	91.98%	62.22%
10113	228	35.09%	18.86%	69.30%	96.49%	97.37%	63.42%
10150	214	17.76%	12.15%	36.92%	86.45%	56.07%	41.87%
10410	243	4.12%	3.70%	1.23%	22.22%	41.15%	14.49%
10430	34	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%

To monitor <u>commitment</u> and understanding of the <u>importance of contextual information</u>

High/Low





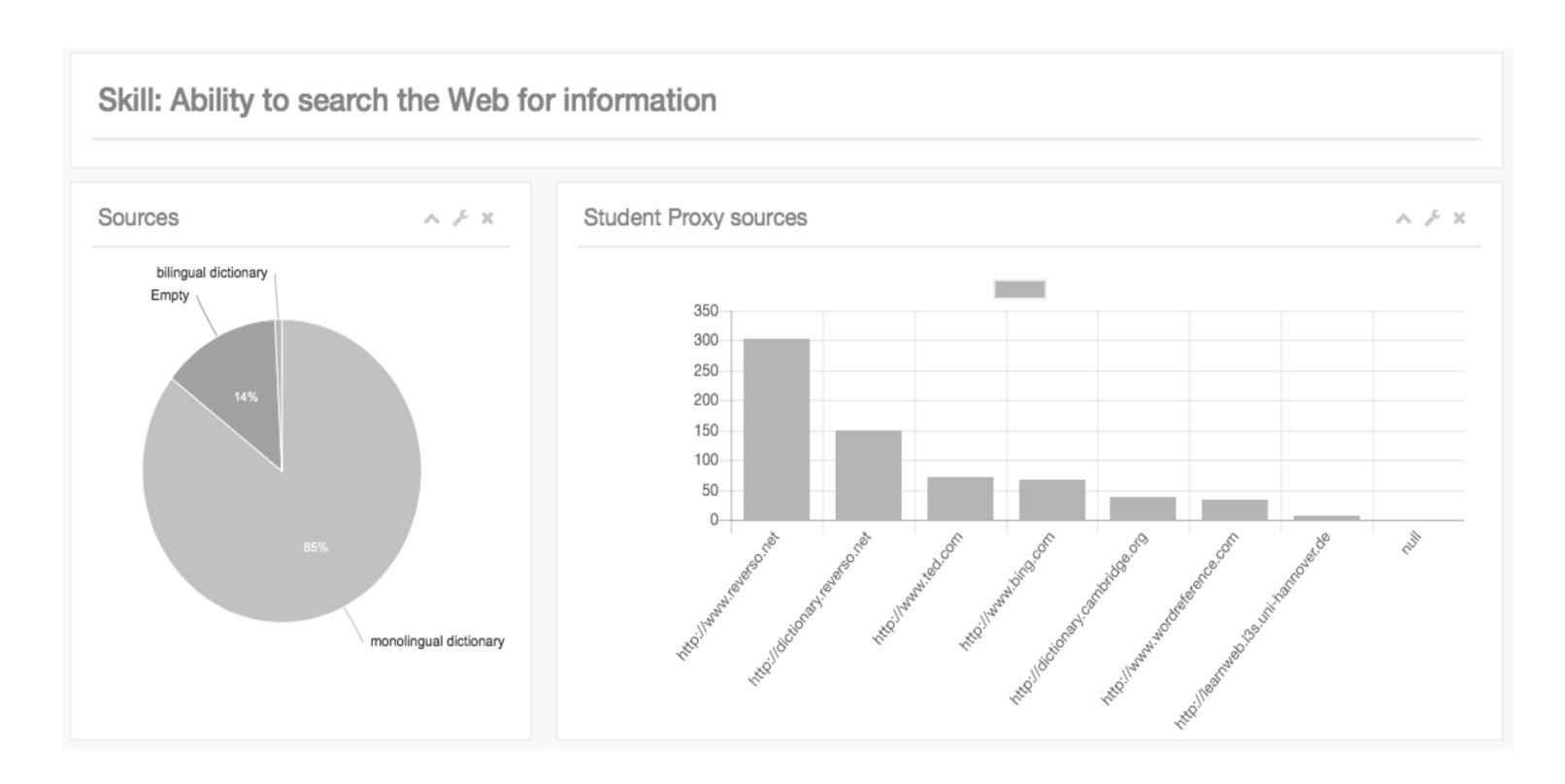
## Dashboard - Aspects of vocabulary knowledge (group view)

Username \$	Definition \$	Word count <b>\$</b>
Student 1	any substance that plants or animals need in order to live and grow	13
Student 1	a substance in food that plants, animals, and people need to live and grow	14
Student 2	a serious illness caused by a group of cells in the body increasing in an uncontrolled way. Cancer is often treated by chemotherapy (=special drugs) or by radiotherapy	28
Student 3	It's a long-term medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated.	16
Student 4	The back posterior end of the foot	7
Student 4	The small animal with a spiral-shaped shell. Especially well-known in the French traditional food, it can be eaten.	18
Student 5	A nutrient is a substance used by an organism to survive, grow and reproduce.	14
Student 5	a unit for measuring how much energy you get from food.	11





## Dashboard – Sources and reference material (single student view)







### Sources and reference material – The WAPS tool

## Tracks Web searches outside LearnWeb and shows a list of the pages accessed by a student

Url	Title	Total events	Created at 🌡 👢
http://it.wikipedia.org.secure.waps.io/wiki/Intestino_tenue	Intestino tenue - Wikipedia	203	2017-03-16 19:09:36.0
http://learnweb.l3s.uni-hannover.de/lw/showGlossary.jsf?resource_id=	Glossario - Learnweb	3012	2017-03-16 19:08:17.0
http://www.linguee.com.waps.io/english-italian/search?query=small%2	small intestine - Italian translation - Linguee	186	2017-03-16 19:06:26.0
http://www.linguee.com.waps.io/english-spanish/translation/small%20in	small intestine - Spanish translation ? Linguee	38	2017-03-16 19:06:18.0
http://learnweb.l3s.uni-hannover.de/lw/search.jsf?query=small+intestin	Cerca - Learnweb	84	2017-03-16 19:06:13.0

#### Tracks fine-grained information, such as:

- the user's mouse movements and keyboard inputs (scrolling, clicking and typing) on a Web page
- the time and position of these events on the page
- when the user actively interacted with a Web page
- saves the sequence of actions performed by the student (can be replayed!)





## Main publications on the LearnWeb Glossary tool and dashboard

Taibi D., Bianchi F., Kemkes P., Marenzi I. (2019): detailed description of the affordances and results of experimentation of interface with BA and MA students of interpreting and interview with teachers.

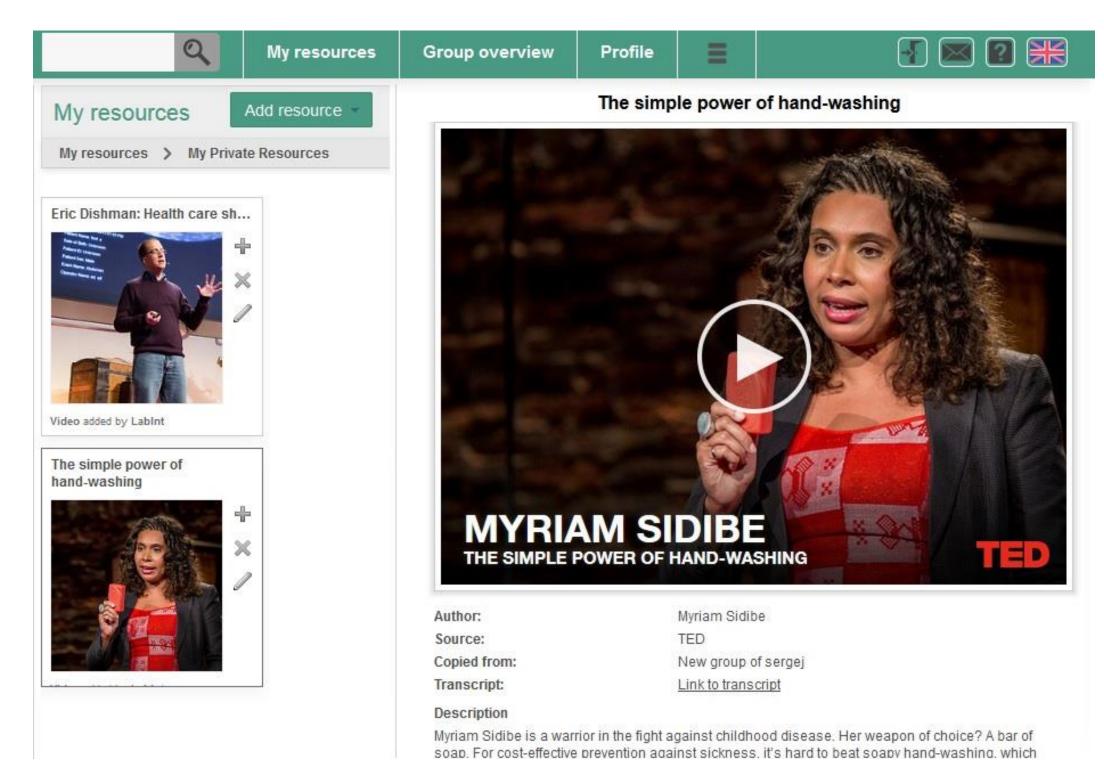
Bianchi F., Taibi D., Marenzi I., Kemkes P. (in press): example of how the LearnWeb tools were integrated into class activities and possible uses of these affordances for teaching and research in interpreting

### Other tools in LearnWeb





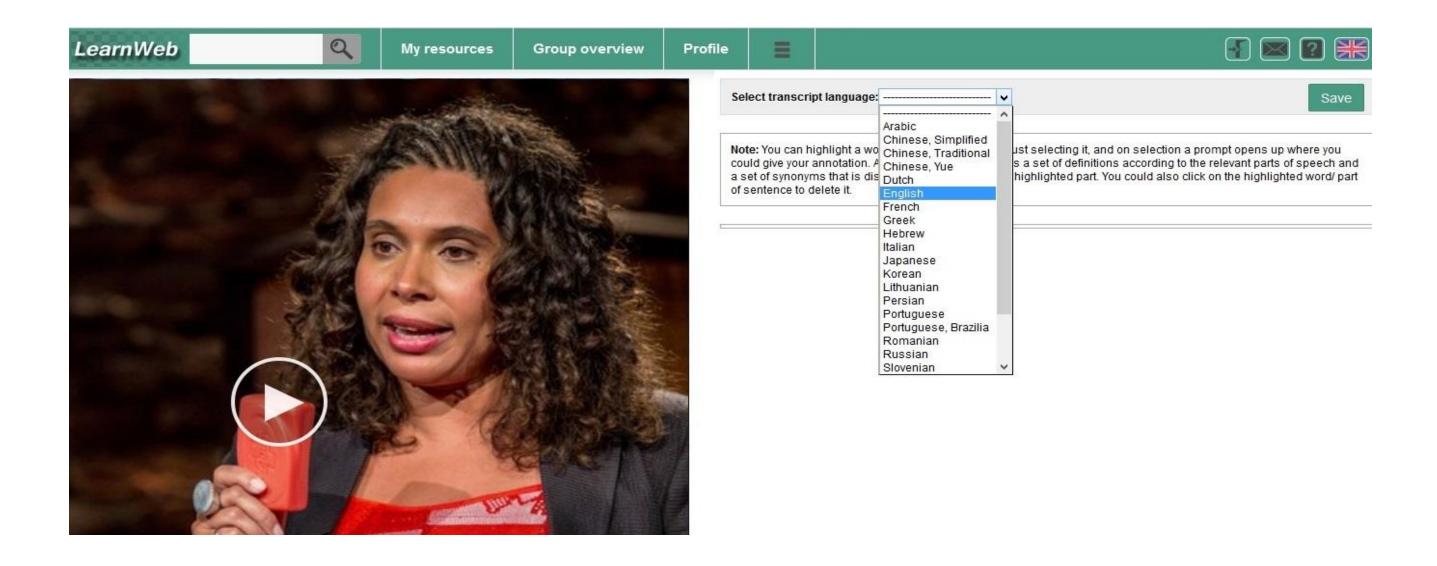
#### TED Talks in LearnWeb





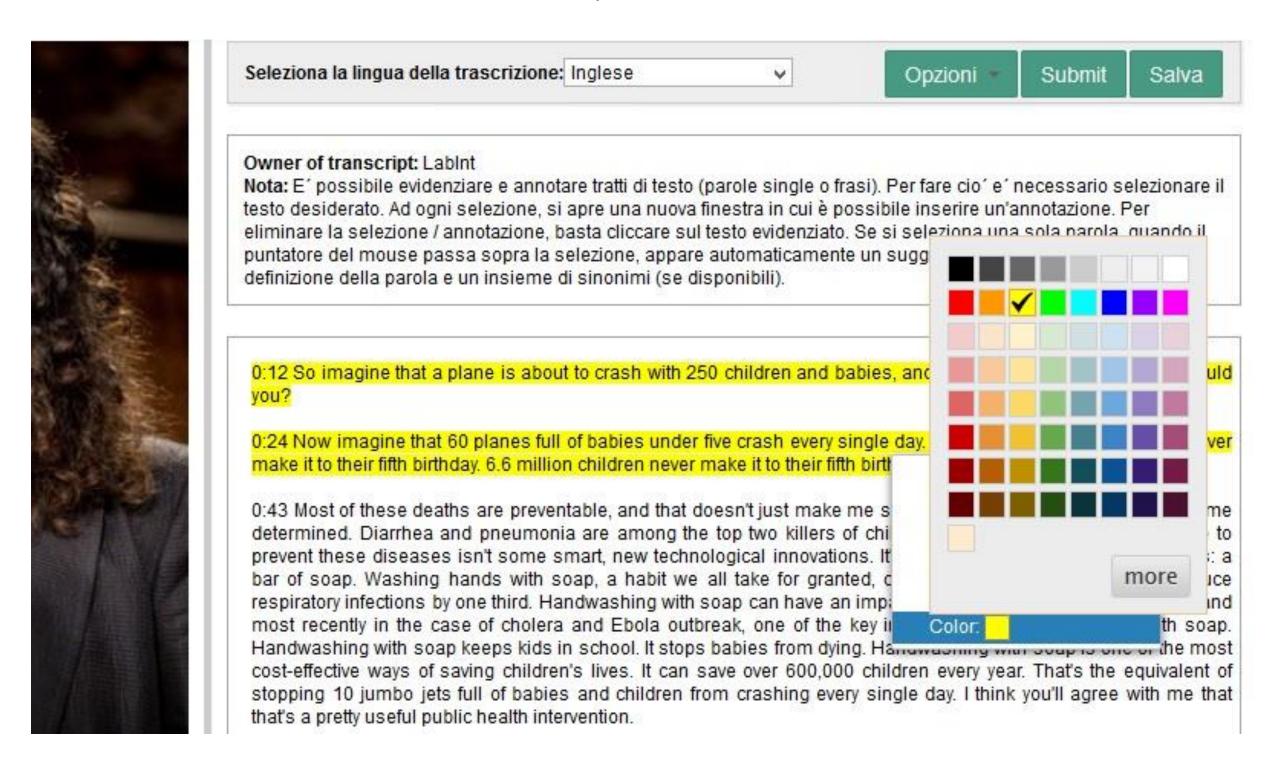


#### TED Talks transcripts















Seleziona la lingua della trascrizione: Inglese Opzioni Submit Salva

#### Owner of transcript: LabInt

Nota: E' possibile evidenziare e annotare tratti di testo (parole single o frasi). Per fare cio' e' necessario selezionare il testo desiderato. Ad ogni selezione, si apre una nuova finestra in cui è possibile inserire un'annotazione. Per eliminare la selezione / annotazione, basta cliccare sul testo evidenziato. Se si seleziona una sola parola, quando il puntatore del mouse passa sopra la selezione, appare automaticamente un suggerimento che comprende una definizione della parola e un insieme di sinonimi (se disponibili).

0:12 So imagine that a plane is about to crash with 250 children and babies, and if you knew how to stop that, would you?

0:24 Now imagine that 60 planes full of babies under five crash every single day. That's the number of kids that never make it to their fifth birthday. 6.6 million children never make it to their fifth birth Add Annotation

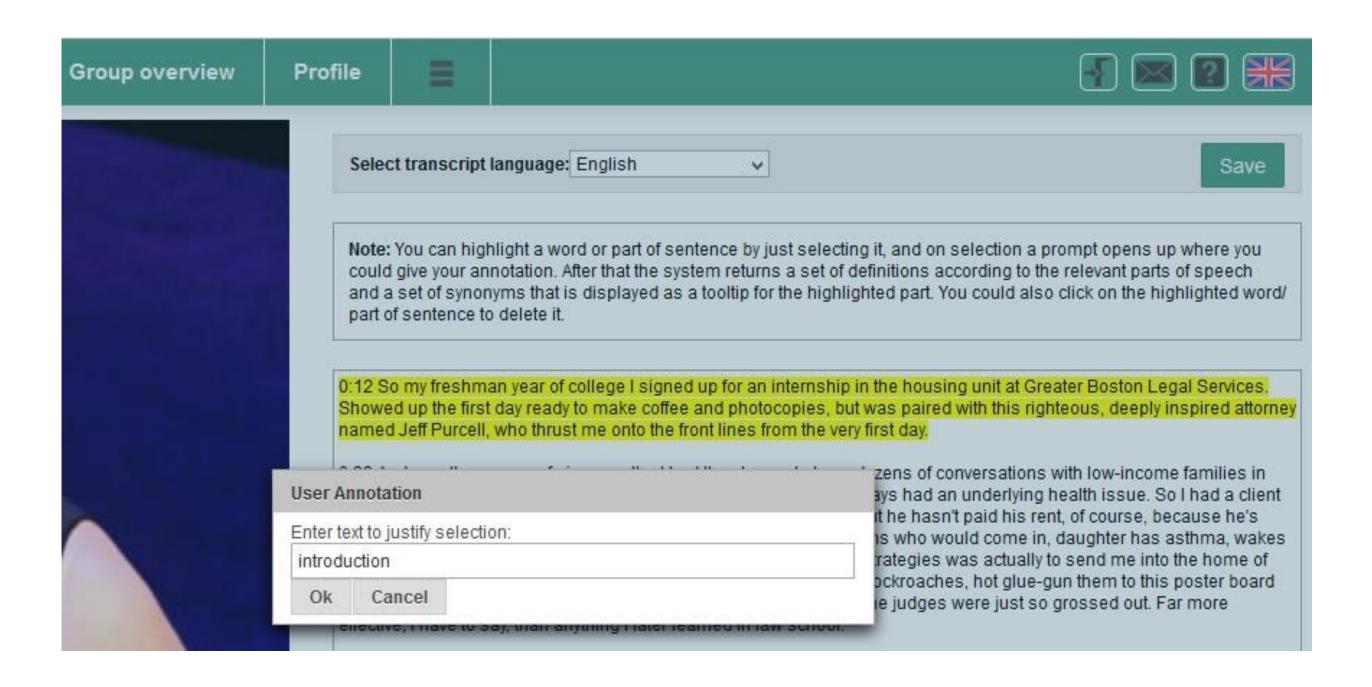
0:43 Most of these deaths are preventable, and that doesn't just make me s determined. Diarrhea and pneumonia are among the top two killers of chil prevent these diseases isn't some smart, new technological innovations. It bar of soap. Washing hands with soap, a habit we all take for granted, d respiratory infections by one third. Handwashing with soap can have an impl most recently in the case of cholera and Ebola outbreak, one of the key it Handwashing with soap keeps kids in school. It stops babies from dying. Handwashing with soap to one or the most

Edit Annotation akes me an do to Delete Annotation ntions: a Add WordNet Definition reduce Delete Selection RS, and Color: th soap.

cost-effective ways of saving children's lives. It can save over 600,000 children every year. That's the equivalent of stopping 10 jumbo jets full of babies and children from crashing every single day. I think you'll agree with me that that's a pretty useful public health intervention.

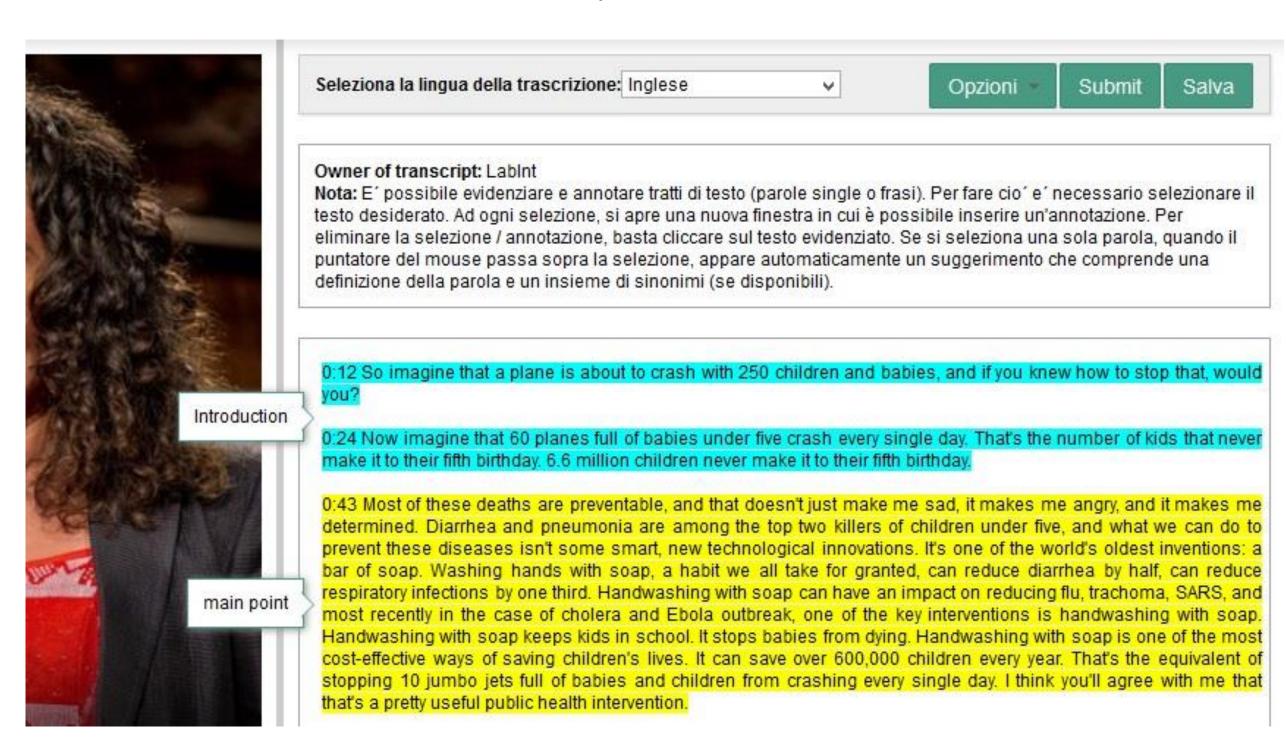








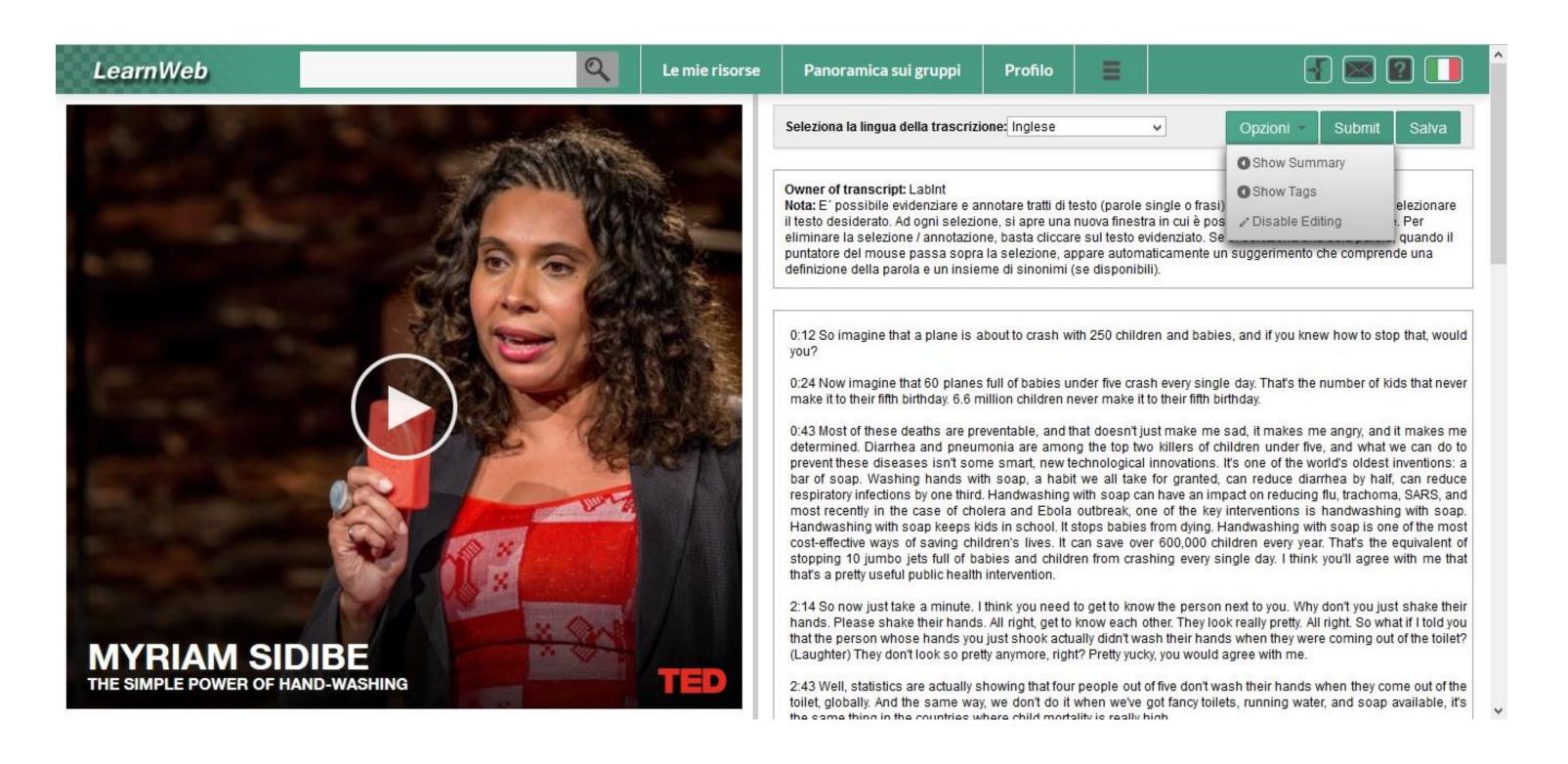








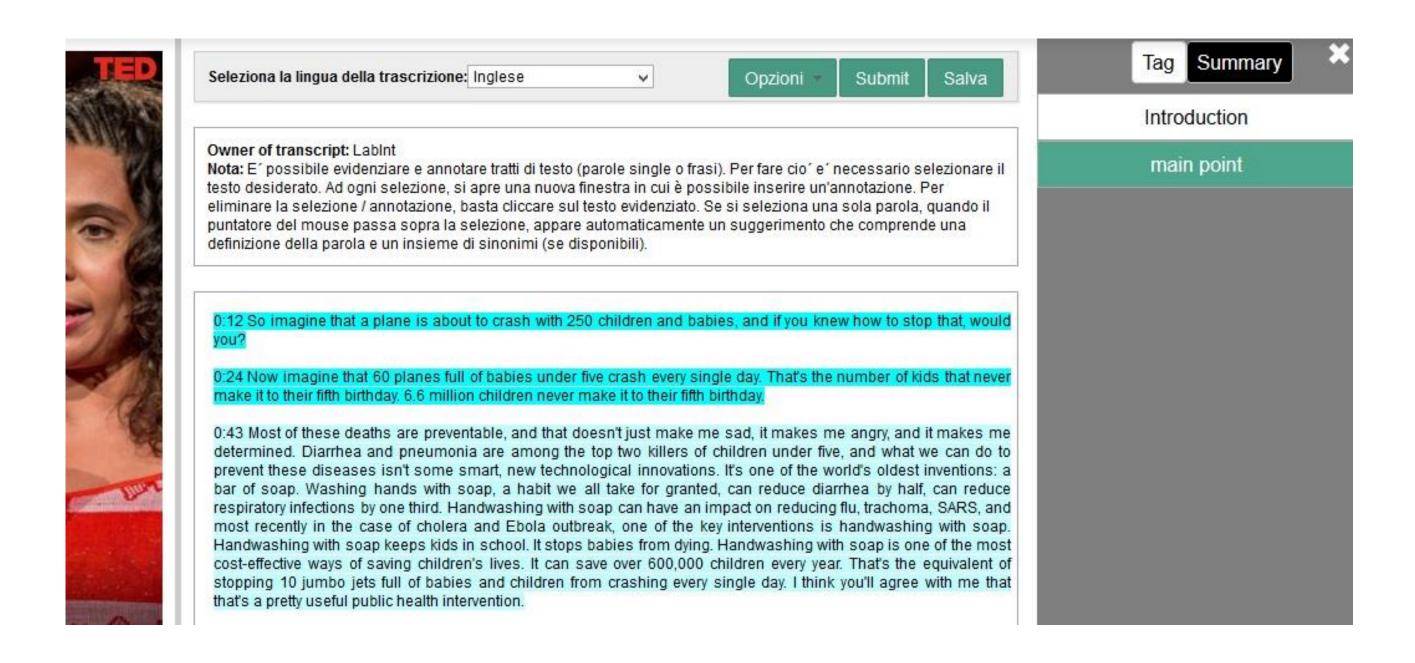
#### **Options**







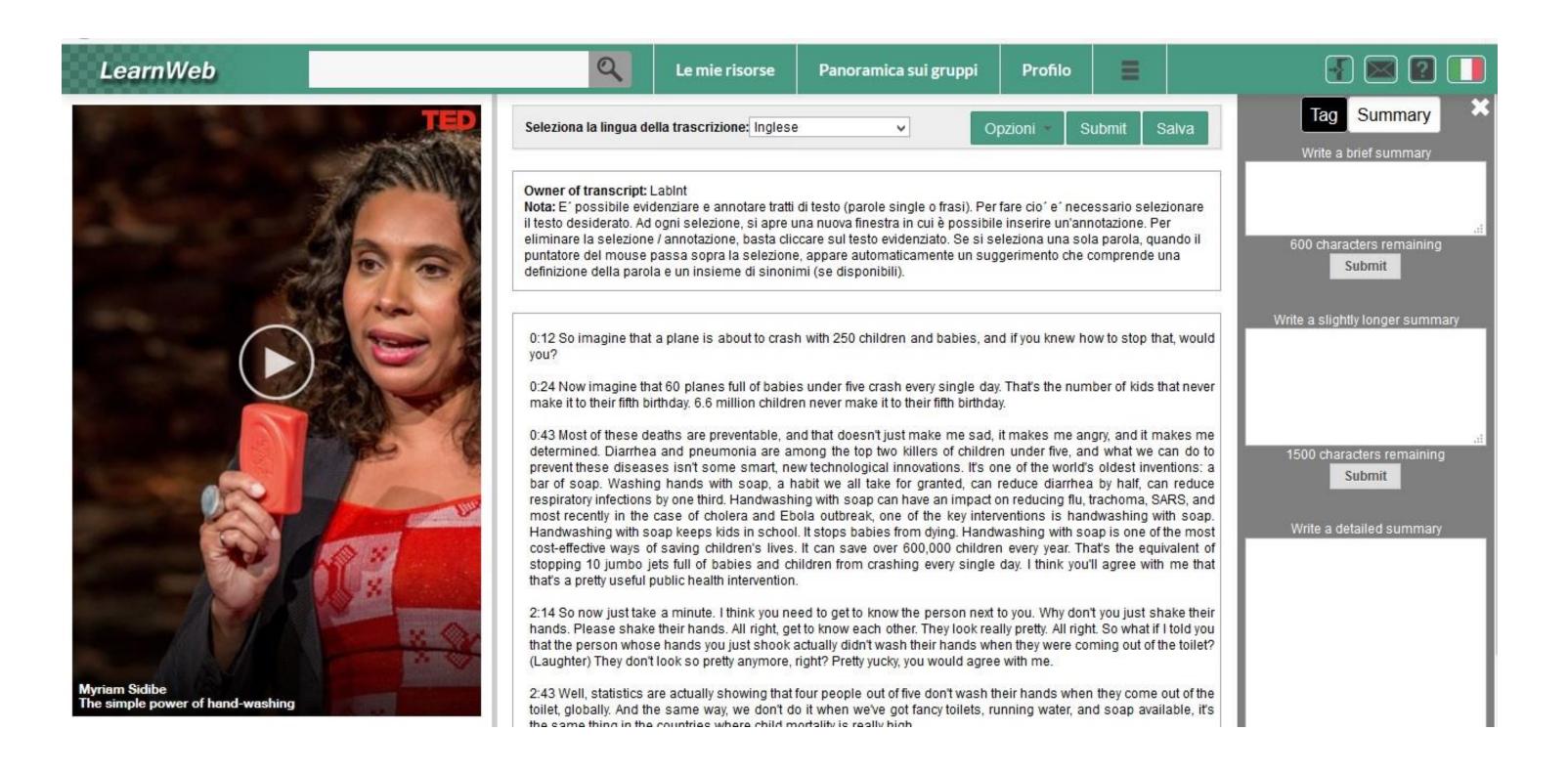
#### Tag summary







#### Summary



## Example: Exercise on higherorder comprehension tasks

#### Open your resource Task 1

#### Task 1:

Consider the first 6 minutes of the video (transcript up to 6:36).

This piece of text can be divided into 5 sections, marking the development of the argument.

Identify the five sections and give them a title.

#### ...continue...

Now compare your sections/titles to the following ones, and modify your tagging accordingly, if necessary:

- Speaker's key point
- Current situation
- Reasons for current situation
- How can current situation be changed and by whom
- Evidence supporting this solution

## Go back to the Search feature, find the same video and save it in your resources under the name Task 2

#### Task 2:

In the first 6 minutes of the text, distinguish:

<u>Key points / assertions</u> from <u>exemplifications or</u> other ancillary pieces of text

Using tags KEY vs. EXEMPLIFICATION vs.

#### **ANCILLARY**

### Go back to the Search feature, find the same video and save it in your resources under the name Task 3

#### Task 3:

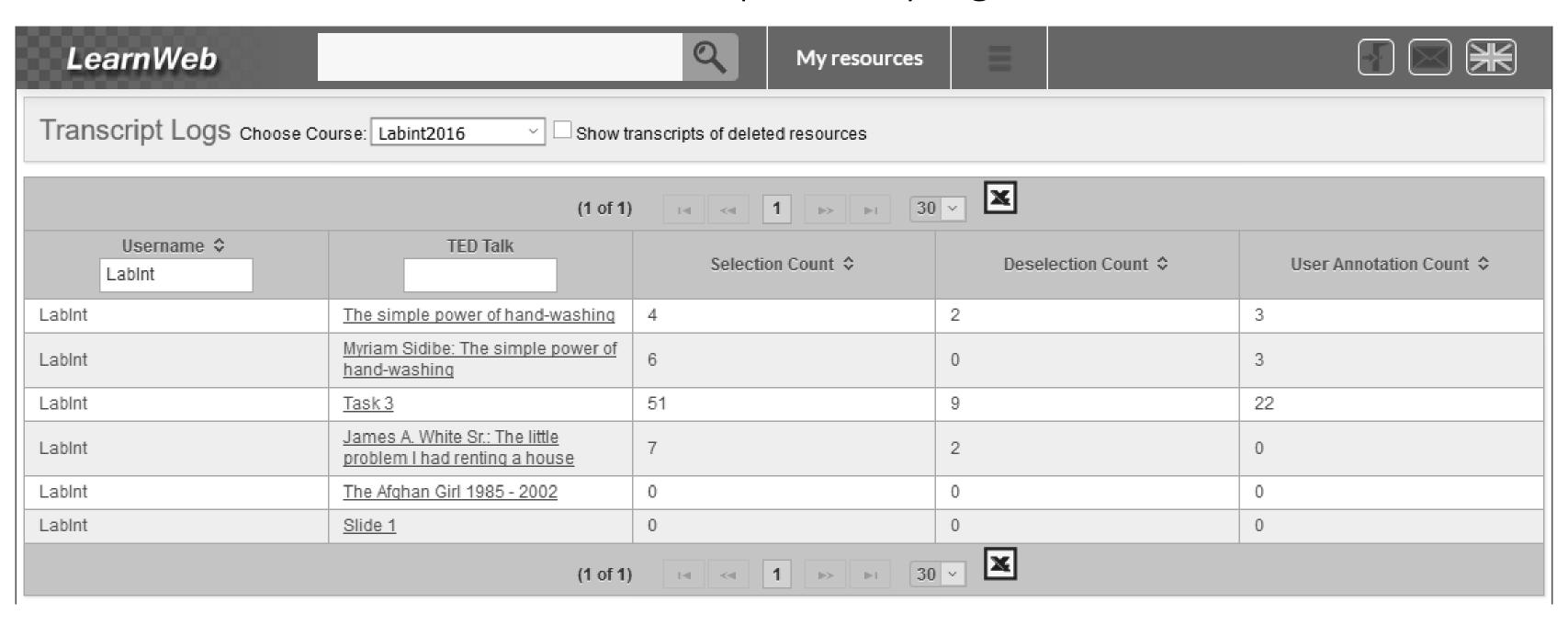
In the first 3 minutes of speech, mark clauses according to their discourse function. Choose among the following:

- Assertion
- Exemplification
- Suggestion
- Invitation
- Request
- Apology
- Complaint
- Thank
- Compliment
- Rhetorical question
- Other (specify)





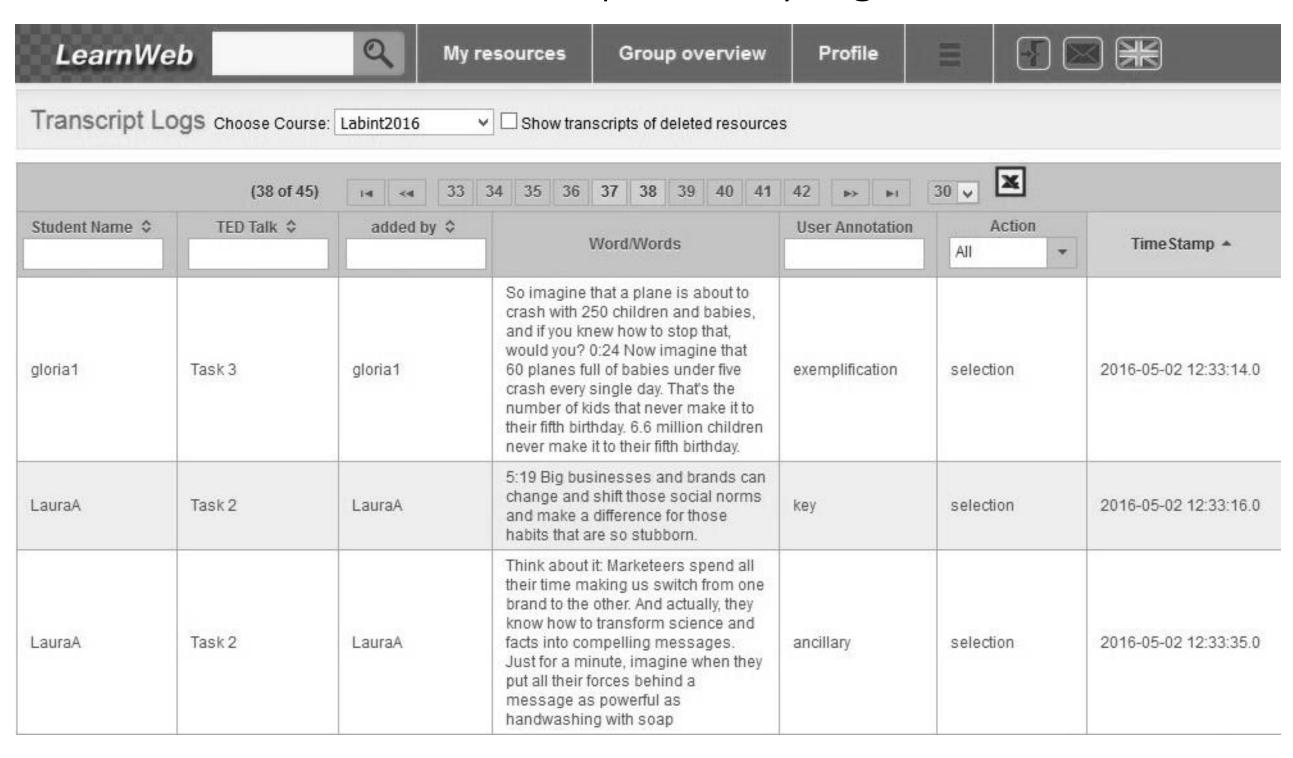
#### Transcript activity log







#### Transcript activity log



## Analysis of the logs - RQs

- RQ1: Was any of the tasks perceived as difficult by the students?
- RQ2: How was each task faced by the students?
- RQ3: How did the logs contribute to an understanding of the students' approaches to the tasks?

## Analysis of the logs - Findings

- felt confident of their analyses in Task 2 (few or no changes), but not on Tasks 1 and Task 3 (constant changes of idea).
- BUT many of the students made gross mistakes in Task 2, and Task 3 (adopted, either systematically or sporadically, unsuitable selection spans).

#### This suggests that:

- a large number of the students in this group had good summarising abilities (Task 1) but little awareness of the strategies and skills they automatically apply in the reading process (Tasks 2 and 3).
- not aware of their limited metacognitive and analytical abilities (no changes in Task 2).

## Main publications on the LearnWeb TED features

Bianchi F., Marenzi I. (2016):

description of TED-related features and investigation of how a group of MA students of interpreting performed higher-order comprehension tasks using TED talks in LearnWeb

### To sum up

#### Glossary tool + dashboard:

focused, easy-to-use tool for student autonomous work on vocabulary

#### TED-related tools + activity logs:

readily-available, but open-ended; requires creativity on part of the teacher

#### **LearnWeb-related References**

Taibi D., Bianchi F., Kemkes P., Marenzi I. 2019. A Learning Analytics Dashboard to Analyse Learning Activities in Interpreter Training Courses. In McLaren B.M., Reilly R., Zvacek S., Uhomoibhi J. (Eds.), *Computer Supported Education*, Communications in Computer and Information Science 1022, Springer Nature Switzerland, Cham, pp. 268-286.

Bianchi F., Taibi D., Marenzi I., Kemkes P. (in press), "Learning analytics at the service of interpreter's training in academic curricula", in Stefania Maci and Michele Sala (eds.), Corpus Linguistics and Translation Tools for Digital Humanities: Research Methods and Applications, Bloomsbury.

Bianchi F., Marenzi I. (2016). Investigating student choices in performing higher-order comprehension tasks using TED talks in LearnWeb. *Lingue e Linguaggi*, 19, 23-40.

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Will, M. (2007). Terminology Work for Simultaneous Interpreters in LSP Conferences: Model and Method. In *MuTra 2007 – LSP Translation Scenarios: Conference Proceedings*. Retrieved from http://www.euroconferences.info/proceedings/2007\_Proceedings/2007\_Will\_Martin.pdf



# Thank you!



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