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Skype and Skype in the Classroom: Options for Language Teaching and Learning

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Title	Skype	
URL	http://www.skype.com	
Type of Product	A software application for voice and video communication among in	
	groups	
Platform	Mac, Windows, Linux	
Minimum System	Skype for Windows: Windows ® XP, Vista or, 7	
Requirements	(Both 32- and 64- bit operating systems)	
	Skype for Mac: Mac OS X v10.5.8 (leopard) or newer	
	Skype for Linux: 1 GHz processor or faster	
	Internet connection	
Registration	Required	
Price Free for basic service, but fees apply for prem		
	from Skype to landline and mo	obile telephones, group video calls, etc.
Online Help Center	https://support.skype.com	
Title		Skype in the classroom
URL		https://education.skype.com
Type of Product		Information exchange website
Minimum System Requirements		Internet connection
Registration		Required
Price		Free
Online Help Center		https://education.skype.com/help

Introduction

The growth of the Internet has changed how people communicate and exchange information with one another. *Skype*, a software application for online communication, has been used in classes at various levels, providing many possibilities for teaching and learning (Blankenship, 2011; Foote, 2008; Messner, 2009, 2010). The appearance of *Skype in the classroom*, a website for learners worldwide to share information, has expanded the potential of using Skype for language teaching and learning. This article

provides a review of *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom by using the ACTIONS model to evaluate their pedagogical value in language teaching and learning.

The ACTIONS model, proposed by Bates (1995), is a practical guide for educators and policymakers to select and evaluate the use of technologies for teaching and learning. The ACTIONS model involves the following criteria:

Access: How accessible is a particular technology for learners?

Costs: What is the cost structure of a particular technology?

Teaching and learning: How does a particular technology support teaching and learning?

Interactivity and user-friendliness: How does a particular technology facilitate interaction among learners? How easy is a particular technology to use?

Organizational issues: Are any class organizational changes needed?

Novelty: How new is this particular technology?

Speed: How quickly can courses be taught and learned via this particular technology?

With these criteria in mind, this review aims to provide those involved in language education—be they teachers or students—with a reference tool to help them consider whether using *Skype* and *Skype in the classroom* might be useful and appropriate for their learning situation.

An Overview of Skype and Skype in the classroom

Skype

Skype is a software application that uses voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) technology "which converts voice signals into data streams that are sent over the Internet and converted back to audio by the recipient's computer" (Educause, 2007, p.2). Also, *Skype* is a free, downloadable communication tool that turns a personal computer, smart phone, or tablet into a telephone. However, *Skype* is more than just a telephone.

Skype provides both synchronous and asynchronous communication services. With a webcam and a headset, Skype users can have person-to-person or person-to-group online chats or conferences, which enables communication without the limitations of time and space. It is this feature that makes Skype a potential tool for language teaching and learning. According to Elia (2006), Skype facilitates language tandem exchange in which "two people of different mother tongues collaborate in the learning of each other's language" (p. 271). It allows language learners to start language exchanges wherever they can connect to the Internet. Via Skype, users can share files or screen shots as needed. Even without webcams and headsets, Skype users can still communicate with each other by leaving instant messages. Figure 1 shows different ways of communicating using Skype.



Figure 1. *Three ways people can communicate using* Skype

The number of *Skype* users has grown exponentially since its launch in August 2003. As Messenger, another online communication tool, merged with *Skype* on March 15, 2013, it is expected that the number of *Skype* users will continue to increase (Protalinsk, 2013).

Skype in the classroom

Skype in the classroom, launched in March 2011, is a website especially designed for educational purposes. It is a platform where teachers and students can disseminate information about their classes, share educational resources, and find partners to start classroom projects. A number of businesses and organizations (e.g. River & Rowing Museum, NASA Digital Learning Network, and Penguin Books) have partnered with Skype in the classroom to provide provocative and meaningful Skype lessons (see Figure 2 for some partners of Skype in the classroom). Anyone who has a Skype account can use their Skype name and password to sign in to Skype in the classroom and decide to be a lesson participant or creator.

Our partners

We are collaborating with some amazing businesses and organisations around the world to bring inspiring educational experiences right into the classroom. Click below and see what engaging Skype lessons our partners have to offer.

Are you a business or organisation who wishes to take part? See how you can get involved with our Partner Program.



River & Rowing Museum

The River & Rowing Museum celebrates the river, the sport of rowing, the story of the Wind in the Willows a...

View all 2 Skype lessons



Mr Toad and his Environment



Picnicking with Mr Toad at the River & Rowing Museum



Peace One Day Education

Peace One Day aims to advance learning in the areas of conflict resolution, peace and sustainability, using...

View all 1 Skype lessons



Request a SkypeTalk with Peace One Day!



CHAT to the Future

CHAT To The Future Inc. is a registered Canadian charity that links schools from around the world to its sm...

View all 1 Skype lessons



Play, talk, and learn with a family of 18 orphans in...

Figure 2. *Some* Skype in the classroom *partners*

Find a Lesson

For individuals who want to take control of their own learning or learn a special topic according to their interests, and for language teachers who want to enrich their students' learning experiences, *Skype in the classroom* provides a variety of lessons that they can be selected. Examples of the options available can be seen in Figure 3.

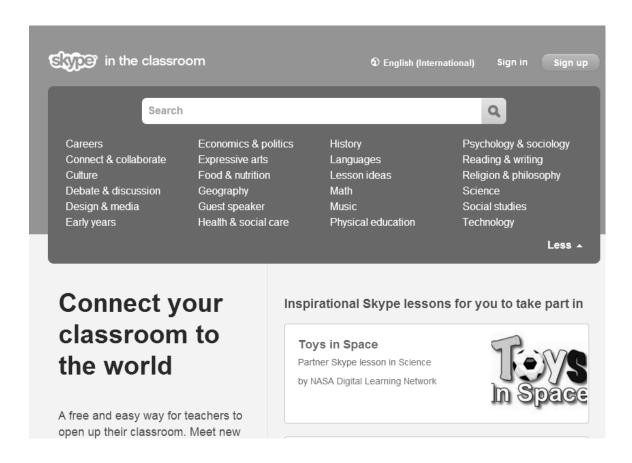


Figure 3. *Options for* Skype in the classroom

Language teachers and learners may find the "Languages" category especially useful because they can search for *Skype* language lessons that meet their needs (see Figure 4 for some examples of *Skype* language lessons). These lessons provide opportunities for learning another language or practicing language via language exchanges.

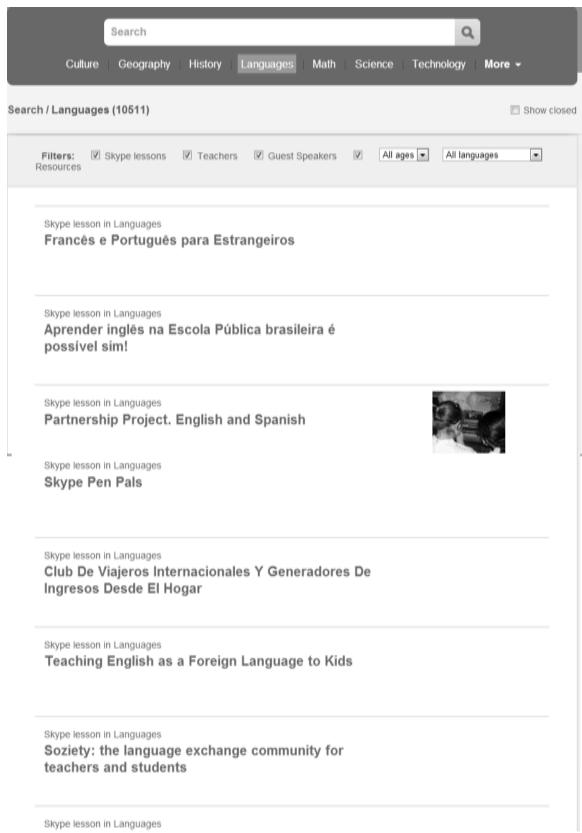


Figure 4. Language lessons on Skype in the classroom

Language teachers and learners can enroll in any language lesson according to their needs and interests. More detailed description of the lesson, the profile of the lesson creator, and the number of participants can be viewed (see Figure 5 for an example *Skype* lesson). Once deciding to join the class, language teachers and learners have to contact the lesson creator via email or *Skype* to arrange meeting times.

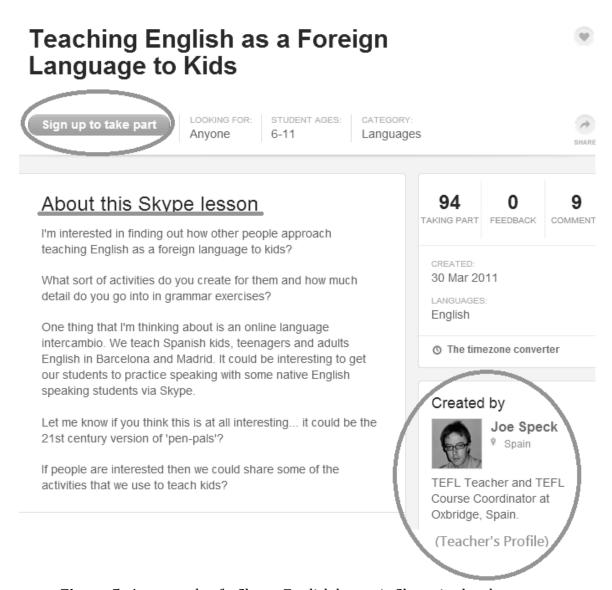


Figure 5. *An example of a* Skype *English lesson in* Skype in the classroom

Create a Lesson

People intending to teach a class, find a partner class, provide tutoring services, or look for language exchange opportunities can share such information by creating a lesson using *Skype in the classroom*. Users create *Skype* lessons by following the basic format shown in Figure 6.

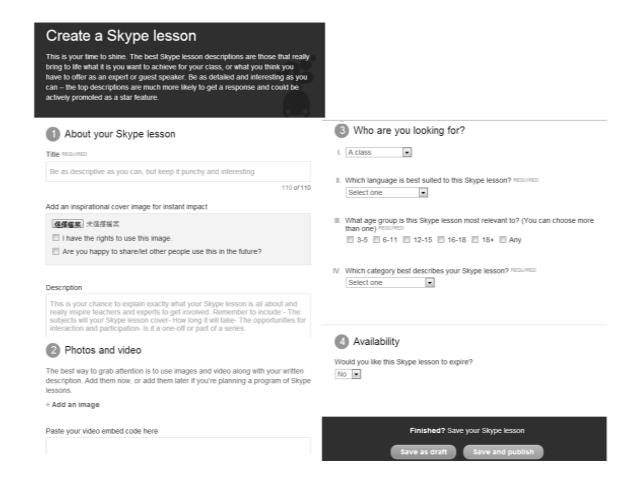


Figure 6. Creating a Skype lesson

Evaluation of Skype and Skype in the classroom

The seven criteria of Bates's (1995) ACTIONS model can be used to evaluate the potential of *Skype* and *Skype in the classroom* for language teaching and learning.

Access

Both *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom are easy to access. To get *Skype*, the user simply goes to the download page of the official *Skype* website (http://www.skype.com) and then selects the appropriate version the user's operating system. The download and set up processes are very user-friendly, and setting up *Skype* and creating a *Skype* account are not daunting tasks.

Skype in the classroom is also highly accessible as long as users have an Internet connection. The webpage of Skype in the classroom is clear and not difficult to browse. In sum, Skype and Skype in the classroom are both highly accessible, and users can navigate both tools easily.

Costs

The costs of *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom can be divided into two parts: software costs and hardware costs. For software costs, downloading *Skype* and browsing the *Skype* in the classroom website are both free. However, advanced features, such as group video calls, require users to pay a fee and upgrade to a premium account to get the service. Calling fees vary depending on the countries the user calls and the amount of time spent on calls. Subscribing to a premium account, which will allow users to use services such as group video chats, currently costs US\$59.88 for 12 months. US\$4.99 per month is not very expensive.

The major cost of using *Skype* lies in the hardware. First, users need to have an appropriate electronic device to use *Skype* and *Skype in the classroom*. An Internet connection is, of course, also necessary, and some users may need to purchase webcams and headsets for video images and audio effects. Though webcams and headsets are not required for teaching and learning a lesson, having these technologies enriches the teaching and learning experience. Nonetheless, since most new computers come with built-in webcams and speakers, anyone with the financial means to buy a computer probably already has most of what is necessary to use *Skype* and *Skype in the classroom*.

A suggestion for minimizing costs of using *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom is to use public resources such as schools, libraries, or community centers, which may already have Internet access and the necessary equipment.

Teaching and Learning

The use of *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom supports teaching and learning in many ways. First, these tools promote collaborative learning, no matter if the cooperation happens in group-to-group, group-to-person, or person-to-person. Through using *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom, an English as a foreign language learner can practice English by participating in a *Skype* lesson; a non-native speaking teacher could, for example, find a native speaker to be a guest speaker for his or her students. Such opportunities support collaborative teaching and learning.

Second, *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom promote authentic learning. According to Lombardi (2007), authentic learning emphasizes "real-world, complex problems and their solutions, using role-playing exercises, problem-based activities, case studies, and participation in a virtual community of practice" (p.2). Thus, authentic learning happens as learners participate in real-world relevant tasks that require their judgment to distinguish information, patience to participate, ability to adapt themselves to unfamiliar contexts, and flexibility to work with people from different cultures. In this view, *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom allow language teachers and learners to participate in a context of authentic learning.

Finally, many functions built into *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom can be used to facilitate teaching and learning. Functions on *Skype* such as group calls, sending files and messages, and sharing screen shots make a computer a virtual white board that language teachers and learners can draw on during lessons.

Interactivity and User-Friendliness:

Skype and *Skype in the classroom* enable synchronous and asynchronous communication among language teachers and learners. The built-in functions of *Skype* and *Skype in the classroom* are easy to operate and facilitate interaction among users from different parts of the world. Moreover, language teachers and learners, once becoming *Skype* users, can stay in contact even after *Skype* lessons are over, which encourages other learning opportunities as well.

Organizational issues

Since *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom have not yet been widely used in language teaching and learning, teachers in some contexts may need to get the approval of their institutions to use *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom.

Novelty

For regular users of the Internet and electronic devices, the skills and knowledge required to use *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom are not particularly new. However, for those who lack access to electronic devices and the Internet, teaching and learning via *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom could be an entirely new experience. Regardless of the user's level of technological proficiency, the experience of using *Skype* and/or *Skype* in the classroom to engage in, for example, video chats for language learning purposes will be novel for most users.

Speed

Once *Skype* lessons are set up and planned, both teachers and students can start classes quickly. Class materials can be updated and adapted easily and quickly, which is an advantage for language teachers wishing to tailor their lessons according to students' learning pace.

Limitations

Although *Skype* and *Skype* in the classroom provide an intriguing option for language teaching and learning, there are some limitations as well. First, there are minimum download/upload speeds required for using *Skype*. For example, video calling and screen sharing require 128kbps/128kbps as the minimum download/upload speed; group video calling requires 4Mbps/128kbps as the minimum download/upload speed. Therefore, *Skype* users need to check whether their Internet connection meets such requirements to avoid video and audio lag during *Skype* lessons.

In addition, when teachers and students from different countries around the world try to use *Skype* and/or *Skype in the classroom*, setting up meeting times can be an issue.

Conclusion

Skype increases opportunities for communication, and Skype in the classroom makes a global classroom possible. When combined, Skype and Skype in the classroom become powerful tools for language teaching and learning. They facilitate cross-cultural and global communication as well as interactions among people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Using Skype and Skype in the classroom is a way to not only engage students in language learning, but also encourage them to focus on their own learning interests. All of these factors should enrich language teaching and learning experiences and promote lifelong language learning.

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About the Reviewer

Ying-Hsuan Lee is a doctoral student in Language, Literacy, and Technology program at Washington State University. She is also a student assistant working on Wallis and Marilyn Kimble Northwest History project at WSU Libraries. Her research interests include children's literature, second language writer identity, and writing voice.

ying-hsuan.lee@email.wsu.edu

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