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Studying pedagogical interactions in synthetic worlds

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EUROCALL 2011, 31st August – 3rd September, Nottingham
What is a synthetic world?

- « a synchronous, persistent network of people, represented as avatars, facilitated by networked computers » Bell (2008: 3)
- Affordances for language learning (Dalgarno & Lee, 2010: 11; Educause, 2006: 2; Avalon, 2010: 5; Armitt et al., 2005…)
Interactions within synthetic worlds

- Multimodal: synchronous interactions through different modes available in the environment, used simultaneously or not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes</th>
<th>Functions / Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textual</td>
<td>Chat, notecards, boards…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestual</td>
<td>Gestures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actionnal</td>
<td>Interactions with objects / environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What kind of data and how to collect it?

- LETEC Corpus (Chanier & Ciekanski, 2010)
  - Verbal interactions
    - Chat
    - Audio
    - Video
  - Observation
  - Movement tracking and interactions with objects
  - Questionnaires / interviews
  - Other elements (learning scenario, research protocol, licenses, analysis...)
Background 1

- Second language acquisition research
  - Qualitative
  - Understanding
  - Action research
  - Semi-experimental research

- Synthetic worlds (*Second Life*)
  - Interest for language learning (Henderson et al, 2009)

- Online pedagogical interactions
  - Technological mediatisation and human mediation (Mangenot, 2007)
  - Computer Mediated Communication
Emergent research in synthetic worlds
  ◦ Various fields (marketing, economics, psychology… and language learning)
  ◦ Very poor explanations of the research methodology used
  ◦ And/or methodology - copying that of other environments

Need to develop research in didactics (Peachey et al, 2010)
European project ARCHI21

- CLIL approach (content + language)
- Intensive studio in architecture (French or English as a second language) face-to-face and in Second Life (February 2011)
- Three kinds of activities combining architecture and language learning
  - Introduction to SL, socialisation
  - Building
  - Group reflective sessions
Second language research within synthetic worlds

- **Methodology**: same as in physical world + particularities of synthetic worlds
  - Avatar
  - Multimodal communication

- **Research protocol**
  - Depends on the aim and the object studied
  - Based upon the learning scenario
Aim of this presentation

- Epistemic perspective

- To expose problems, conditions and potential biases of qualitative research on pedagogical interactions in *Second Life*

- To give a few methodological leads
  → To put in place research protocols to study learners’ interactions in synthetic worlds
The avatar: what identity, what implications?

- Avatar = visual representation of a user
- Research in synthetic worlds

Implications:
- Identity of the actors
- Researcher’s positioning
- Data collection
The avatar: a virtual identity?

- Do we study an avatar, the person controlling it or both?
- How to ensure the person’s identity?
  - Several avatars for one user
  - Several users for one avatar
  - Easy to change your avatar’s appearance and name
Dual identity?

- Researcher
- Learner
- Physical world
- Synthetic worlds
- Researcher’s avatar
- Learner’s avatar
Ethical issues

• Consent form
  ◦ Explanation of the data collected, participants’ rights, anonymity…
  ◦ Not always easy to be in contact with the « real » person behind the avatar

• Private / public communication
  ◦ Learners to collect interactions ?
Researcher’s position

- Immersion / distance in relation to the research object
- Participant observation or not
- Position of the researcher-practitioner (De Lavergne, 2007)
- Participants’ perception of the researcher / Self-perception
- Do participants identify the researcher as such?
- What control over the data? How to measure of validity?
Questions

• **Who collects?**
  ◦ Researcher, tutor, learner?
  ◦ From what point of view
    • Avatar / 3D ➔ Subjective view

• **What kind of data?**
  ◦ Public or private communication?
  ◦ Need to access all of the data from the course?
    • What selection criteria?

• **Where?**
  ◦ In-world or in the physical world?
What we did for ARCHI21

• Learners: creation of an avatar for the project, with a defined name (first name + suffix specific to project)
  ◦ To identify learners and ensure their anonymity

• Research avatars
  ◦ Animal characters
  
  • To identify the researcher as such
  • To avoid interactions with the researcher
  ◦ Recording of the training sessions using these avatars (1 researcher per session / per group)
    ◦ Limited movement and point of view
    ◦ Access limited to public communication

• Consent form sent by email
• Questionnaires and interviews conducted externally and not in the synthetic world
Screen recording procedure

- Technical aspects
  - Software for screen recording or avatar wearing a recording device
  - *Second Life* settings
  - Audio and video tests
  - Partitioning of the plot (sound)

- Researcher’s avatar movements
  - Point of view
  - Decision-making
  - With relation to the task
Video recording

Group reflective sessions – ARCHI21
Motionless participants
Limited movement of the researcher’s avatar and of the camera (zoom)
Video recording

Building activity - ARCHI21
Participants moving
Researcher’s avatar and camera moving a lot
Data analysis

• Difficulties :
  ◦ Recording of the interactions
    • Movements of learners and researcher
    • Points of view
  ◦ Multimodal data transcriptions
    • Depends on research aim
    • How to represent simultaneous multimodal behaviour in a 3D environment ?
  ◦ Anonymising interactions
    • Avatars’ names in videos and text chat scripts
    • Audio
Conclusion

Multimodal interactions in SL

Language learning

Multimodality

Avatar

Data collection

Identity

Researcher’s positioning
Thank you!

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