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ANDROID APP IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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ANDROiD APP IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract
The aim of this study was to find out the effectiveness of Android App in Teaching English. The sample consisted of 40 students in Control group and 40 students in Experimental group. The data were collected using appropriate tools and it was analyzed by t' and F' test. The finding is that the achievement scores of Experimental group Students were higher than the Control group Students.

Keywords: Android App, Teaching English and High School Students.

Introduction
Mobile technologies are developing rapidly, and the functionalities available on mobile devices grow more numerous and complex every day. These technological advancements, coupled with the widespread availability and relatively low cost of mobile devices, represent a tremendous opportunity to leverage the power and ubiquity of mobile technologies to enhance learning and extend educational opportunities.

Mobile phone based educational learning system has the basis of Educational Technology Competency Standards for Teachers, tracing by demand of improving teachers’ educational technology and with the focus of making up knowledge and capacity building. Mobile Learning has become another very important complement to the traditional ways of learning after digital learning. The goal of this innovative method is to create flexible teaching solutions, which will enable the accessing of information with all kinds of devices, and to support learning in a variety of situations.

Smartphone
A Smartphone is a cellular telephone with an integrated computer and other features not originally associated with telephones, such as an operating system, Web browsing and the ability to run software applications. A Smartphone is a mobile phone with highly advanced features. A typical Smartphone has a high-resolution touch screen display, WiFi connectivity, Web browsing capabilities, and the ability to accept sophisticated applications. The first Smartphone was IBM's Simon, which was presented as a concept device (rather than a consumer device) at the 1992 COMDEX computer industry trade show. The majority of these devices run on any of these popular mobile operating systems: Android, Symbian, iOS, BlackBerry OS and Windows Mobile. A Smartphone is expected to have a more powerful CPU, more storage space, more RAM, greater connectivity options and larger screen than a regular cell phone.

Features of Smartphone
- Internet connectivity
- A mobile browser

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The ability to sync more than one email account to the device
Embedded memory
Hardware and/or software-based QWERTY keyboard
Wireless synchronization with other devices, such as laptop or desktop computers
The ability to download applications and run them independently
Support for third-party applications
The ability to run multiple applications simultaneously
Touch screen
Wi-Fi
Texting
Digital cameras, typically with video capability
Gaming
Unified messaging
Personal information management
GPS (global positioning system)
Remote control of computers
Remote control of home or business electronic systems

What is Android?
Android is the name of the mobile operating system made by American company; Google. It most commonly comes installed on a variety of Smartphone and tablets from a host of manufacturers offering users access to Google’s own services like Search, YouTube, Maps, Gmail and more. This means you can easily look for information on the web, watch videos, search for directions and write emails on your phone, just as you would on your computer, but there’s more to Android than these simple examples.

Operating Systems have developed a lot in last 15 years. Starting from black and white phones to recent smart phones or mini computers, mobile OS has come far away. Especially for smart phones, Mobile OS has greatly evolved from Palm OS in 1996 to Windows pocket PC in 2000 then to Blackberry OS and Android. One of the most widely used mobile OS these days is ANDROID. Android is a software bunch comprising not only operating system but also middleware and key applications. Android Inc was founded in Palo Alto of California, U.S. by Andy Rubin, Rich miner, Nick sears and Chris White in 2003. Later Android Inc. was acquired by Google in 2005. After original release there have been number of updates in the original version of Android.

Android Apps
There are hundreds of thousands of apps and games available to download from the Google Play store (formerly the Android Market). The majority of apps can be downloaded from the Google Play store (the equivalent of Apple’s App Store), which includes a mix of free as well as 'premium' apps that you have to pay for. Some apps have ‘lite’ versions which are free, in the hope you’ll enjoy them and upgrade to the full premium version. Although there are over 1.3 million apps available to Android users in the Google Play store, some developers choose to make their apps available to download from their own sites or alternative app stores. Should you upgrade or change your Android phone; log into your Google account and you’ll be able to download your previously owned apps again, without being charged.

Mobile Learning
Mobile learning takes place when a student uses portable devices, such as smart phones, notebooks or tablets, or handheld gaming devices, to access learning materials and systems, create content and interact
with other students, teachers, learning systems and the world around them. Mobile devices enable learning to take place at any time in any location, at a pace chosen by the learner whilst enabling teachers to easily provide personalised and motivating learning experiences relevant to location and context. Mobile learning can be individual or collaborative and transformational. Mobile learning is not only the use of mobile technology to support learning, to the excessive emphasis on technology rather than to emphasize teaching and learning tasks. Mobile learning is not intended to discover a new kind of mobile technology use, but the emphasis on the teaching and learning process. Mobile learning is the content of learners use the possession of any equipment and technology, in any place, any time, can have the opportunity to enrich their learning.

**Need For the Study**

Mobile learning is the content of learners use the possession of any equipment and technology, in any place, any time, can have the opportunity to enrich their learning. Smartphone is very effective for teaching learning, analysis and evaluation. Though, the Smartphone has flourished in many ways, there is another side in which the teacher taught through conventional method. It has been observed that there are some defects or disadvantages in conventional classroom method of teaching and learning. In this type of teaching, students have to observe classroom under tight-control and rigid supervision. It is highly laborious and time consuming. There are many types of diversion occur due to various factor such as poor performance of the students, inadequate class room climate, excess class strength, noisy situation etc. The students can learn at their own convenience. There performance or the assessment will not be exactly correct. They cannot be active as compare to experiment method. There are many external disturbances is learning. Thus it has been found that Android App is very much suitable method for the teaching and learning.

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference between the students’ achievement scores in English of the control group and experimental group at Pre-test level.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between the students’ achievement scores in English of the control group and experimental group at Post-test level.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the achievement between Boys and Girls of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the achievement between Rural and Urban area Students of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.
5. To find out whether there is any significant relationship in the achievement of Students with respect to Parental Occupation of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.

**Hypotheses of the Study**

1. There is no significant difference between the students’ achievement scores in English of the control group and experimental group at Pre-test level.
2. There is no significant difference between the students’ achievement scores in English of control group and experimental group at Post-test level.
3. There is no significant difference in the achievement between Boys and Girls of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.
4. There is no significant difference in the achievement between Rural and Urban area Students of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.
5. There is no significant relationship in the achievement of Students with respect to Parental Occupation of Experimental group at Post-Test Level.
Methodology of the study

The investigator followed the “Experiment” method in the present study. An experiment involves the comparison of the effects of a particular treatment with that of a different treatment or of no treatment. In a sample conventional and experiment, reference is usually made to an experimental group and to a control group. These groups are equated as nearly as possible. The experimental group is exposed to the influence of the factor under consideration; the control group is not observation is made to determine to what difference appears or what change or modification occurs in the experiment as contrasted with the control group. The present study, which aims at finding the Android App in Teaching English for VII Standard Students. Some frames of Android App are followed.

Sample for the Study

The sample of 80 students of high school level was taken to study from Jaya Matriculation School. The students of VII standard were the sample for this study. The sample were divided into two groups namely control group. Control group was exposed to traditional method of teaching. It consists of 40 students of which belong to VII standard. In the same way experimental group was given treatment through Android App (Hello English) in teaching. It also consists of 40 students of which belong to VII standard. The random sampling technique was followed in the selection of the sample.

Tools Used

1. Android App (Hello English) was used to teach English Grammar for VII Standard Students.
2. The Personal data of the samples were collected through the questionnaire.

Statistical Techniques Used

Statistical techniques serve the fundamental purpose of the description and inferential analysis. The following statistical techniques were used in the study.
1. 't' test was applied to analyze the deferential hypothesis.
2. 'f' test was used to find out the significance of relationship between the Sub-group variables.

**Analysis of Post-Test Performance**

The following table furnishes the data on the Post-Test performance of the Control and Experimental groups and also furnishes the significance of difference between the achievement scores of students in various groups in detail.

**Significance of difference between the Achievement Scores of the Control and Experimental Group in Pre-Test Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t' Test</th>
<th>Level of Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>Not Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance of difference between the Achievement Scores of the Control and Experimental Group in Post-Test Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t' Test</th>
<th>Level of Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>71.27</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>17.35</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance of difference between the Achievement Scores of students with respect to Gender and Locality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t' Test</th>
<th>Level of Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>Not Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>90.83</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>0.635</td>
<td>Not Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>90.25</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance of relationship in the Achievement Scores of students with respect to Parental Occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Level of Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parental Occupation</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>427.746</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.549</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>Not Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>268.854</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7.907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311.600</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Findings of the Study**

1. The calculated t' value 0.55 is very much lesser than the critical value 1.99 at 0.05 level of significant. This implies that the difference in the achievement of Control group and Experimental group is not significant.
2. The calculated t' value 17.35 is very much greater than the critical value 1.99 at 0.05 level of significant. This implies that the difference in the achievement of Control group and Experimental group is significant.
3. The calculated t' value 0.221 is very much lesser than the critical value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant. This indicates that the difference in the achievement of Boys and Girls is not significant.
4. The calculated $t'$ value 0.635 is lesser than the critical value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant. This indicates that the difference in the achievement Rural and Urban area students is not significant.

5. The calculated $F$ value 1.08 is lesser than the Critical value 2.48 at 0.05 level of significant. It implies that the relationship in the achievement of the Student of various groups, based on their Parental Occupation is not significant.

**Summary of the Findings**

The major finding of the study reveals that Experimental method of teaching more effective than the Traditional method in teaching English. In other words teaching English by using Android App is more effective. There is no significant difference between the Control group and Experimental group in the pre-test. But in the post-test the Experimental group performed better than the Control group.

**Conclusion**

From the above study, the investigator has an idea that Android App provides greater opportunities for the students to learn. It is better than the traditional method of learning. It brings a new kind of experiences for the students. Therefore, the investigator desires that more number of Educational institutions should teach English by using Android App and make the process of teaching and learning more effective.

**References**

7. http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/smartphone