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CHAPTER 8

YOUNG LEARNERS' USE OF ICT FACILITIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LANGUAGE SKILLS

Nuraihan Mat Daud

This paper discusses the ICT facilities that can be used by young learners to develop their language proficiency. A longitudinal study on a child shows that PowerPoint alone provided an interesting tool to develop various aspects of writing. The older children preferred sites which were more interactive. The real audience made these sites a suitable medium for developing their communication skills. The study shows that there is an improvement in their language skills with time. The Internet was found to be a suitable tool for developing their communication skills. The analysis also shows thatthe relationship between having a computer at home and access to the Internet, and students' performance in the English language at school was statistically significant.

Keywords: young learners, PowerPoint, language proficiency, communication skills

INTRODUCTION

There are many factors that can affect the rate of learning. The quality of early education has been identified as important in fostering young children's school readiness and success (Castro, 2011). At school, among the attributes that are found to be significant in learning are students' attentiveness in the classroom, the homework given (Sahinkaras, 2011) and the strategies employed in the classroom (Huang, 2011; Cunningham and Redmond, 2008). However, learning is not limited to activities that take place in the classroom. Factors such as home environment and peer group can also affect learning. Thus this study is conducted to investigatewhether children's use of technology outside the classroom has an impact on the development of their language skills.

Studies have shown that the various technological tools can help in the learning process (e.g. Warschauer, 1998; Ho, 2004; Nuraihan & Zamnah, 2004). In a quasi-experimental study conducted by Verdugo and Belmonte (2007) in six state schools in Madrid, it was found that Internet-based technology could improve students' listening comprehension in English. Agudo, Sanchoz and Rico (2006) argue that Adaptive Hypermedia Systems can be used to adapt and personalise content to children's needs and abilities. Many similar devices have been developed to help in the learning process.

One example where the technology can be integrated is in the teaching of writing skills. In-class writing alone may not be enough to produce competent writers. Children's life experiences can affect how and what they write (Lu, 2000). Haneda and Wells (2000) emphasise the importance of social interaction