

إستهلال

يقول الله عز وجل في محكم تنزيله:)

((فَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُ ﴿ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِن قَبْلِ أَن يُقْضَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُ ﴿ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِن قَبْلِ أَن يُقْضَى اللَّهُ وَحْيُهُ ﴿ وَقُلْ رَّبِ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا)) (سورة طه الآية ١١٤

So high (above all) is Allah, the Sovereign, and the Truth. And (O Mohammad) don't hasten with (recitation of) the Quran before its revelation is completed you, and, say "My Lord, increase me in knowledge".

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my parents who have never meant to me by their support since I was a child till I reach this stage.

I dedicate this research to the pirit of my brother who encourages me to study hard till I have reached this stage.

Also, I dedicate this work to all whom wish me the best.

Acknowledgements

Praise be to Allah, initially I express my gratitude to those whom assisted me; library College of Arts and Sciences Management at Onaizha city for their unlimited support and supplying me with references and resources,

I also convey my regards to the management and staff of Mohammad Bin Hamad Al - Shibeili High School for their great assistance and allowing me to carry out this questionnaire.

My deep thanks also to discussion committee members, my supervisor as well as everyone who advises me and supports me with references either online or offline and everybody who encourages me and supports me spiritually and financially.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of using technology in learning language in high school in KSA /Al-QASSIM ONAIZHA. The researcher used the descriptive method of research. The data of the study were collected by the using a questionnaire which was addressed secondary/high school students in Al-Qassim province who represented the sample of the study. The respondents of the study were 80 secondary/high school students,. The data which obtained was analyzed by using (SPSS) Statistical Package for Social Science.

The main findings of the research revealed that most of students have positive attitudes towards the use of technological tools (computer, smart phones, projector ...etc.

The researcher recommended that English adequate application of multimedia technology to the process of learning (teaching as well) can make confusion and distraction in the process of learning; Therefore, here the role of the teacher is essential, because the introduction to each lesson and speaking communication are good way to improve students' listening and speaking which technological tools cannot fulfill, therefore, teachers' interpretation shall not be overlooked. Meanwhile, as a practical linguistic science, English should be used very often in class to cultivate the students' communicative competence. He also recommended that; we need to encourage the students to use their own mind and speak more, actively join in class practice in order to avoid image and animation of teaching materials in order to cause audio and visual effect while using Power Point programme.

المستخلص

يهدف هذا البحث إلي دراسة أثر استخدامالتكنلوجيا في عملية التعلم بالمرحلة الثانوية بالمملكة العربية السعودية/القصيم/عنيزة.

استخدم الباحث في هذه الدراسة منهج البحث الوصفي. تم جمع معلمومات البحث عن طريق الإستبانة والذي صمم لجمع المعلومات من طلاب المرحلة الثانوية بالمملكة العربية السعودية / مديرية القصيم — عنيزة وهم يمثلون عينة الدراسة.

تم توزي الاستبانة على عينة تتكون من ٨٠ طالباً (ذكور فقط). استخدم الباحث برنامج الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية لتحليل بيانات هذا البحث.

تشيراهم نتائج البحث إلى أن: معظم الطلاب لهم إتجاهات إيجابية نحو إستخدام وسائل التكنلوجيا الحديثة (الحاسب الألي ، الهواتف الذكية والبروجكتر وغيرها من الوسائل). وقد أوصى الباحث بتفعيل دور الأستاذ لأن وسائل التكنلوجيا بمفردها عند إستخدامها تصرف الدارس عن المحتوى الاساسي فالمدرس يقوم بعرض الدرس والتواصل مع الطالب مما يؤدي الي تحسين وتطوير المهارات لدى الطلاب كالتحدث والقراءة ...إلخ وفي الاثناء ذاته يجب أن تستخدم اللغة داخل الفصل لصقل المقدرة الاتصالية لدى الطلاب. وقد أوصى الباحث أيضاً بأنه هناك حاجة الى تشجيع الطلاب بالتفكير والتحدث والمشاركة في الانشطة داخل الفصل لتجنب الإنشغال بالصور والتأثيرات المستخدمة والمصاحبة لأدوات التدريس للإستفادة من الادوات المرئية والمسموعة عند استخدام برنامج البوربوينت.

Table of Contents

No	Subject	Page	
i	List of figures and tables	i	
ii	List of abbreviation	ii	
iii	Dedication	iii	
V	Acknowledgement	V	
iv	Abstract	iv	
vii	المستخلص	vii	
	Chapter One	l	
1.1	Introduction	1	
1.1	The statement of problem	2	
1.2	Objectives of the research	2	
1.3	Questions of research	2	
1.4	Hypotheses of research	2	
1.5	Significance of research	3	
1.6	Methods	3	
1.7	Research limits	3	
1.8	Definition of terms	3	
Chapter Two: Literature Review and Previous Studies			
2.1	Introduction	4	
2.2	CALL nature	5	
2.21	CALL Programme Typology and phases	6	
2.2.2	CALL Programs/materials include (from ICT4LT Module	8	
	1.4)		
2.23	Types of CALL Activities	9	
2.3	Theory in CALL research and practice	9	
2.4	Traditional Learning vs. e-learning	10	

2.5	Case Study: Telecollaboration at a secondary school in		
	Egypt		
2.6	Case Study: Sharing the experience of web tools in Brazil	19	
	Ana Maria		
2.7	Case study: Research and practice	22	
2.8	Normalization of ICT		
2.9	Case Study: Digital storytelling in Argentina		
2.10	Digital literacy and Mobile Leaning		
	Case Study: Mobile learning inside and outside of the		
2.11	classroom in Turkey	29	
2.12	Summary, Analysis, conclusion & discussion of previous	32	
	studies		
2.13	Conclusion	33	
Chapter Three: Methodology			
3.1	Sampling	35	
3.2	Instrument of the Study	35	
3.3	Results	36	
Chapter Four			
4.0	Analysis and Discussion of Results	37	
Chapter Five: Results, findings, recommendations & conclusion			
5.1	Results and findings	46	
5.2	Recommendations	46	
5.3	Conclusion	47	
-	References	49	
	Appendixes	51	

Table of Terms

Abbreviations	Terms		
BaW	Becoming a Web Head		
CALL	Computer Assisted Language Learning		
CALICO	US journal, Language Learning and Technology		
CALL-AJ	Asia Computer Assisted Language Learning		
CD	Compact-Disc		
CMC	Computer-Mediated Communication		
EFL	English as a Foreign Language		
ELT	English Language Teaching		
ICT4LT	Information and Communications Technology for Language Teachers		
EVO	Electronic Village Online		
TESOL	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages		
MALL	Mobile Assisted Language Learning		
PC	Computer		
PLN	Power line networking,		
QR	Quick Response		
RECALL	Europe computer Assisted language learning		
RPGs	Role-Playing Games		
SLA	Second Language Acquisition		
URLs	Uniform Resource Locators		

Figures and Tables

No		Page
Table 2.4	Traditional Learning vs eLearning:	11
" 4.1	Population of the study	37
" 4.2	Technology helps me to improve my four skills.	37
" 4.3	My attainment (getting knowledge) is	38
	improved when my teacher uses computer and	
	explains the lesson through projector.	
" 4.4	My grammar is improved better than previous time	39
	when there were no technology tools.	
" 4.5	I have got more knowledge about issues that are	39
	taught in English course.	
" 4.6	Teaching English inside the lab let me change my	40
	idea about the English course.	
" 4.7	Fluency of my English language is better when I	41
	use technology.	
" 4.8	I better understand comprehension lessons when	42
	computer is used as a tool to explain the new words	
	and phrases.	
" 4.9	Internet helps me to get more information easily	43
	instead of searching in library	
" 4.10	Technology has negative effect on the process of	43
	learning language.	
" 4.11	Technology lets me love learning languages	44
	especially English.	
" 4.12	Using technology lets my student's attainment rate	45
	increase 50% than before.	