Effectiveness of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) Package for Teaching Reading Comprehension in English

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Abstract:

The present study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of computer in teaching reading comprehension in English language. Reading is one of the important aspects of education. The important factor of meaningful and cognitive development of the students is reading and reading comprehension. Therefore it is necessary for one to live well and let other live well. The researcher prepared a computer Assisted Language Learning Package for teaching of reading comprehension of English language to assess its effectiveness as compared with conventional classroom teaching.

Keywords: *CALL, Comprehension, English language, Reading comprehension, Teaching*

1. Introduction

Educational systems around the world are increasing under pressure to use innovative methodologies and integrate new information and communication technologies (ICIS) in the teaching and learning process, to teach students the knowledge and skills they need in the 21st century. With emerging new technologies, the teasing profession is evolving from an emphasis on teacher-centered to student-centered. Technology can improve student achievement. Computers have been used for language teaching ever since the 1960s. Computers make excellent teaching tools, especially in teaching languages in any aspect like as vocabulary, grammar, composition, pronunciation or other linguistic and pragmatic communicative skills. Certain types of educational software can facilitate reading comprehension and vocabulary development and increase students; understanding of mathematical and scientific concepts.

2. Statement of the Problem

In the present study, the researcher had attempted to investigate effectiveness of CALL Package for reading comprehension in English. Reading Comprehensions are selected from the 10th standard supplementary reader book "Grammar". For teaching Reading Comprehension, the researcher developed Slide Show in Power Point Presentation Package of MS office XP. The title of the present research was stated as... *Effectiveness of computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) Package for Teaching Reading Comprehension in English.*

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study were as follows:
1. To develop Computer Assisted Language Learning Package to teach reading comprehension form supplementary reader "Grammar".
2. To study the effectiveness of area for teaching comprehension through CALL package.
3. To study the effectiveness of gender for teaching reading comprehension through CALL package.
4. To compare the relative effectiveness of The CALL package and the traditional approach in terms of scores obtained by students.
5. To develop teacher made achievement test for testing academic achievement of students.

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4. Hypotheses

Ho$_1$ There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental group and control group of male students on of the X standard students on post test.

Ho$_2$ There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental group and control group of female students on of the X standard students on post test.

Ho$_3$ There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental group and control group of rural area habitat students on of the X standard students on post test.

Ho$_4$ There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental group and control group of urban area habitat students on of the X standard students on post test.

Ho$_5$ There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental group and control group of total students on of the X standard students on post test.

5. Area of the Study

In the present study, CALL package was developed by the researcher on Power Point Presentation of MS office XP. The package was developed utilizing multi-media approach. selected reading comprehension form /Supplementary Reader book "Grammar" of 10th standard of English language were the course content of the package. The present study was pertaining to the areas of educational technology and language learning.

6. Population and Sample

Population of the present study was students who were studying in the 10th standard of Gujarati Medium School of Mehsana City in the year 2013-2014. For the present study, the research selected two Schools of Secondary Schools from Mehsana City by using purposive sampling method for selection of the sample. The researcher had selected 240 students by random sampling technique. From the both school two class were selected among one of them was considered as the experimental group and another was considered as the control group, as total two class of the experimental group from each school and two class of the control group from each school were taken into consideration for the present research. In this present research total two class of the (30 boys and 30 girls in each class) experimental group from each school and two class of the (30 boys and 30 girls in each class) control group from each school were taken into consideration for the present research. In this present research total two class of the (30 students from rural area and 30 from urban area in each class) experimental group from each school and two class of the (30 students from rural area and 30 from urban area in each class) control group from each school were taken into consideration for the present research. Hence total 240 students were selected among them 120 students were boys and 120 students were girl, as well as among them 120 students from the rural area and 120 students from the urban area were selected randomly.

7. Research Method

For the present study, the researcher selected experimental method as research method.

8. Research Design

The prevent research design was pre-experimental design. The researcher has selected 'static experimental group-control group, post test only design' for the research, Replication of the experimental was also done on the same footing on the students of other school.

9. Analysis of Data

In this present research total five interpretations of the hypotheses as under below on two different groups. Effect post test on male gender, female gender, rural habitat, urban habitat and total students of the X standard students.

10. Findings of the Study

Table: 1 Mean, SD and t-Value on the different sample of the Experimental and control group on CALL Package

Sr.	Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	t-Value	SIG
1	Male	Experiment	60	86.88	9.65			
		Control	60	67.54	10.23	1.25	15.47	SIG
2	Female	Experiment	60	84.44	9.38			
		Control	60	66.98	10.15	1.21	14.43	SIG
3	Rural	Experiment	60	88.65	9.85			
		Control	60	68.92	10.44	1.27	15.54	SIG
4	Urban	Experiment	60	86.16	9.57			
		Control	60	68.35	10.36	1.24	14.36	SIG
5	Total	Experiment	120	90.46	10.05			
		Control	120	68.92	10.44	0.92	23.41	SIG

From the above table it can be observed that the mean score and SD of the male students of experiment group of the X standard students were found 86.88 and 9.65 respectively, while mean score and SD of the male students of control group of the X standard students were found 67.54 and 10.23 respectively on the post test of CALL. Calculated t- value is found to be 15.47 and it is significant at 0.01 level of the significance. Mean score of the Male students of experimental group of the X standard students were found significantly higher than the mean score of male students of control group of the X standard students on the post test of CALL Programme, at 0.01-level of significance. So, Hypotheses: 1 is accepted and it is conclude that the treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of Male students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the sample of male students of control group of the X standard students.

From the above table it can be observed that the mean score and SD of the female students of experiment group of the X standard students were found 84.44 and 9.38 respectively, while mean score and SD of the female students of control group of the X standard students were found 66.98 and 10.15 respectively on the post test of CALL. Calculated t- value is found to be 14.43 and it is significant at 0.01 level of the significance. Mean score of the Female students of experimental group of the X standard students were found significantly higher than the mean score of female students of control group of the X standard students on the post test of CALL Programme, at 0.01-level of significance. So, Hypotheses: 2 is accepted and it is conclude that the treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of Female students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the sample of female students of control group of the X standard students.

From the above table it can be observed that the mean score and SD of the rural area habitat students of experiment group of the X standard students were found 88.65 and 9.85 respectively, while mean score and SD of the rural area habitat students of control group of the X standard students were found 68.92 and 10.44 respectively on the post test of CALL. Calculated t- value is found to be 15.54 and it is significant at 0.01 level of the significance. Mean score of the Rural area habitat students of experimental group of the X standard students were found significantly higher than the mean score of rural area habitat students of control group of the X standard students on the post test of CALL Programme, at 0.01-level of significance. So, Hypotheses: 3 is accepted and it is conclude that the treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of Rural area habitat students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the sample of rural area habitat students of control group of the X standard students. From the above table it can be observed that the mean score and SD of the urban area habitat students of experiment group of the X standard students were found 86.16 and 9.57 respectively, while mean score and SD of the urban area habitat students of control group of the X standard students were found 68.35 and 10.36 respectively on the post test of CALL. Calculated t-

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value is found to be 14.36 and it is significant at 0.01 level of the significance. Mean score of the Urban area habitat students of experimental group of the X standard students were found significantly higher than the mean score of urban area habitat students of control group of the X standard students on the post test of CALL Programme, at 0.01-level of significance. So, Hypotheses: 4 is accepted and it is conclude that the treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of Urban area habitat students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the sample of urban area habitat students of control group of the X standard students.

From the above table it can be observed that the mean score and SD of the Total sample students of experiment group of the X standard students were found 60.46 and 10.05 respectively, while mean score and SD of the Total sample students of control group of the X standard students were found 68.92 and 10.44 respectively on the post test of CALL. Calculated t- value is found to be 23.41 and it is significant at 0.01 level of the significance. Mean score of the Total sample students of experimental group of the X standard students were found significantly higher than the mean score of Total sample students of control group of the X standard students on the post test of CALL Programme, at 0.01-level of significance. So, Hypotheses: 5 is accepted and it is conclude that the treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of Total sample students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the sample of Total sample students of control group of the X standard students.

11. Conclusion
From the above research it is conclude that treatment of the CALL programme on the sample of male, female, rural habitat, urban habitat and Total sample students of the X standard students of experimental group was found significantly higher than the students of control group of the X standard students.

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