

“Can’t we use Google
Translate?” A multimodal
analysis of language choices at
the interface with Swedish
Google



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OR

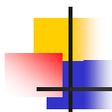


Doing avoiding English with the
help of Swedish Google



(c.f. Markee 2011 “Doing, and justifying, doing
avoidance”)

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Aims

Overarching aim

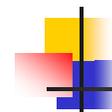
- Investigate pupils’ (learners of English) Internet search practices for gathering information for project work (*information literacy*).

Narrower aim

- Investigate language choices in search activities at the interface with common computer software, e.g. Google & Word

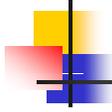
Focus of this presentation

- How pupils orient towards the emergent features of the Swedish Google search engine which directly affect the language of their information sources



Avoidance 1

- In SLA literature avoidance is typically recast as a **communication strategy** (e.g. Tarone 1978, Færch & Kasper 1983) but (initially) often perceived as an **individual mental activity** (Bialystok 1978).
- However, the by now sizable literature is only marginal to this study, because:
 - focus traditionally on **language production** (not reading)
 - **mismatches** in many taxonomies between avoidance and language switching (c.f. Dörnyei & Scott’s overview 1997: 196-197)
 - few empirical studies on language strategies take seriously the fact that **communication strategies** in general and **avoidance** in particular arise as **situated activities in social interaction** (but see Markee 2011)



Avoidance 2

- Apart from the term **avoidance** and the involvement of a **language switch**, the **problem-orientedness** of communication strategies (Færch & Kasper 1983: 31, Dörnyei & Scott 1997: 182) is also relevant to this study.
- This study focuses on **reading** (not deemed as a language production skill), which through a series of **jointly negotiated language switches** is transformed into an activity performed solely in the students' first language.

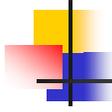


Avoidance 3

- drawing on an **ethnomethodological conversation analytic framework**, I can concur with Markee's respecification of avoidance as:

"a locally contingent practice that is collaboratively co-constructed by participants in real time as a topic of interaction during the course of naturally occurring institutional talk."

(Markee 2011: 603)



Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis

- **CA for SLA** (Conversation Analysis for Second Language Acquisition) (e.g. Seedhouse 2004, Mondada & Pekarek Doehler 2004, Firth & Wagner 2007, Markee 2008)
- **emic** (members') **perspective** without *a priori* SLA theories
- **multimodal transcription**, bringing in talk, gesture, gaze, manipulation of artefacts (primarily the computer & instruction sheet)



Data

- **site:** a Swedish secondary school
- **situation:** part of an English lesson in a provisional computer room
- **participants:** 4 pairs of pupils (4 girls & 2 boys) in year 9
- **recording:** video recordings from 2 angles (collected by Linn Olsen & Sara Göthman autumn term 2010)

Task

The task is to research a historical crime/criminal (with the help of the Internet) and present it to the rest of the class in English

Task Instructions

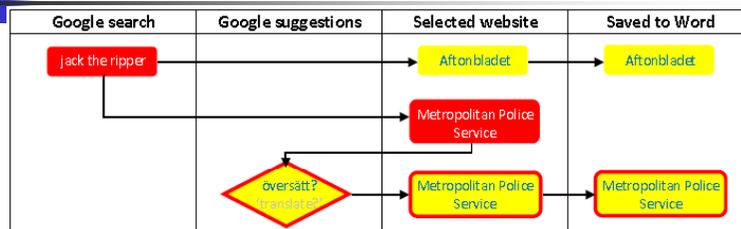
Facts about Jack the Ripper

-a serial killer who shook England at the end of the 1880's.

Search facts about

- The murders
- Police reports
- News articles
- Theories about who he was
- Something else you find interesting

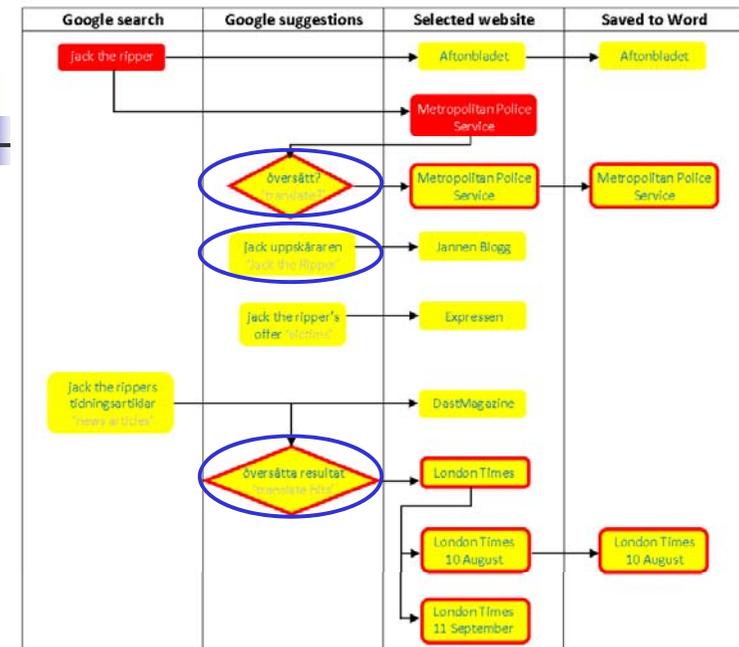
Tracking language choices 1

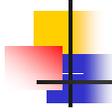


KEY

Jack the ripper	Search word or website in English	Jack uppskäraren Jack the ripper	Search word or website in Swedish
översätt? translate?	Translation option in Google or Word (from English to Swedish)	Metropolitan Police Service	English website translated into Swedish
Metropolitan Police Service	Erasure of saved text in Word	Jack the ripper Bilder 'images'	Search for images or image (irrespective of language)

MARIA & JOHANNA





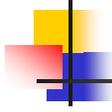
Findings & conclusions 1

- Swedish Google offers **different types of language options** (including automatic translation)
- In Google, language choices in favour of Swedish activate further choices (interactive software), which can incrementally result in a total switch to Swedish
- Two pairs display a **problem orientation towards English** and make active language choices accordingly, where one pupil is already familiar with a translation option
- These choices constitute what could be conceived of as an **avoidance strategy**, **collaboratively co-constructed** by participants



Findings & conclusions 2

- Two of the pairs chose three of the four (noticed) language options in Google (and one pair also used the translation option in Word)
- **Language options are regularly verbalised and negotiated** (and in the case of Maria & Johanna, frequently accompanied by pointing at the screen)
- Once the first Swedish language option has been negotiated, **opting for Swedish is not renegotiated**, i.e. they do not return to English (except by accident, which is immediately repaired)
- Language of instructions and (established) language of activity may also affect language choices of the search



References 1

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References 2

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