

Al as a companion for language-learner autonomy

Overview



- Extensive reading and listening
- Opinions from students
- Why learner autonomy?
- Tools that are not ChatGPT and example exercises



Extensive readingand listening



Extensive reading (Free Voluntary Reading)



Extensive reading (Free Voluntary Reading)

"Free voluntary reading can be easily defined: It is reading that is selected by the reader, that is read for its own sake. It is, in other words, reading because you want to: FVR does not require book reports or comprehension questions at the end of the chapter."

Source: The Case for Free Voluntary Reading. Stephen D. Krashen. The Canadian Modern Language Review 1993 50:1. 72-82



Extensive listening



Intensive Listening v. Extensive Listening

- In-class listening
- Teacher-selected texts

Extensive Listening: Why and How?

- Shorter texts (2-5 m)
- Teacher-managed sequence of tasks
- Focus on main ideas, details, inferences, developing listening skills

- Out-of-class listening
- Student-selected passages
- Longer texts (15+ m)
- · Co-managed sequence of tasks
- Focus on main ideas, personal reactions, metacognition
- Can focus on cultural issues. grammar, pronunciation







12:20 / 55:41 • Intensive Listening v. Extensive Listening >









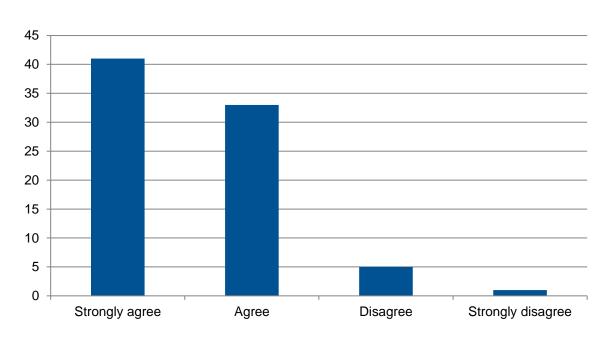


Opinions from students on Al in language-learning

80 participants across 8 classes

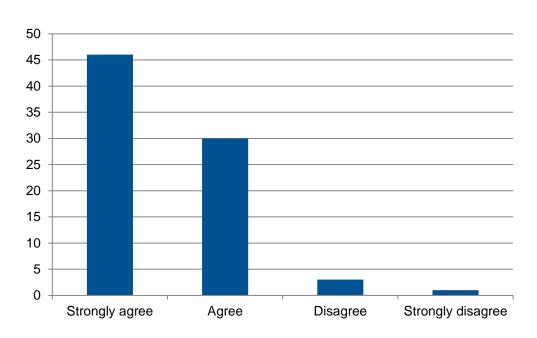


"Watching media in another language improves my skills in that language even if I am not consciously trying to learn while watching."



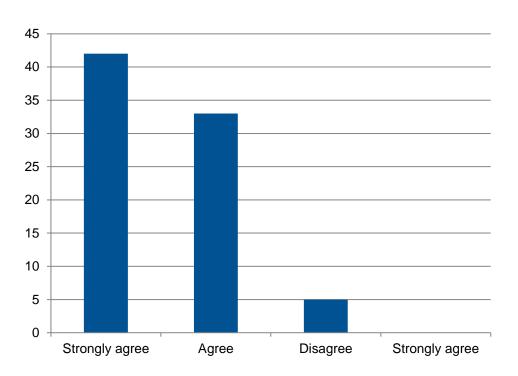


"Reading media in another language improves my skills in that language even if I am not consciously trying to learn while reading."



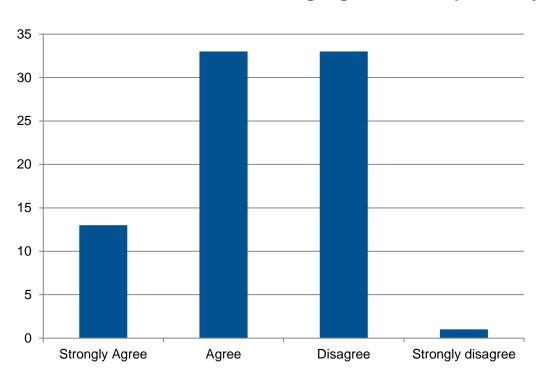


"Listening to media in another language improves my skills in that language even if I am not consciously trying to learn while listening."





"Al allows students to learn a language more independently."





"What do language teachers need to know about how students use Al?"



The primary use: quick correction of texts / extracts

- "use it as a correction and as an assistance when it comes to writing"



Students' use of AI is exaggerated

- "That AI use is not as common for learning a language as many might think, it's mainly used for translating short paragraphs or documents and probably nothing more"



Enthusiasm

- "They need to know that someimes AI helps them structure their work and pushes them to do better, not only does the work for them"



The need to use AI responsibly

- "Al is only useful if you have a general idea of the subject/language and can judge its accuracy, otherwise Al doesn't really help too much if you don't know whether or not the information it provides is correct."



The overall impression

"Language teachers should embrace the positive aspects of AI in language education while also guiding students on responsible and effective use. Balancing the benefits of AI with traditional language learning methods can lead to a well-rounded and enriching educational experience."



Why learner autonomy?

Focused mode

- Intent focus on a problem
- Working memory making connections with neurons of the neocortex and hippocampus

Diffuse mode



- Working memory is at rest
- Background processing helps form neural links that are not made in focused mode



Focused mode

Diffuse mode

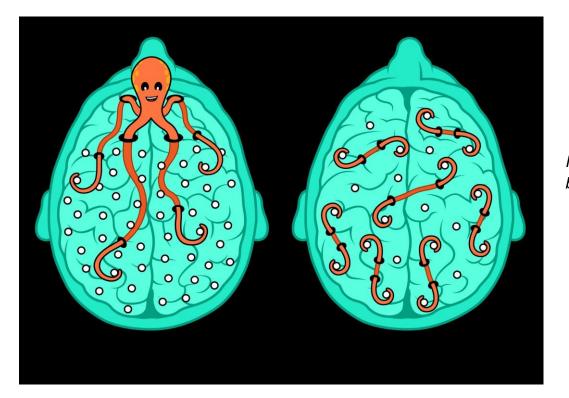


Image from: barbaraoakley.com

We can encourage diffuse mode through extensive reading / listening / watching



For the following exercise, tick all that apply:

I would use this exercise with my students.

I would use not this exercise.

I have a better exercise that uses AI.

I have a better exercise that does not use Al.

Diffuse reading practice



Tool(s): Chatbot

Learning mode(s): Diffuse

Memory type trained: Procedural

Skills(s): Extensive reading, writing

Search for a text online that you want to read and discuss. Once you have read the text, copy the contents and paste them into ChatGPT with the following instruction:

Pretend you are [insert your choice of person here]. Let's discuss the contents of this text. Ask me questions about my opinions on its contents. And when I ask you questions, answer as if you are [insert your choice of person here].

Bring screenshots of your chat to class for discussion next week.



Declarative memory

- Facts that can be consciously taught and recalled
- Put into long-term memory by retrieval practice

Procedural memory

- Knowledge of how to do something
- Strengthened by practice and rest



For the following exercise, tick all that apply:

I would use this exercise with my students.

I would use not this exercise.

I have a better exercise that uses Al.

I have a better exercise that does not use Al.

Declarative grammar practice



Tool(s): Chatbot

Learning mode(s): Diffuse (mindful extensive reading)

Memory type trained: Procedural, declarative

Skills(s): Extensive reading, speaking

Put the following prompt into ChatGPT or another ChatBot of your choosing, and fill in the gaps with your won preferences:

I am going to explain the [insert grammar topic here] in English to you. Pretend you are a student of the language and ask me questions about my explanation.



For the following exercise, tick all that apply:

I would use this exercise with my students.

I would use not this exercise.

I have a better exercise that uses Al.

I have a better exercise that does not use Al.

Procedural grammar practice



Tool(s): Chatbot

Learning mode(s): Diffuse (mindful extensive reading)

Memory type trained: Procedural, declarative

Skills(s): Extensive reading, speaking

Put the following prompt into ChatGPT or another ChatBot of your choosing, and fill in the gaps with your won preferences:

Write a short [insert genre here] story about [insert topic here] in German that uses the [insert grammatical structure here] a lot. Make the story stuitable for someone with a German level of [insert German level here].

If there is anything in the story you don't understand, ask the chatbot to explain it to you. Bring your story to class next week as we will talk about it in the lesson.



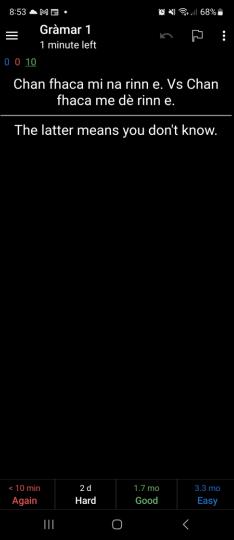
Working memory

Long-term memory

- Hiker learners and race-car learners
- Strengthened by retrieval practice

- The need for differentiated learning
- The master trickster









For the following exercise, tick all that apply:

I would use this exercise with my students.

I would use not this exercise.

I have a better exercise that uses Al.

I have a better exercise that does not use Al.



Retrieval practice for long-term memory

Tool(s): ChatBot

Learning mode(s): Focused (primary), Diffuse (secondary)

Memory type trained: Declarative, long-term **Skill(s):** vocabulary-building, reading, writing

Part 1:

Paste the vocabulary list into ChatGPT along with the following instruction: Test me on this list, one word at a time, asking me to give the English translation. If I get the translation correct, remove the word from the list. If I get it wrong, test me on it again once we have gone through the other words on the list.

Part2:

Once you have finished part 1, give ChatGPT the following instruction:

Now test me on the list by asking me to give the Gaelic translations of the English words. Again, remove a word from the list if I get it right. If I get it wrong, test me on the word again once we have finished going through all the other words on the list. Keep doing this until I get the word right.

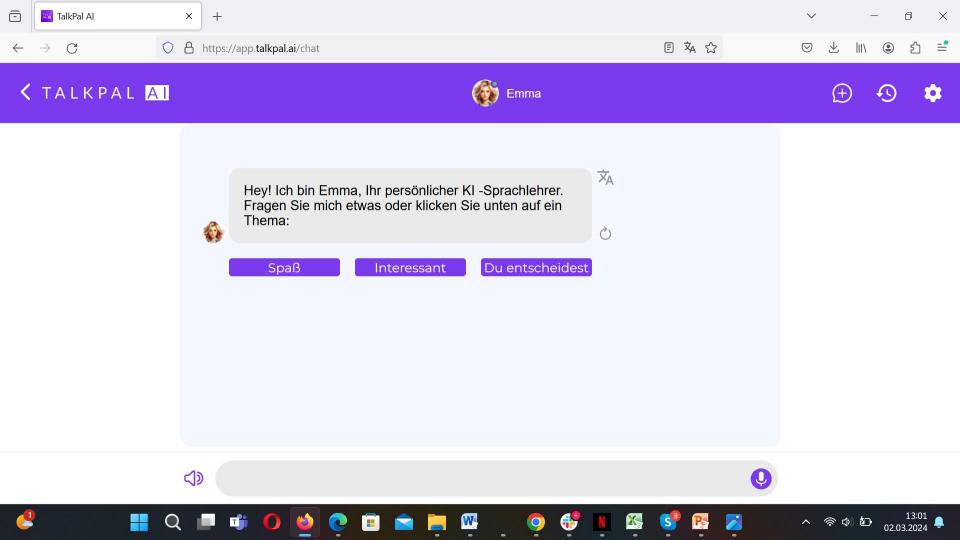
N.B. ChatGPT might have to be reminded of the task.

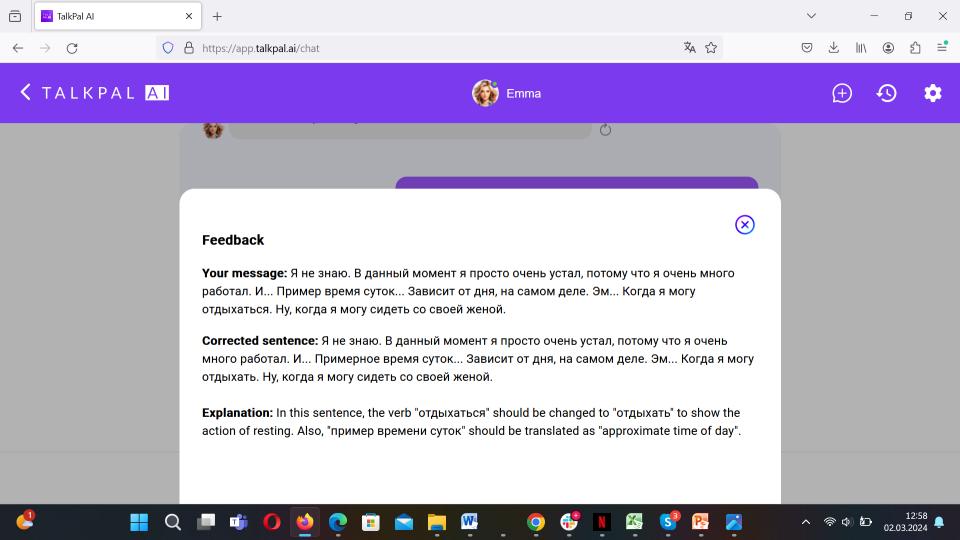


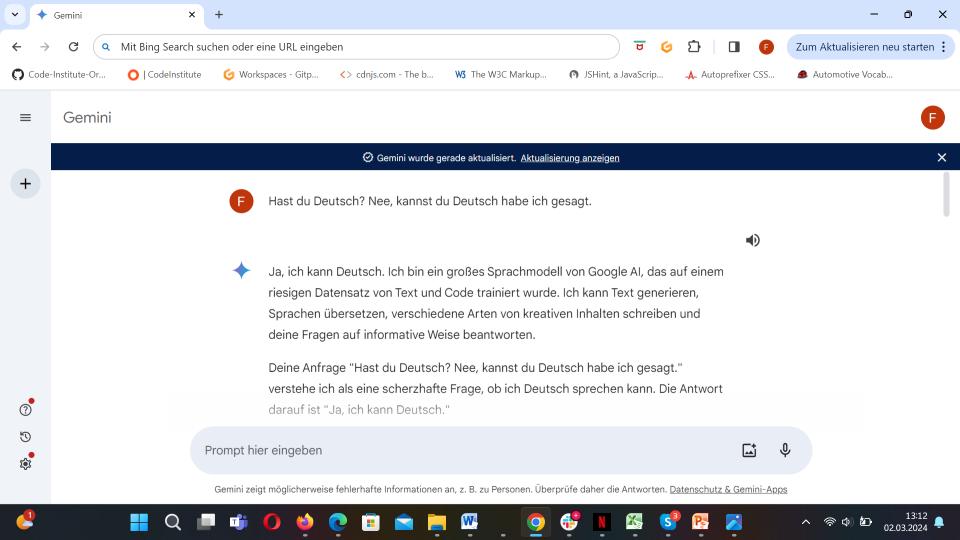
Other tools and example exercises

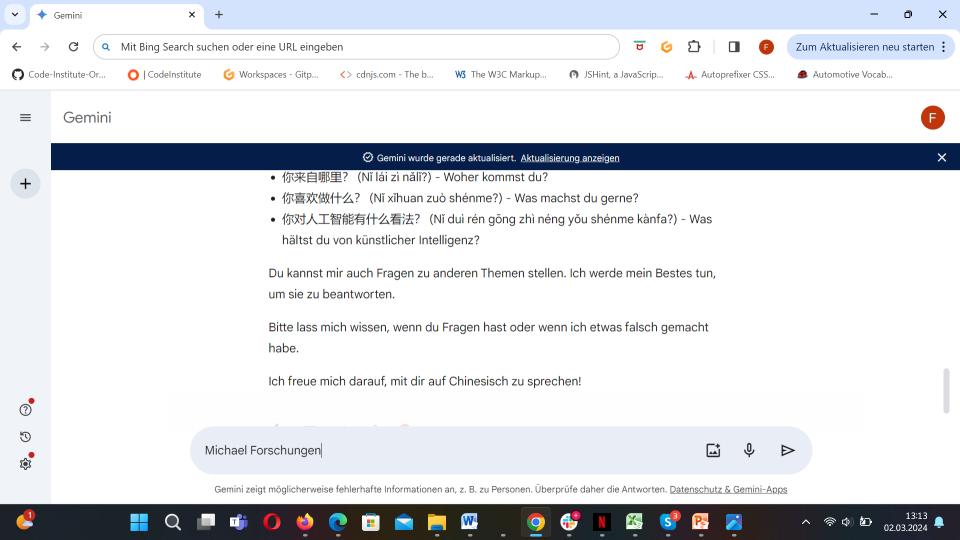


Chatbots with speaking abilities











Does the task primarily engage declarative memory or procedural memory?

Example in-class exercise



N.B. You can modify the following task for level by requiring students to use a shorter video, giving them a choice of videos suitable for their level, etc.

In pairs, go to bbc.com and look at the headlines. Without clicking on the articles, choose topics and discuss what you know about each. Once you have discussed each topic, ask Emma from TalkPal AI what she knows about the topic. Compare Emma's answers with your own and discuss any feedback she gives you on your speech. Repeat this process for each topic on bbc.com.



Does the task primarily engage declarative memory or procedural memory?

Example homework exercise



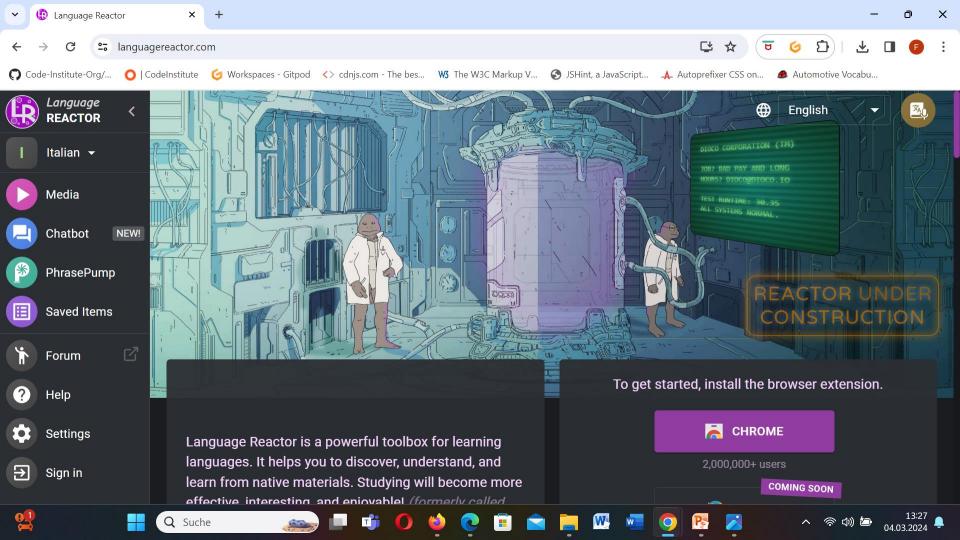
N.B. You can modify the following task for level by requiring students to use a shorter video, giving them a choice of videos suitable for their level, etc.

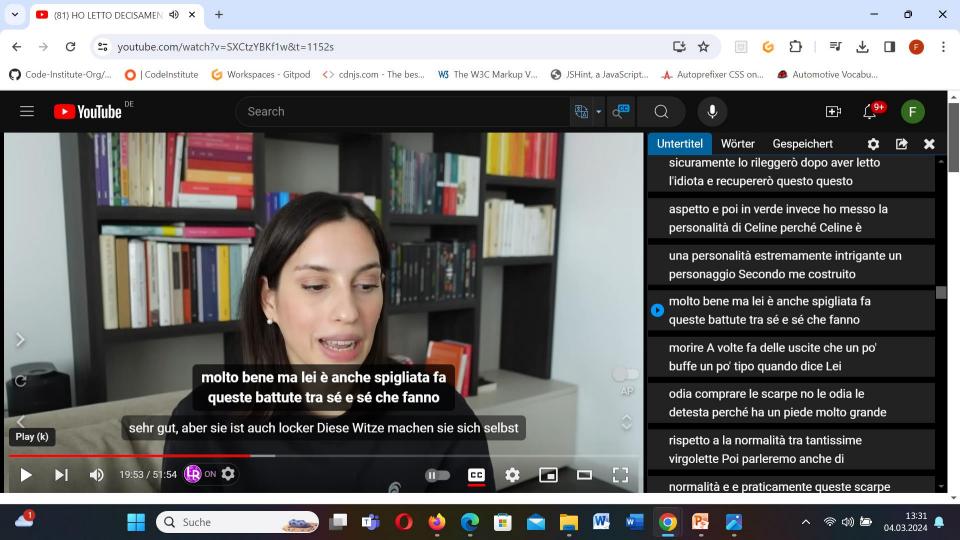
Part 1: Use YouTube filters to find a video of around 10 minutes that you want to watch. As you watch write down three issues from the video that you want to discuss.

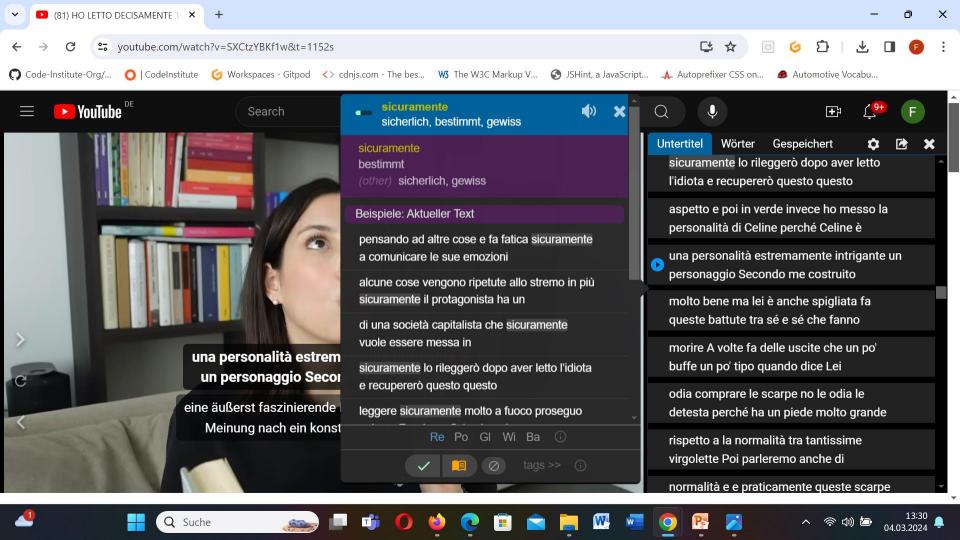
Part 2: Discuss those themes with Emma from TalkPal AI for ten minutes. Screenshot the feedback / corrections you receive and bring them to class next week.

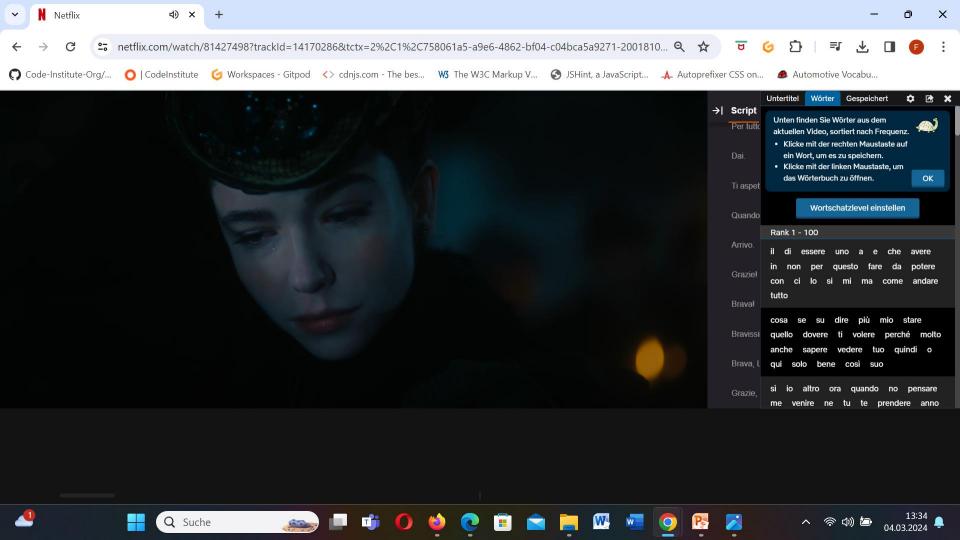


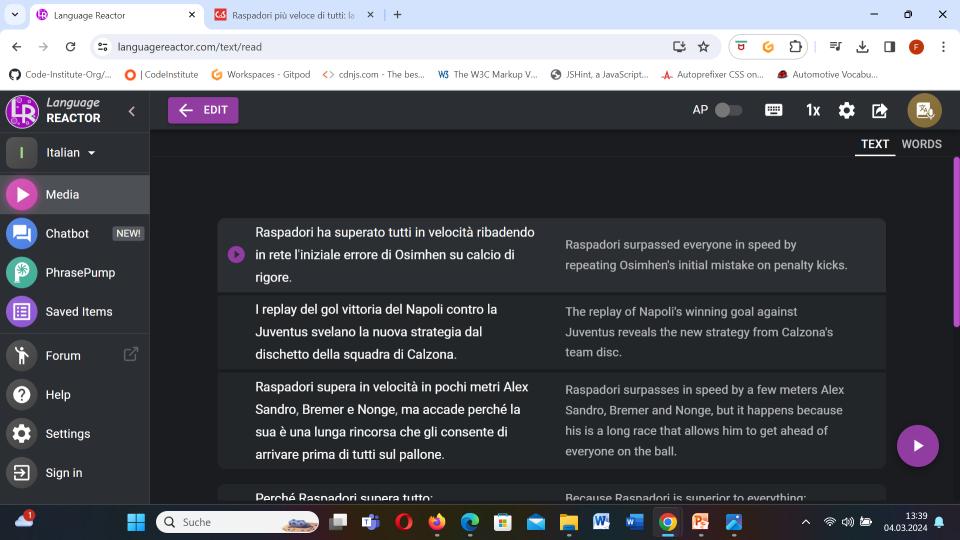
Language Reactor

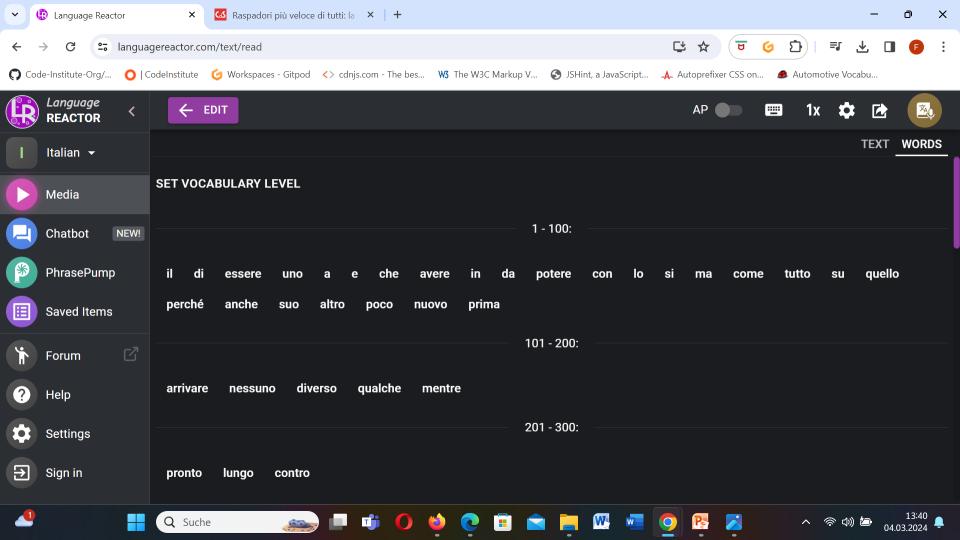


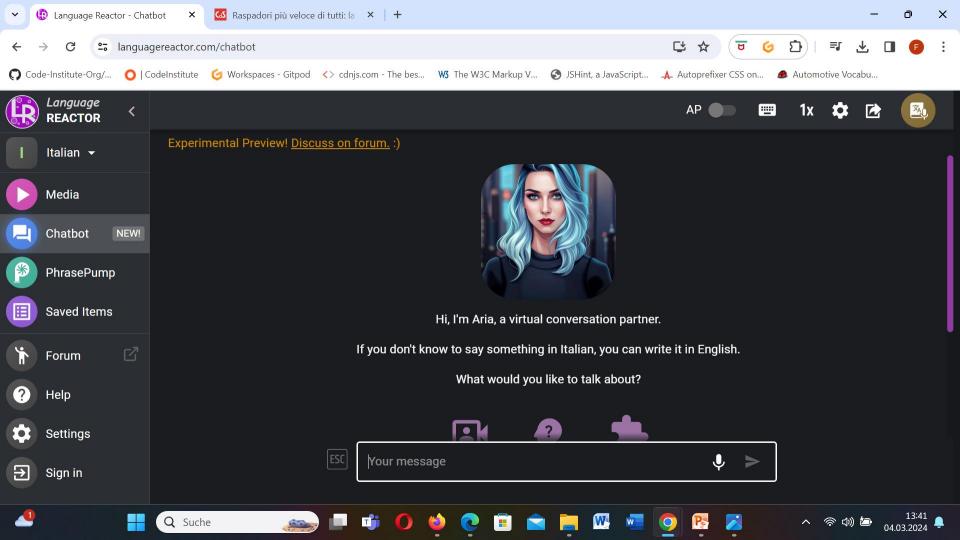


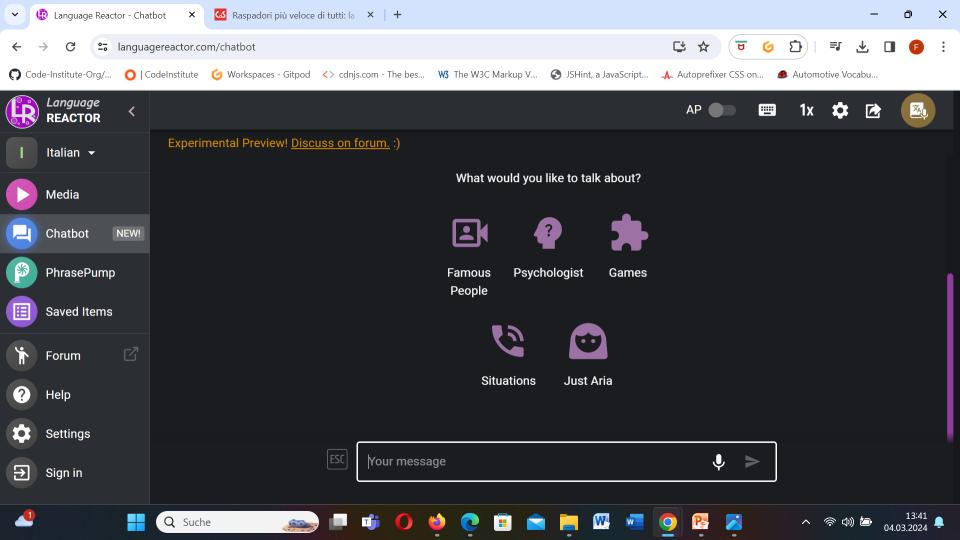


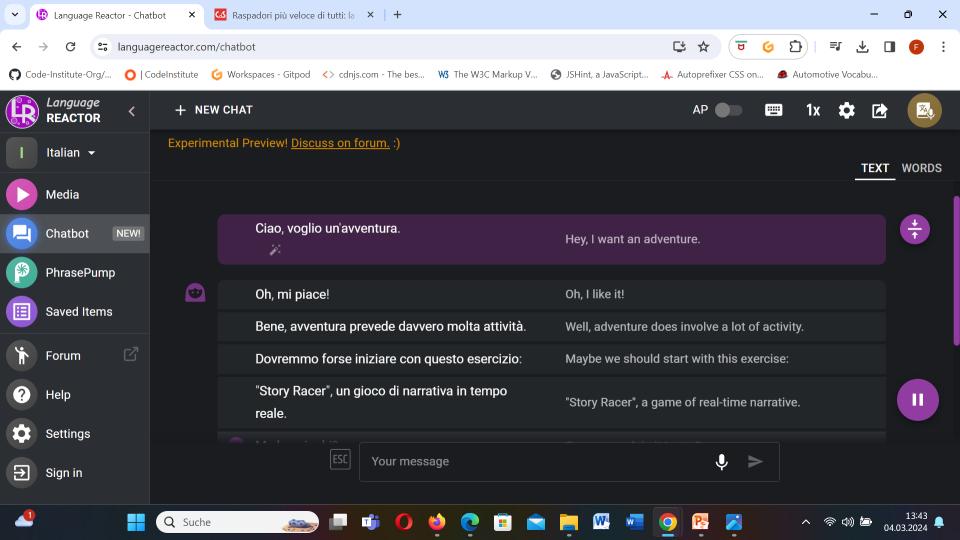














For the following exercise, discuss each question:

How could the task be improved?

What could go wrong with the task?



Example in-class exercise

Part 1: Work with a partner. Go to https://www.bbc.com/ and choose an article that you are both interested in. Read the article until you find five words that you think frequency range of 4000 +. Compare your answers with your partner.

Part 2: Copy the text and paste it into the My Text function of Language Reactor to check whether you were correct.



For the following exercise, discuss each question:

How could the task be improved?

What could go wrong with the task?

Example homework task



Using Language Reactor, watch a video of your own choosing on either Netflix or YouTube. Take screenshots of three phrases / structures the speakers use that you think would be useful for your classmates to know. You will present your findings in groups during the next lesson.



Text-to-speech tools

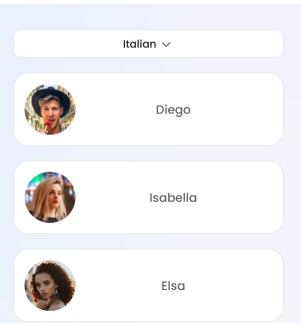


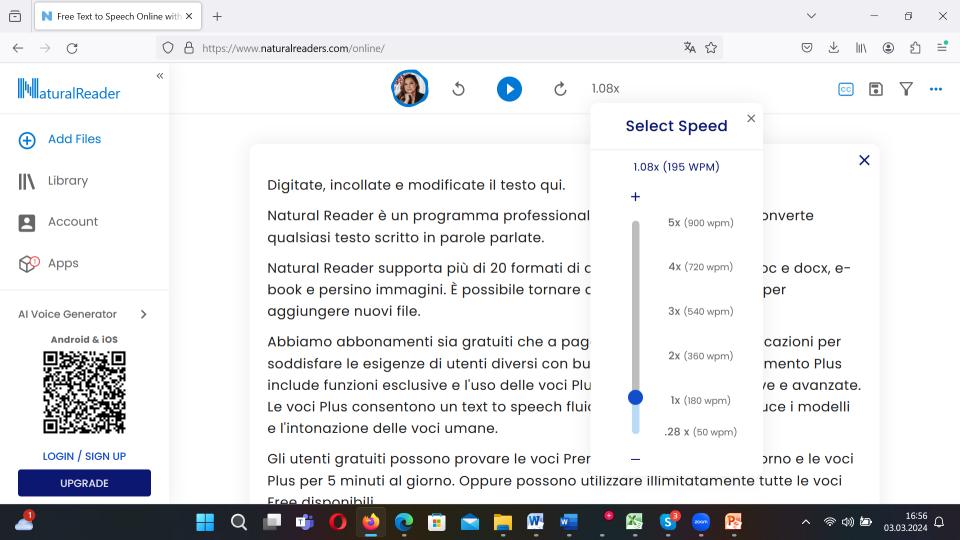


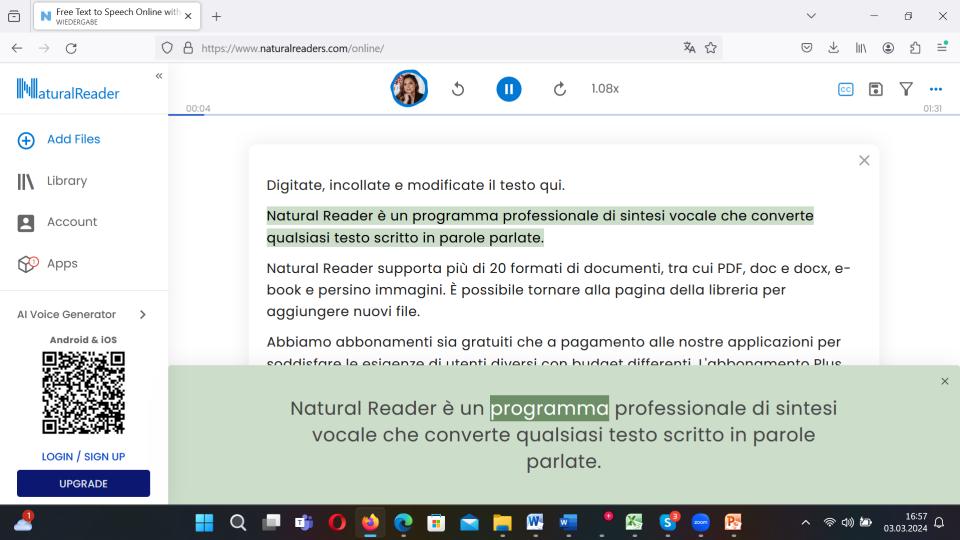
Al Text to Speech

NaturalReader

The #1 text to speech solution for personal, commercial, and educational use









Does the task primarily engage declarative memory or procedural memory?

Example in-class exercise



Part 1: Work with a partner. Go to https://www.bbc.com/ and choose an article that you are both interested in. Take turns reading paragraphs out loud. After each paragraph, analyse where you think the intonation should rise and fall. Read two paragraphs each.

Part 2: Go to https://www.naturalreaders.com and choose a reader to read the same four paragraphs that you and your partner read. As you listen, note where the speaker's intonation rises and falls. Once you have listened, discuss with your partner the extent to which the intonation patterns matched those you decided on in part 1.



Does the task primarily engage declarative memory or procedural memory?

Example homework exercise



N.B. You can modify the following task for level by only requiring students to use a smaller extract from the article, allowing them to translate it for comprehension with DeepL, etc.

Search online for an article on a subject that you are interested in. Copy the text then go the Natural Reader and have two different speakers read the text. In class next week, tell your fellow students in groups:

- What was your article about?
- Which speaker did you prefer? Why?
- Did the speakers pronounce any of the words differently to how you expected?