IMFLIT III 2025 UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO (UAEH) PACHUCA, MÉXICO

Innovating with eTandem in school contexts: Challenges and strategies for moving forward

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Plan

Introduction

Theoretical framework

Methodology

Results & Discussion

Introduction: eTandem in school contexts

Most studies

-university students

GAP:

- SCHOOL CONTEXTS

Research – school contexts

- Clavel-Arroitia (2019)
- Jauregi & Melchor-Coutu (2017, 2018)
- Jauregi, de Graaff, van den Bergh, Kriz (2012)
- Klen-Alves & Tiraboschi (2018)

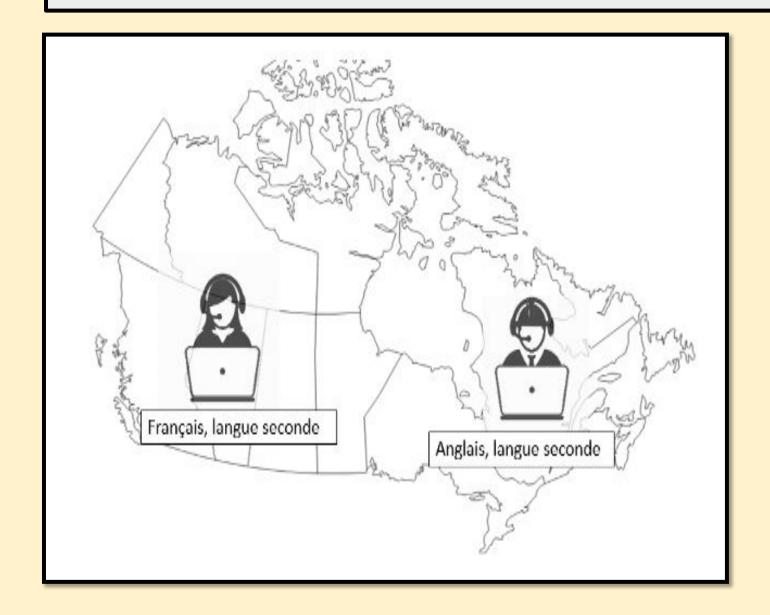
Canadian (Quebec) Context

- Flick (2013)
- Giguère & Parks (2018)
- Priego (2011)

Province of Quebec - Canada



Potential eTandem partners



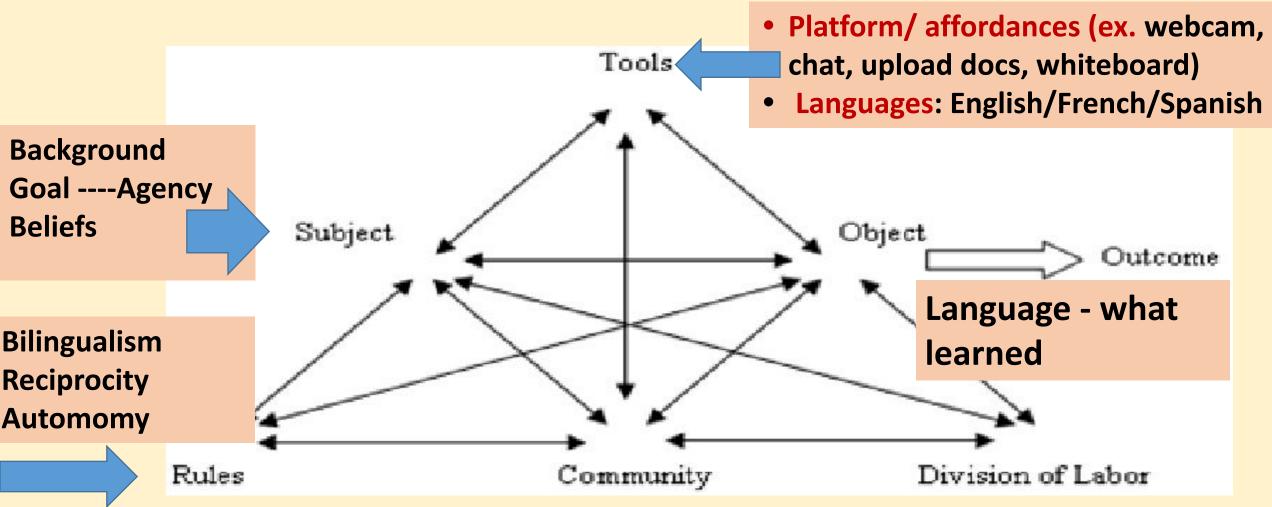


RESEARCH QUESTION S

1. How do teachers and students view the benefits of eTandem exchanges?

2. What are the challenges faced by teachers who wish to engage in eTandem exchanges?

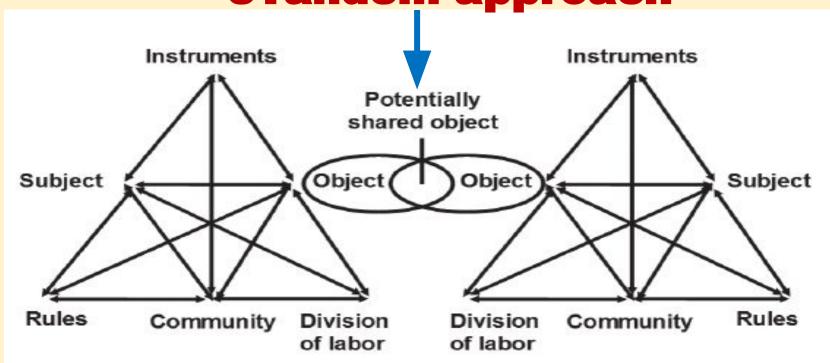
Theoretical Framework – Activity theory (Engeström)



Roles – expert - learner

Theoretical Framework – Activity Theory(Engeström)

eTandem approach



Schools - Quebec

Schools – Ontario, United States, Mexico

Activity theory - Innovation

Complex process

- -During the implementation process
 - * tensions/ conflicts
 - * potentially transformative

Varied Outcomes

- -fully realized
- -stagnate
- -abandoned

Methodology - Participants

GRANT -FRQSC + Quebec Ministry of Education Project:

2020 - 2023

* COVID-19 **Pandemic**

SCHOOLS	eTandems partners	Partner schools
1 Elementary	1 ESL-FSL Grade 6 ESL Intensive	Australia, US, province of Ontario
5 Secondary	3 ESL-FSL	(Canada)
	2 Spanish-FSL	Mexico

METHODOLOGY - Data Collection Procedures

- I. QUESTIONNAIRES students
 - initial background
 - end-of-project
- 2. INTERVIEWS (end-of-project)
 - case study students
 - teachers

3.PRODUCTS.
Tasks completed
by case study
students

4.

QUESTIONNAIRE S - parents

RESULTS

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How do teachers and students view the benefits of eTandem exchanges?

BENEFIT 1: Helped to reenforce identifies as bilingual/multilingual speakers

Initial questionnaires:

- •fun
- making friends
- developing language skills

Parents - favorable

Willingness to interact with partners in L1 (French):

Émilie: We gave each other corrections, we helped each other. I helped her in French and she helped me in English. I found it super interesting to do that with her.

Interviewer: How do you feel when you help another person learn French?

Émlie: Well, I'm happy to help someone else learn French because I think it's a beautiful language too.

BENEFIT 2: Potential for interdisciplinary collaboration with L1 French language arts teachers

Grade 6 intensive ESL class

- -French L1 teacher
- -Helped the chilidren give feedback on French

-Integrated some of the French writing tasks into her class

-Advantage: an authentic context

BENEFIT 3: Students with learning challenges/ diverse needs — asynchronous tasks

Secondary

- -2 autistic students
- 2 dyslexic students
- slower students

Grade 6 intensive ESL class

Visually impaired student

BENEFIT 4: cultural learning

Spanish learners -FSL groups in Mexico

- Padlet
- Food, festivities, music

Grade 6 intensive ESL students – FSL students in Australia

- •ESL created videos of their schools
- exchanged gifts at Christmas

BENEFIT 5: enhanced digital comptency

Initial questionnaire:

familiarity with social media sites:

- -TikTok
- -Snapchat
- -Facebook
- -Messenger
- -YouTube

Platforms used for eTandem:

- -Padlet
- -Flipgrid
- -Tandem Canada Platform
- -audio/video capsules
- -One Drive
- -Email
- -Zoom

RESULTS

RESEARCH QUESTION

2. What are the challenges faced by teachers who wish to engage in eTandem exchanges?

CHALLENGE 1: Lack of technological support in the school environement

- 1. Lack of computers
 - * typically reserve Chrombooks carts
- 2. Logistics related to technological equipment and rooms
 - * recording audio/video capsultes
 - * videoconferencing
- 3. firewalls
 - * Tandem Canada platform

CHALLENGE 2: Pedagogical beliefs

BILINGUAL PRINCIPLE

- -Problem for certain teachers
- -Did not want their students to communicate in the L1 (French)
- -Why? School curriculum emphaszied maximizing the use of the target language (English or Spanish)

One secondary teacher:

- -« slippery slope »
- -« fear of being judged » by colleagues if observed having his students use French

CHALLENGE 3: Gaps in teachers' techno-pedagogical knowledge

Lack of understanding how to use the eTandem activity to maximize language learning:

-After the exchange

- * reinvestment activities for pair/group work
- * reflections on strategies

Lack of preparation for video-conferencing

-Expecting students to liaise with partners in Mexico to arrange for times outside of class

Lack of planning with partners/ need to liase more closely with partners

CONCLUSION – MOVING FORWARD: Innovation within an Activity Theory perspective

- 1. School administrators
- more technological support
- 2. Ministry of Education
- Change in school curriculum –
- Promote eTandems as valued pedagogical activities
- Acknowledge the importance of the bilingual principle
- 3. Universities
 - Université Laval
- TLL included in teacher education programs

CONCLUSION – MOVING FORWARD: Innovation within an Activity Theory perspective

- •Tandem language learning research group
 - resources + webinars

www.grouperecherch ealt.flsh.ulaval.ca

•Tandem Canada platform

https://www.tandem.ulav



Gracias por su atención

Acknowledgements
This research was made possible by a grant from the Fonds de recherche du Québec – Société and the Quebec Ministry of Education.





