ICT Learning Advantages for English Language Learners

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Abstract

Innovation should now be viewed as a necessary and positive change. Human activity weather it is industry, business or education needs for constant change and innovation to be sustainable.The general perception has been that they would increase levels of educational attainment by introducing changes in teaching and learning processes and strategies, adapting them to the needs of the individual student (Sunkel, 2006).

Everything that is new today is getting obsolete tomorrow and becoming an old trend. Due to these changes, the demand for modern information and communication technologies is increasing day by day. In particular, the demand for these technologies is growing in the education system (in our case teaching foreign languages as a second language), and the interest of the humanity to information and communication technologies in the education system is increasing. In the period of intensive development of information technology, especially computer, the relevance of this topic is the comparison of traditional textbooks with new types of textbooks of the new generation, which are displayed on the computer monitor.

The development of mankind depends on inventions created in its history. The more significant the invention, the more it affects the development of society. During a relatively short period of development of oral based, written based and printed based didactic texts civilization has reached such horizons that are incomparable with achievements in dozens, and perhaps hundreds of thousands years of mankind development. Each of these didactic texts at the same time with its unique opportunities to reflect the thoughts of a person has a number of shortcomings too.

Now we have the opportunity to use the new big invention in the field of information technology - a computer, E-mail, Internet, etc. Thanks to computer technology, which provides with enormous speed the transfer of huge volumes of information from one point of the globe to any other, todays civilized humanity enters a new, information era.

Research shows that the text displayed on computer monitor is neither a written speech nor an oral means of communication but it involves interactive features of all types of didactic texts. It embraces both the features of oral means of communication and a written speech.

 According to the results of conducted interviews toward learning English using available online resources were very positive. Moreover, this allowed them to work independently, without the teacher being involved. This result has been reinforced by the online use of the English language course that is useful for language learning and independent online learning resources as an additional component of the English language course.

Keywords: *IT, computer, paradigmatic and syntagmatic nature of the text, written, oral speech and computer-based didactic texts.*

Introduction

Language is the most important asset of human society. No wonder they say that the main difference between human society and any other community of living organisms is the ability of individuals to communicate with each other. Human communication is both social and cognitive because it is a process by which individuals exchange information and influence one another through a common system of symbols and signs. And it is not only an essential condition of human existence; it is also a means of forming and developing social experience and restraint, which may be felt by the individual even outside the field of immediate communication. Even when isolated, he considers his thoughts and actions from the standpoint of what reaction they may evoke in others. [4]

Everyone knows the importance of information technology to the development of civilization. Therefore, it is important to take into account the high technologies that come into our modern life. Information technology plays a big role. However, if you're not in the field of information technology yourself, you might not know just how information technology touches your life.

Thanks to computer technologies that provide with enormous speed the transfer of vast amounts of information from one point of the globe to any other, today's civilized humanity is entering a new, information age. The Information Age, also called the Computer Age, the Digital Age and the

New Media Age, is coupled tightly with the advent of personal computers. And today it is hardly possible to find a topic that is more fashionable and widely discussed than the current global information revolution and the changes to which it led and will lead in the future both in society as a whole and for each person in particular. And these changes are entering educational sphere day by day which makes it more developed and improved. It is clear that yesterday's innovation has become today's **obstacle** to change. [7] Proceeding from this, it is natural that there are no indifferent to these changes. Some of them praise and announce the beginning and the main content of the new era in the history of mankind, the approval of the information society. Others treat them with caution, noting that these changes complicate a person's life and lead people into a virtual world that is far from reality. Still others recognize both the new opportunities and perspectives that information technologies offer, and the dangers that need to be realized and warned in time. [8]

The development of humanity depends on the inventions created in its history. The more significant the invention, the more it affects the development of society. From the history we can conclude that the invention of writing was one of the most significant inventions.

The invention of the second signaling system - the writing - was an essential step in the development of communication capabilities in addition to the already existing means of communication – oral speech. Some scientists even associate the invention of writing with the advent of civilization. In their opinion, the civilization depends not least on the type of writing. We know from the history that after the invention of a written speech a civilization has achieved for a very short period of some several thousand years the level which it had not achieved for a period of hundred thousands years of its development.[2]

Oral speech, along with the unique ability to reflect the thoughts of a person, has several disadvantages. The most important of these shortcomings were the limitedness of the oral speech in space and in time. With the advent of writing, these restrictions on oral speech were lifted. Humanity was able to not only transmit thoughts at a distance, but also in time [1].

The invention of printing was another important invention in the field of information technology. It first appeared in Europe [2]. Perhaps for this reason, Europe has begun to grow faster than any other part of the world in the new history.

Now we are facing a new big invention in the sphere of information technologies, a new means of communication different from both oral and written speech – computer, E –mail, internet …. . Thanks to computer technologies that provide with enormous speed the transfer of vast amounts of information from one point of the globe to any other, today's civilized humanity is entering a new, information age.

The process of society informatization originates in the 60s of the last century. And today it is hardly possible to find a topic more fashionable and widely discussed than the modern global information revolution and the changes that it has led and will lead in the future, both in society as a whole and for each person in particular [8, pp. 256–266]. In this report we'll try to reveal that the text displayed on computer monitor is neither a written speech nor an oral means of communication. It embraces both the features of oral means of communication and a written speech [9]. We'll try to show it by comparing the characteristics of traditional textbooks to the electronic ones [3].

A written speech-based didactic texts have both negative and positive sides.
Here are the main characteristics of written speech-based didactic texts:
- It is unlimited in space;
- It is unlimited in time;
- Paper fixed and can be reproduced at any time and at any place;
- Presented material is of a syntagmatic nature;
- The amount of text is measured by the number of pages;
- Feedback cannot be achieved in the process of text delivery or at the end of it – the presence of a lecturer in this case is obligatory;
- In order to make corrections, the text can be reproduced anytime and anywhere
- The measurements of a text are fixed.

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Didactic text "(information)" based on high technology

The development of modern information technologies presents its requirements for creating a new type of textbook that takes into account not only the capabilities of a printed sheet of paper, but also the capabilities of a display screen that allows you to concentrate not only on printed products on the monitor, but also sound, animation in combination with a printed product, color, graphics, etc., while focusing the learner's attention exclusively on this piece of information. With the advent of a computer - a new subject of writing (a monitor screen) and a tool of writing - a keyboard, great opportunities are discovered for organizing a teaching material [3]. One of the signs of this change is the emergence of a new type of exercise in the form of test tasks, which were first used exclusively to control knowledge and now they are increasingly used to transfer knowledge in the learning process. With regard to teaching a foreign language, this type of assignment allows you to attach each assignment (up to a single word, letter) to a specific rule that provides comprehensive instructions for the correct use of this phenomenon in the language. In general, the presentation of the material on the monitor display is fundamentally different from the organization of material on paper. As in oral speech, the material on paper is lined up in a line, a chain, that is, in fact, it is. Unlike paper, the presentation of the material on the monitor is paradigmatic, that is, the material here is arranged in the form of tree branches in the system. Thanks to a more effective presentation of the material, a new type of teaching material allows conducting the training process with great potential.

As a result of analyzes conducted when comparing oral based and written speech based didactic texts with the didactic texts created using high technologies, we can notice that there are fewer shortcomings in the texts created by using high technologies.

The main characteristics of a high technology-based didactic text

- It consists of two parts - the first is displayed on the monitor for the student, the second is the text of the software itself, i.e. an algorithm, a set of instructions for the computer without which the first text cannot be displayed on the monitor.
- The text displayed on the computer monitor is also divided into two parts: the first is not related to the algorithm and can be displayed on the monitor without its help, and the second can only be transmitted in accordance with the instructions of the algorithm
- The text displayed on the computer monitor without the help of the algorithm is essentially the text that was usually displayed on a piece of paper with the only difference being that it is now displayed on the monitor screen.
- The text displayed on the computer monitor in accordance with the commands of the algorithm is the main part of the didactic text and can be shown in printed form or in the form of graphs, drawings, presented in the form of audio or video accompaniment.
- The text of the algorithm itself will never be shown. The main task of this text is to monitor the execution of commands specified by the algorithm.
- The nature of the text is of paradigmatic character; its volume is not limited: the more text is shown on the monitor screen, the easier it is to understand and the larger a group of information recipients are involved in the educational process.
- This text is permanent.
- There are no restrictions on the place and time - in other words, it can be transferred anywhere in the world and at any time.
- Text volumes are measured by the amount of information displayed (in other words, the number of topics, tasks, solutions, etc.)
- Information on the computer monitor can be presented in a combination of written texts with a video image, oral text, graphs, drawings, diagrams, etc. The information in these texts can be found with ease and speed (the possibilities for finding information are unlimited).
- Comments on informative material (rules) are not provided in a distinct generalized form (as, for example, in the case of printing text), the form that they are able to meet any requirements of the task separately.

- A computer monitor can demonstrate an unlimited amount of didactic material without affecting its interactivity, which can meet the requirements of the learner (regardless of his level of knowledge).
- Feedback on the text can be received during or after the presentation of the text. There is no need to meet with a lecturer about this.

Positive sides of high technology-based didactic text

- The nature of the text is of paradigmatic character; its volume is not limited: the more text is shown on the monitor screen, the easier it is to understand and the larger a group of information recipients are involved in the educational process.
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Negative sides of high technology-based didactic text
- Not any

Taking all this into account we have to conclude that the mankind is facing a very big invention which is equal and even more important than the inventions of a written speech and later on printing. We know how fast the nations that used these inventions in everyday life moved forward. High technologies are developing much faster and our nation should take this fact into consideration and do its best to fully use it in all spheres of life including education. Now it is important for all teachers of foreign languages, that is philologists explore all the possibilities of creation of electronic textbooks, without referring to programmers, which will provide an opportunity not only for students but also people to learn languages on their own at any time and in any place.

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