

Mobile Technologies for Second Language Learning

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Objective

To discover the impact of using mobile technologies to learn English among Malaysian students in higher education.



Justification of Study

- **Recent research on the brain [2] in language learning implies that to learn a new word requires repetitive**

experiences. By repeating the activities, the neural network will be developing for the word.

- **The unique characteristics of mobile learning using mobile devices can help reinforcement, which is the most**

powerful factor in the effectiveness of learning.

- Shortage of mobile learning applications.
- Mobile devices are underutilised for learning purposes.





Methods

- Identify and implement the appropriate learning theories, approaches and activities for using mobile devices.
- Use pre and post-evaluation to evaluate experimental group of students.



[1] Naismith, L., Lonsdale, P., Vavoula, G., & Sharples, M. (2004) 'NESTA Futurelab Report 11: Literature Review in Mobile Technologies and Learning', Bristol, UK:NESTA Futurelab.

[2] Genesee, F. (2000) 'Brain research: Implications for second language learning', *Eric Digest*, December. Retrieved on January 24, 2008 from <http://www.ericdigests.org/2001-3/brain.htm>

[3] Moss, R. (2004) 'Mobile technology in education', in B. Hoffman (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Educational Technology*. Retrieved  December 5, 2007, from <http://coe.sdsu.edu/eet/articles/mobiletech/start.htm> 

References