

MALL and collaborative learner interaction in and out of the classroom

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Aim

- To assess the affordances and constraints of MALL in EAP
- To explore the tensions between mediated interaction and communicative language learning
- To suggest that interaction may take place around rather than through the devices and applications



Outline

- Terminology and overview of MALL functionality
- Model of learner interaction vs teacher involvement in the language classroom
- Map of MALL activities and implications



Terminology

Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) = mobile devices, applications and related activities



Mobile device

a small, hand-held portable computing device, such as an iPad, iPod, or iPhone / mobile phone, MP3 player, PDAs or palmtop computer, typically having a display screen, capable of sending and receiving messages and operating with wireless technology.



Mobile devices (Kukulska-Hulme & Shield 2008)

Affordances

- Personal learning needs (rare)
- Collaborative learning (rare)
- Speaking and listening (rare)
- GPS

Constraints

- Learners reluctant to use devices with strangers
- Learners avoid intrusive devices, eg camcorders



MALL dichotomy

Learning materials

- More formal contexts
- Individual learner
 eg vocabulary
 learning, quizzes &
 surveys
- One-way T-L
- Text-based

Communication & interaction activities

- Less formal contexts
- Learners define own learning / provide materials to other learners
- But 'the activities ...
 rarely allow for
 collaborative learner
 interaction' (K&H 2008: 280)



Mobile phone affordances

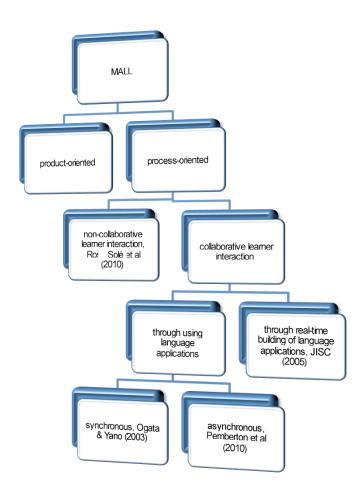
- dissemination of learning objects such as quizzes
- institutional information delivered direct to learners
- fieldwork evidence gathering
- can enable interactive learning

(HEFCE 2005)

• But the devices **mediate** learning, so can MALL support synchronous collaborative speaking and listening activities in the classroom?



Communicative forms of MALL (based on Kukulska-Hulme and Shield 2008)





Ros I Solé et al (2010)

Advantages:

- Portability
- Social interactivity
- Context sensitivity
- Individuality
- Immediacy (Naismith et al 2004)





JISC (2005)

- City College, Southampton
- Mobile phone-based MALL
- Web-based media board (portability)
- but asynchronous



Pemberton et al (2010)



Why use MALL with EAP learners?

- Foundation-level EAP learners often work alone
- Learners adopt a passive learning style
- Learners seldom use the TL outside classroom



Advantages of MALL for learners

- Encourages creativity
- Enables social relationships
- Permits repeated attempts
- Fosters self-confidence



How would you exploit MALL?

collaborative?
user-created content?
publicly-available output (motivation)?



Teacher-imposed use of mobile devices

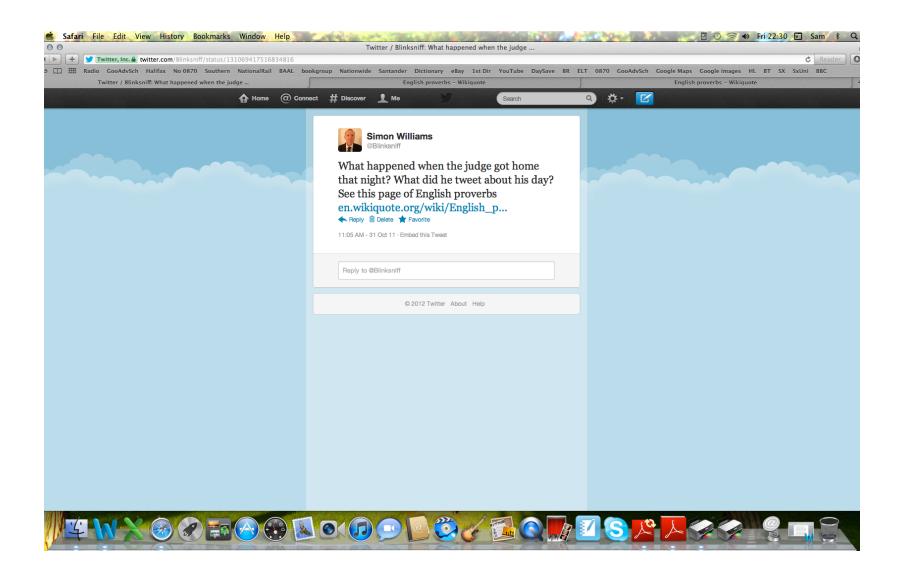
Inside the classroom



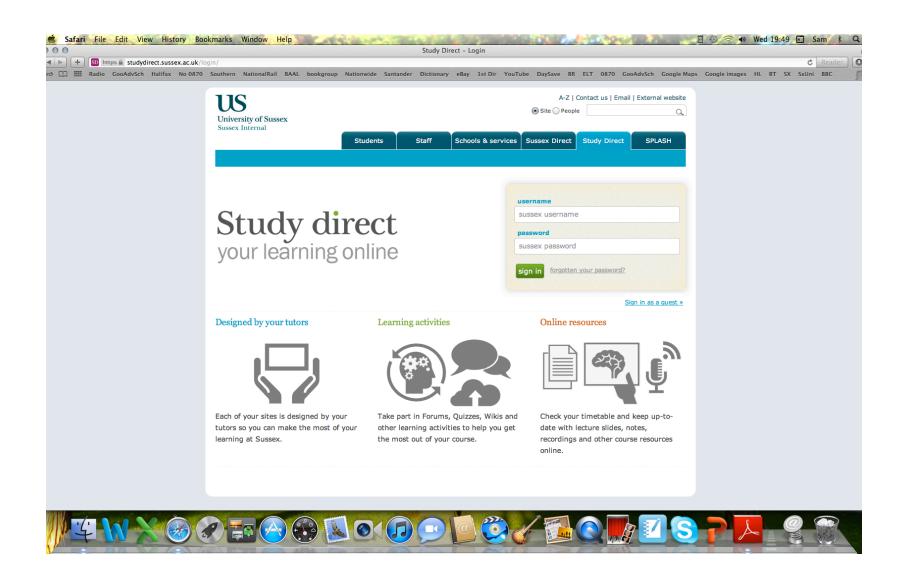
While Desdemona was walking, her handkerchief fell off on the garden. Iago followed Desdemona and took her handkerchief secretly.



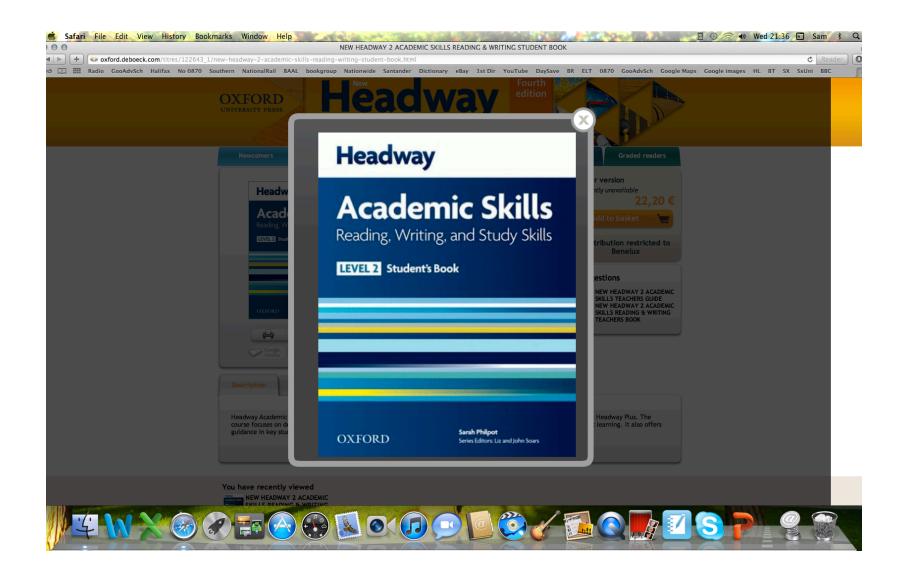














Exercise

Unit 7

Research: Information on the Net

Exercise 2. Look at the three questions. Use a search engine to find the answers.

- 1 What is Chopin famous for?
 - (Search: **Chopin**)
- When did Jane Austen write *Persuasion*?
 - (Search first: **Jane Austen**, search second: *Persuasion*)
- What is Angola's main export?
 - (Search phrase: **Angola's main export**)

(Philpot 2011: 42)

