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Contents

Preface	vi
Language Teachers' Web Surfing Skills: Teachers' Knowledge of Metasearch Engines and Advanced Search Facilities Nuraihan Mat Daud	1
Challenges Facing Primary and Tertiary Language Teachers in Implementing CALL Nor Shidrah Binti Mat Daud & Nuraihan Mat Daud	12
Managing Language Learning Using MOODLE Mohd Azrul Azlen Abd Hamid, Adeline Low Hui Lin, Shahrizal Idzuan Wahab Abd Rahman & Nuraihan Mat Daud	30
Designing Language Activities Using Second Life Mohd Azrul Azlen Abd Hamid, Adeline Low Hui Lin & Nuraihan Mat Daud	45
Developing Arabic Writing Skills Using Facebook Wan Rusli Wan Ahmad & Nuraihan Mat Daud	57
SMS-aided Teaching of Reading in Malaysia: Factors to Consider Nuraihan Mat Daud & Zamnah Husin	68
Arabic Language Learners' Font Preferences Nurkhamimi Zainuddin & Nuraihan Mat Daud	81
Young Learners' Use of ICT Facilities and the Development of Their Language skills Nuraihan Mat Daud	90
The Relationship Between Learning Style and Writing Performance of Young Learners in Powerpoint Assisted Classes Radzita Radzi & Nuraihan Mat Daud	99
Factors Affecting the Teaching of Writing Using WIKI Nuraihan Mat Daud, Nor Shidrah Mat Daud & Zailin Shah Yusof	113
Contributors Index	122 124

CHAPTER 6

SMS-AIDED TEACHING OF READING IN MALAYSIA: FACTORS TO CONSIDER

NURAIHAN MAT DAUD ZAMNAH HUSIN

Students' ability to perform successfully in the content area is often correlated with their ability to read and comprehend texts. However, the time spent for reading is often limited to a dedicated learning environment. To ensure that reading can be done regardless of time and space, mobile learning or MLearning through its mobile technologies such as mobile phones may offer another alternative to reading. As many students studying in a university own a mobile phone it can be used for teaching purposes. This research is on the use of mobile learning (Mlearning) particularly short message service (SMS) facility in developing second-language students' reading skill. It aims to see whether mobile learning can complement traditional reading lesson. The study was conducted on language learners in an intensive English language programme at an institution of higher learning. SMSes were sent everyday within one semester to the selected students. The study shows that students found the approach interesting and helpful. Some mentioned that receiving the SMS daily had encouraged them to use English or read English materials more often. Others stated that the activity had enabled them to get access to English wherever they were and they liked receiving extra exposure to English through SMS in addition to classroom learning. Most of them appreciated the fact that they were chosen for the study and expressed hope that the Centre would adopt this approach. The study also highlighted possible problems when using this technology. Among them were telecommunication networks incompatibility and limitation on the number of characters per message.

<u>Keywords:</u> Mlearning, SMS (Short Message Service), EMS (Enterprise Messaging Service), Reading skills

INTRODUCTION

Studies have found that Malaysian students do not read much as American students do (Pikkert & Foster, 1996; Moore, 1992). A survey carried out on university students in Malaysia also revealed that reading is not something students do on a regular basis (Kaur & Thiyagaragah, 1999). Based on this research, it can be assumed that reading is not part of the Malaysian student culture. Some of the possible reasons for the lack of reading are the lack of time and accessibility to reading materials. Mobile learning (MLearning) through its mobile technologies such as mobile phones may offer another alternative to reading. The characteristics of mobile phones which provide a ubiquitous