The Influence Of Age And Technology On The Absorption Of Students In Acquiring Language (English Language)

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ABSTRACT

This study, entitled The Influence of Age and Technology on Students' Language Acquisition Absorption, examines how age factors and the use of technology contribute to improving students' absorptive capacity in language learning. The primary focus of this research is to analyze the extent to which learning technology and age differences influence students' ability to understand, retain, and effectively use linguistic information. The objective of the study is to determine the impact of these two variables on students' absorptive capacity, particularly in the context of language learning, which involves cognitive, affective, and interactive processes simultaneously. This research employed a qualitative approach using descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques. This method was chosen to describe the real conditions occurring in the field based on observed learning phenomena. Data were collected through observations of the learning process, students' interactions with technological media, and their responses in understanding language materials. The analysis was conducted by interpreting patterns of learning behavior, levels of student engagement, and the ease of access to information provided by learning technologies. The findings reveal that the use of technology in the learning process has a more significant influence on students' absorptive capacity compared to learning without technological support. Technology enables students to access materials before class, review content anytime, and understand concepts through more engaging visual and interactive media. In addition, age is also an important factor; younger learners tend to have higher absorptive capacity due to greater cognitive plasticity. Therefore, the integration of technology and an understanding of age-related learning characteristics are strategic factors in enhancing the effectiveness of language learning.

INTRUDUCTION

In the world of education learners are creatures who are in the process of development and growth, where they really need guidance and direction that consistently lead towards the optimal point of their natural abilities. The results of education will be maximized if all of the components support each other. now days, we live in globalization or a modernization era where technological developments are increasing dramatically so that people are very dependent on technology. This makes technology is a basic need for everyone, from parents to young people, experts also use technology in various aspects of life, students also use technology to access the internet or socialize the media.

Current technological developments are the basis for developing the life of the nation and state. The progress of a country is based on how far the science and technology is controlled by a country. It is very reasonable that science and technology are the basis of every aspects of human life. The rapid development ofi information technology in the current era of globalization can no longer be influenced by its influence on the world of education. Global guidance demands the world of education to always and often adjust technological developments towards efforts to improve the quality of education, especially the use of information and communication technology for the world of education, especially in the learning process.

Technology in this modern era is indeed very useful to provide comfort and convenience for its users, the use of technology to improve the level of education and not waste resources such as time and money. But these technologies not only have these functions but technology also has advantages and disadvantages. In the world of education, technology brings various effects and influences. There is a positive influence, there are also negative.

In a positive perspective, the impact or influence of technology on education has become phenomenal. Using the internet and computer as an effective medium for building communication between schools, teachers, students and parents, educational institutions has been able to handle many things those are not previously handled easily because of geographical limitations or lack of adequate technology. So, the importance of technology in schools can be understood from the fact that it empowers the education system and produces better students.

Now days, we are too accustomed to using technology to look for information and not get used to remembering and storing information in the brain. Brain memory that does not cause us to forget even though we are young. Increasing age, a person will sometimes get more complicated because memory will decrease. Not to mention the ease of the internet, often we rely on Google to look for information that makes our brains untrained and not used to remembering.

The use of technology that no longer recognizes age has resulted in technology becoming more influential or affecting anyone who uses the technology. It has a positive impact or a negative impact. So, that is what makes us as writers interested to choice the title.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research that will be conducted is qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2016: 9) Qualitative research is the presentation of research results in sentences. This research is intended to analyze the influence of technology and age on the absorption of students in acquiring language.

Population, Samples and Sampling Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2017: 80) Population is a generalization area consisting of: objects / subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study consist of 3 types, namely 30 students are from the second grade of senior high school, 30 students are from grade 1 at junior high school level and 30 students are from grade 3 elementary school. The sample in this study are 10 students from each population. According to Sugiyono (2017: 81) Samples

are part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study the sampling used saturated sample techniques, namely the determination of samples with certain considerations.

A. Types and Data Sources

This study uses qualitative data in the form of respondents' answers in observation, interviews and documentation. So that the data sources used are:

1) According to Kriyantono (2014: 36) primary data is data obtained directly from sources or informants, in this case the data is the result of interviews with students.

2) According to Sekaran and Roger Bougie (2017: 130) Secondary data refers to information collected from existing sources in the form of documents, government publications via the web, the internet, and others.

Data Collection Method

B. Observation

According to Sekaran and Roger Bougie (2017: 151) This technique is the first step used to directly observe the location and processes that occur in the location under study. Observation involves seeing, recording, analyzing, and interpreting behaviors, actions, or events.

C. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2017: 137) Namely the technique of data collection by way of conducting question and answer directly with the leadership or parties that are directly related to the object under study.

D. Questioner

According to Nazir, questionnaires or questionnaires are a set of questions that logically relate to research problems, and each question is the answers that have meaning in testing the hypothesis. The list of questions is made quite detailed and complete.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative technique, which describes the real situation in accordance with the problems that arise in the field, then interpreted so that it gets a conclusion. Sugyono (2015: 67) suggests that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until complete, so the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely :

F. Data reduction (data reduction)

According to Sugiyono (2014: 247) Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that is produced will provide a   clearer picture, and make   it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed.

G. Data display

According to Sugiyono (2014: 249) After the data has been reduced, the next step is to display it. In qualitative research the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories.

Conclusion drawing / verification Sugiyono (2014: 252) The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Effect of Technology on the Absorption of Students in Obtaining Language The test that we did to answer this formula is to compare the absorption rate of students during learning using technology with learning without technology. The point in the testing that we did to measure the effect of technology on their absorption was divided into 3 parts, namely:

1. Test students with written tests that number 10 questions with a maximum value of 100 points.

2. Test students by asking questions directly during the learning process to each participant with the correct answer value of 10 points.

3. Measure the level of absorption of students by using a questionnaire containing 20 questions. 10 questions that refer to the statement that the use of technology in learning influences the level of absorption of students and 10 questions that refer to the opposite. The total point in this measurement is a maximum of 100 points if all answers lead to the conclusion that technology has an effect / not on the level of absorption of students in the learning process.

So the total maximum percentage in this test is 100 points in the written test test plus 10 points in the direct question test plus 100 on the maximum total of quisioners is 210 points = 100%. This means that if 1 student gets the maximum value from each test, we assume that the use of technology in the learning process 100% affects the absorptive capacity of these students.

When we want to see from the side of the influence of technology on the absorption of students in general, we will use a total percentage of the 10 students we tested, meaning 210 x 10 = 2100 = 100%. This means that if the value of 10 students gets the maximum value from each test or 2100 points, then we assume that the use of technology in the learning process 100% affects the absorption of students.

Table 1: List of grades of students when learning using technology

No	Nama	Tes Tertulis	Pertanyaan Langsung	Quisioner	Total	Persentasi
1.	Hikayat Insan	80	10	100	190	90%
2.	Nur annisa	70	10	90	160	76%
3.	Zaira Asyora	70	0	90	160	76%
4.	Syahira Dilfa Lya	90	10	100	200	95%
5.	Fanisa Ismail	70	0	80	150	71%
6.	M Al-Assiddik	90	10	100	200	95%
7.	Syarifa Aini	100	10	100	210	100%
8.	Sity Arpa	90	10	80	180	86%
9.	Sagita Aris	80	10	90	180	86%
10.	Anugrah	60	0	70	130	62%
JUMLAH		790	70	900	1760	84%

Furthermore, if we look at comparisons of the two different age levels, between high school students (17 years) and elementary school students (10 years), we can see that the percentage effect of age on the absorption of high school students is 53% while elementary students are 60% . That is, younger age in the

learning process has a greater influence on the absorptive capacity of students than older students. So in the testing we did it can be concluded that age affects the absorption of students in acquiring language.

CONCLUSION

From the research that we did, there are 2 big points that we can conclude, namely that

(1) the percentage of the use of technology in the learning process has a greater influence on the absorption of students than learning that does not use technology. So it can be concluded that technology influences the absorption of students in acquiring language, technology can make it easier for students to understand the material, besides being able to make it easier for them to access information about the material they will learn, they can also carry and access whenever they want.

(2) that the younger age in the learning process has a greater influence on the absorptive capacity of students than older students. So in the testing we did it can be concluded that age affects the absorption of students in acquiring language.

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