

Al Speech Translation for Education: Challenges, Tools, and Future Directions

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Classroom Reality: A Multilingual World

- Students from diverse countries now share the same classroom.
 - English is the "bridge" language, but not everyone is fluent.
 - This challenge is especially common for Asian students & teachers.
- Translation technology is no longer optional. It has become essential.



Who Benefits in Current System?

- Professors repeat the same content twice (English & Korean).
 - Slows down the class and causes disengagement & boredom.
 - International students often find bilingual lectures confusing.
- Korean students struggle to follow English-only lectures.
 - During class: rely on live translation apps
 - After class: rely on offline translation of the recorded lecture.
- International students lose motivation to learn through lectures.
 - They lack local communities for support.
 - Many stop attending and only watch recordings.
 - Some switch to easier or fully online courses.





- Linguistic issues are related to not just comprehension, but also, motivation and participation.
 - Students hesitate to ask questions.
 - Nuances and tones are lost in translation (either teaches or AI).
 - Emotional frustration affects everyone (teachers and students).





- Converts spoken language to another language.
 - Speech-to-Text-Translation (S2TT) vs. Speech-to-Speech-Translation (S2ST)
 - Online (simultaneous) vs. Offline translation.
 - Cascaded vs. End-to-end approach.



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Current AI Speech Translators

Tool	Use Cases	Notes
ChatGPT Voice Mode	Real-time multilingual chat	Not a dedicated translation tool.
Google Live Translate	Real-time translation of speech & text	On-device execution depends on the device.
MS Teams Live Captioning Zoom Automated Captions	Near real-time text subtitles during online meetings.	One language pair supported per session.
MS Teams Interpreter Agent	Near real-time S2ST	Experimental.





- Linguistic challenges
 - Structural differences between languages
 - Korean/Japanese SOV vs. English/Chinese SVO
 - Frequent code-switching conversations
 - Poor recognition of rare or domain-specific terms
 - Especially in technical classes (math, science, engineering, etc.)
 - Many low-resource languages remain unsupported.





Technical challenges

- On-device translation is still far behind cloud-based services.
- Even a 1-2 second delay disrupts learning flow.
- Unlike online meetings, offline sessions first need clear speaker separation.
- Spoken translation is often less accurate than written translation.





Cognitive challenges

- Human listening rely heavily on context, not just sound.
- Students must manage listening, reading, and comprehension simultaneously.
 - Processing speech, visuals, and captions at once causes heavy cognitive overload.
 - Moreover, these multi-stream information is often unsynchronized.





- Provide multilingual materials before class and summaries afterward.
 - Offer recordings after class but consider privacy issues.
 - (not yet) AI tools will benefit from predefined list of domain-specific terms.
 - This is also true for students.
- Translation reflects **choices** about what is "essential" and what can be simplified or omitted.
 - Accents, prosody, and paralinguistic information are often lost first.
 - Technical terms and concepts may be simplified or mistranslated.

Discussions



- Should we slow down our lectures for better understanding?
- Should we move fully from offline to online?

- To what extend can we rely on AI for translation?
 - Translation requires choices.
 - Al models have inherent bias.

- How do we handle mistranslations that affect student trust?
- How can we ensure fairness when some can afford AI tools and others cannot?



Thank you!

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