

# The Impact of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) to Improve English Speaking Skills of Engineering Students (UG)

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## Abstract

The use of technology in literacy has grown fleetly. One of them is learning English using Computer supported Language Learning or CALL. CALL is a computer- backed literacy media used in the field of education which easy to pierce, spread and stored. latterly, this study tried to determine the influence of CALL media with lecture system and discussion to ameliorate the pimps' English speaking capability. This study used quantitative approach and descriptive quantitative analysis that revealed the problems passed during the English tutoring and literacy approach. Statistical analysis is used by reviewing the literacy process which were involving 50 pimps in both class A and B sections. The findings showed a significant compliance of the use of CALL media in lecture system and discussion on English speaking skill.

**Keywords:** CALL, Discussion System, Speaking Ability, Media, Quantitative Approach

## Introduction

In the field of educations' at. Martin's Engineering College, combined by JNTUH which is meant for purely specialized scholars which ameliorate its graduates' capacities to meet the demands of the diligence, similar as MNCs, software companies, and all persons engaged in the maritime assiduity both at home and abroad. One of the capacities that should be bettered is the capability to communicate in English. This is in agreement with Sallis (2002) that all educational institutions should apply and regularize the operation quality. For illustration in educational institutions which promote sustainable quality programs and the capability that's anticipated to be suitable to communicate in English to support the demand from the transnational maritime industry.

The world of education cannot be separated from technological developments, especially in advanced education to support literacy. The development of educational technology produces colorful generalities and educational practices that use the media as a source of literacy.

It makes a perception that education technology is analogous to media. Still, the perception is actually antithetical because the position of the media is only as a

tool to convey the assignment's content or material. In education system, technology has part to support class development, including design, development, and perpetration. Surabaya Merchant Marine Polytechnic itself has a wide range of computer labs and simulators to support literacy conditioning. In connection with English literacy, Computer supported Language Learning or CALL is used. It's a computer- backed literacy media which readily to pierce, to spread, and to stored (Levy & Hubbard, 2005).

Meanwhile, according to tax (1997), CALL is more shortly and more astronomically as a hunt for study of operations of the computer in language tutoring and literacy. It's interpreted that CALL is a computer operation for language literacy. still, grounded on compliances, utmost of the literacy conditioning in classroom are still using discussion and lecturing system. The report showed that the oral test scores and pimps' practice were still below normal. piecemeal from the test scores, the duration of time in speaking and explaining ideas was frequently delicate, similar as in choosing vocabulary. Also, the speech duration is slow and has lower courage to start talking to speakers or classmates. thus, with the vacuity of a language laboratory that has been equipped with

computer with the same aggregate of pimps in one class, it's anticipated Computer supported Language Learning (CALL) with the system of discussion and lectures can ameliorate English speaking chops. Hence, the end of this study is to know how important the impact e of Computer supported Language Learning (CALL) combined with the discussion and lecturing system on the scholars ' English speaking skill.

### Literature Review

#### Computer supported Language Learning (CALL)

Computers, which have entered the academy life in the late 1950s in developed countries, are still developing day by day throughout the world. currently, they've come more important, briskly, easier to use, more accessible and cheaper, and can reuse and store much further data (Gündüz, 2005). At the end of the 20th century, the computer- intermediated communication and the Internet have reshaped the use of computers for language literacy. Computers are no longer a tool for only information processing and display but also a tool for information processing and communication. Although computers have been used since the first half of the 20th century, they weren't used for educational purposes until the 1960s. In 1970s witnessed the elaboration of CALL as a result of development in exploration related to the use of computers for verbal purposes and for creating suitable language literacy conditions.

Hardisty & Windeatt, (1989) as stated in Gündüz (2005), The condensation CALL stands for Computer supported Language Learning. It's a term used by preceptors and scholars to describe the use of computers as part of a language course.

According to Levy (1997) the description of CALL is more shortly and astronomically as a hunt for study of computer operations in language tutoring and literacy. CALL can be defined more compactly and considerably as a study of computer operations in language literacy.

It isn't only considered as a simple canonical desktop and laptop or computer bias but the networks that connect them, supplemental bias associated with them, and a number of other technological inventions, similar as; PDAs (particular digital sidekicks), mp3 players, mobile phones,

electronic whiteboards, and DVD players which have a computer of feathers bedded in them (Levy & Hubbard, 2005).

CALL began to develop in India during 2000s. Conventional form of CALL was fluently accessible in India as they were made in offline performances. Not numerous educational institutions installed installations of internet and Wi- Fi on their premises coupled with machines to explore it at its fullest by the scholars. still, this changed and presently utmost of the institutions as well as scholars have access to internet which they're exercising to ameliorate their English language chops (Wariyati, 2018)

The CALL- grounded literacy has several advantages, similar as; 1) giving a sense of fun in literacy, 2) giving scholars the occasion to take responsibility for learning the accoutrements by doing the tasks, 3) giving scholars' active part in every conditioning during literacy process, 4) giving scholars imaginative effects that could be presented through computer simulations. In similar circumstances can grease and simplify the scholars' minds in understanding English (Mayaratri, 2009). numerous studies results showed that scholars tutored foreign languages through CALL programs gave better results than those tutored using traditional programs (Nachoua, 2012).

#### Speaking Method

Good and Merkel (1959) in Kaur (2011) suggest lecture as a system of tutoring by which the educator gives an oral donation of data or principles to learners and the class generally being responsible for note taking, generally implies little or no class participation by similar means as questioning or discussion during the class period.

According to Djamarah (2011) speaking system is a way of tutoring used to convey information or description of a subject matter as well as the problem orally. This system donation is done by direct narrative or explanation of the scholars. us in this system the active part is coming from the schoolteacher or speaker.

Likewise, Djamarah (2002) also mentioned the advantages and disadvantages of speaking system. The advantages are preceptors or speakers can master the class fluently, organize the seats in the classroom, the

class can be followed by a large number of scholars, easy to prepare and to be enforced, also make preceptors or speakers explain the assignment fluently. While the disadvantages are preceptors or speakers explain the assignment verbally which make the scholars lose their visual literacy style. scholars will admit further audio that could lead into tedium. The preceptors or speakers might conclude that pupil understands and is interested with the assignment (private interpretation is appeared). It also makes scholars come unresistant, and it isn't suitable for shaping chops and stations since it tends to place tutoring positions as final authority.

### Discussion System

Discussion in a broad sense is to give answers to serious questions or addresses about an objective problem. Whereas in a narrow sense, discussion is the exchange of studies that do in small groups or large groups to bandy motifs of collective interest,

So that each member of the actors express their opinions both written and oral about a problem or content. also the opinion is bandied with other members, so that the opinion was attained together (Fitriyah & Gani, 2007)

Meanwhile, according to Mulyana (2006) discussion can be defined as a responsive discussion that's woven by problematic questions directed to break the problem. So grounded on this understanding, the system of discussion is a way to communicate laboriously by interacting and swapping studies and opinions between one person and other. So the system of discussion in literacy to make speakers and scholars active in agitating the content being studied.

Then the schoolteacher encourages scholars to note or express concern rather than simply raise questions. e lecture- discussion class begins with the educator speaking for many twinkles and also stimulating a many twinkles of discussion around a crucial point in his reflections. During similar discussion the educator offers brief explanation or integration between scholars commentary, but scholars do utmost of talking (Kaur, 2011).

### Speaking Chops

Oral communication is veritably important in language literacy process. In moment's language classrooms, considerable emphasis is given to oral conditioning in which learners use the language they've learned to communicate with each other (Gündüz, 2005).

Speaking is an oral spoken process for expressing studies and passions, reflecting on gesticulations, and participating information. Ideas are the substance of what we're talking about and words are a means of expressing them. Speaking is a complex process because it involves the capability of study processes, discussion and social chops (Ellis & Sinclair, 1989). Meanwhile, according to Hornby, et al., (2005), speaking is to talk to notoriety about commodity, to have discussion with notoriety. therefore, speaking is an exertion that someone does to someone differently about a thing or discussion conditioning that someone does to others.

According to Iskandarwassid,(n.d.), speech chops have close relationship with harkening chops. In the environment of communication the speaker acts as a sender, while the receiver is the philanthropist of the communication or the object of communication. Also, feedback will appear after the news entered and the response of the philanthropist of the communication. Speech chops relate to the principle of encouragement-response, which is basically the skill of producing a sluice of articulation- sound systems to convey the will, the need for passions, and the solicitations of others.

Likewise, Ur (1996) stated that speaking is one of the most important chops of all the four language chops because individualities who learn a language are appertained to as the speakers of that language. thus, Davies & Pearse (2000) explain that the main purpose of English language tutoring is to give learners the capability to use English language effectively and rightly in communication. In this study speaking chops are studied only in three orders alphabet, ignorance and appreciation. The scoring rubric from Brown (2004) is used.

Still, several studies has been conducted dealing with CALL as system in perfecting English skill, similar as Wariyati (2018) which shows that CALL has significant effect for perfecting English skill, especially public

speaking skill. en, Nachoua (2012) which aims to demonstrate that the use of CALL (Computer-supported Language Learning) is an effective system to enhance scholars' provocation hence their performance in listening. The thesis that the use of CALL in tutoring/literacy English as a foreign language would enhance the scholars' provocation hence their performance in listening was verified. Rahnavard and Heidar (2017) has also conducted exploration dealing with CALL impacted on Pronunciation capability. Grounded on the statistical analysis, there set up to be significant deference between the performance of the control and the experimental groups. The findings also displayed that the web-grounded literacy was effective in enhancing learners' provocation in perfecting pronunciation

### Conclusion

This exploration is actually deferent with those several former studies in which it's more focuses on the effect on English speaking capability of the Engineering scholars. This study will help the students to enhance their oral skills by following certain strategies.

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