"The Humanities in Virtual Reality (HumaniVR) – Developing Methods and Applications of Virtual Reality for the Humanities"



Research project at the University of Hildesheim Head: Dr. Karsten Senkbeil

supported by:





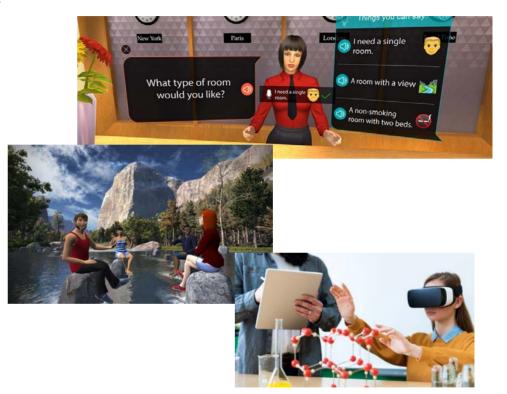
Social VR as a new space for

language learning...

intercultural learning ...

scientific learning ...

But how exactly?





Language learning in Social Virtual Reality

Strengths and possibilities

- activity-oriented, immersive, collaborative communication in language tandems and groups (see also "Digital-game-based language learning")
- 3D-space and motion in first hand experience emphasize important grammatical and lexical areas, e.g.:
 - prepositions
 - motion verbs
 - deictic terms (hier, da, dort, hierher, dorthin etc.)
 - etc.
- embodied learning (see: cognitive linguistic theory on the space/language-intersection): dynamics between the autopoietic body (real) and the allopoietic body (the avatar)
 - → is there *oben* and *unten* in a virtual space without gravity?
- conversations with new modalities in terms of space, time, identity (see Karl Bühler: "Ich-Hier-Jetzt-Origo", 1934)



Example 1: German da has several, diverse meanings/characteristics

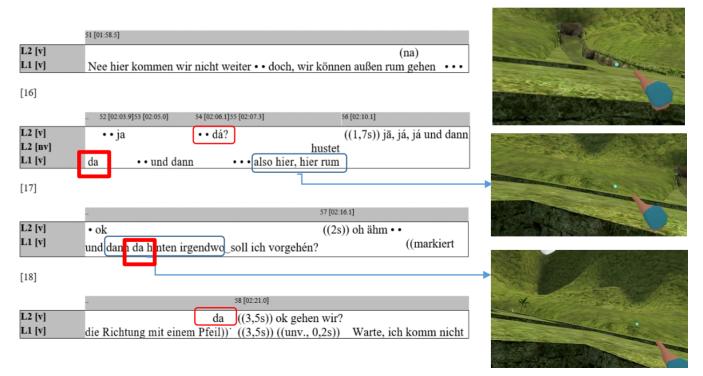
- deictic (a place in the distance "da" vs. "hier")
- expeditive (directing the listener's attention to something: "sieh mal, da!")
- part of a directive speech act ("geh da entlang!")

- operative (organising the temporal order of events in oral communication: "ich wollte gerade das Haus verlassen,

da klingelte des Telefon.")



L1: German NS L2: Spanish NS, learns German as a foreign language



Virtual Reality as a "third space"

(see postcolonial theory, Bhabha (1996) et al.)

- neither "home" nor "foreign space" for all participants
- → intercultural meeting always at "eye-level" (?)
- freedom from economic, social, sociopolitical pressures (?)
- large degrees of freedom in terms of identity construction (gender, ethnicity age, dis_ability, etc.)



Virtual Reality as a "non-place"

(cf. Augé 1994)

- VR as a prime example of "non-places"
- The step from postmodernity to supermodernity (?)
- Pessimistic voices: "non-places" are places of "loneliness"; they "lack identity and history"; our experiences there are "partial and incoherent"; we may travel through them, but never (like to) stay there.
- → will VR become and remain such a place of "loneliness" and "incoherence" for its users?

