

Collaboration and Interactivity in EFL Learning via Blackboard Collaborate: A Pilot Study

Bahiya Kashghari, Dalia Asseel

Presented by:

Bahiya Kashghari

King Abdulaziz University Jeddah/ Saudi Arabia

Significance of the study

- To report on a Blended Learning model adopted to teach communication skills; listening and speaking to EFL learners in KAU.
- This is the first study on the topic of Blended Learning in KAU following the implementation of Blackboard Learn as the university LMS.

What is Blended Learning?

A learning model which combines traditional face-to-face (ftf) instruction and computer assisted learning (CAL) (Nemeir, 2005) or computer-mediated instruction (Graham, 2004).

Lynch and Dembo (2004): blended learning represents an eclectic blend of technologies and modalities which enable both synchronous and asynchronous teacher-learner and learner-learner interactions.

Why Blend?

- Improving teaching and learning strategies
- The convenience of blended
- Cost-saving
- Access to knowledge; social interaction
- Learner's capability to control and choose
- Ease of revision
- Learners expect technology to be integrated into their classes

Why Blend?

- Support and encourage independent and collaborative learning
- Provide a place to practice the target language beyond the classroom
- Provide a less stressful practice environment
- Provide flexibility of studying to meet learners' needs
- Help learners develop the necessary learning skills for 21st Century

Blackboard as a LMS

- The most popular course management systems for classroom and online educational assistance.
- It has become the dominant e-learning software.
- It provides easy access to all course materials anytime anywhere.

Blending Learning in KAU

- ICT for teaching and learning in higher education institutions
- Deanship of E-Learning and Distance Education in KAU
- Virtual learning environment
- Blackboard Learn 2013

The study

Subjects:

17 female students enrolled in "Listening and Speaking 1"

Never taken an online course before, so they were trained on using the system

The Blended course

- Five units
- Each includes one listening and one speaking activity
- A drill application
- On-line listening quiz and speaking task

Data collection and analysis

- End-of-course survey to collect students' input on their satisfaction
- A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data

Results and discussion

1. Computer and Internet literacy and accessibility

- Computer skills of the students varied between excellent and very good.
- Students didn't have much difficulties concerning the LMS.

2. Language skills

Language skills	Responses
Listening skills	Strongly agree 52.9%
Reading skills	Agree 67.7%
Writing skills	Agree 47.05%
Pronunciation	
Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Speaking skills	Undecided

3. Overall rating of the Blackboard learning experience

Students feel comfortable using Blackboard.	p = 3.05
Using Blackboard helps develop knowledge	p = 3.01
of computer and internet.	
Using Blackboard helps students work	p = 2.47
according to their pace.	
Using Blackboard improves communication	p = 2.23
between students and teachers.	
Blackboard gives access to authentic second	p = 2.20
language materials outside the classroom.	

4. <u>Blackboard features, tools and content rating and frequency</u>

Responses	%
Tests in Blackboard were easy to answer.	58.8%
Content of the course was found easily.	52.9%
Students know how to use the tools.	41.2%
Students got good grades on online activities.	41.2%
No technical problem during the Blackboard test.	35.3%

Blackboard tools

Tests 100%

Forum 94.1 %

Assignments 41.2%

Voice tool 35.3%

Limitations of using Blackboard

Slow Internet connectivity in KAU

Suggestions

- Increasing the number of online courses
- More language laboratories and fast Internet connection
- More credits should be given to students work distinguishably via Blackboard
- Provide workshop training to students

Conclusion

- ✓ This pilot study investigates insights about Blended Learning model in teaching EFL communication skills; listening and speaking, in the Department of European Languages in KAU.
- ✓ It examines students' satisfaction of using the university's LMS.
- ✓ It provides limitation and some suggestions.

References

Adam, S., & Nel, D. (2009). Blended and online learning: student perceotipn and performance. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 140-155.

Bradford, P., Porciello, M., Balkon, N., & Backus, D. (2007). The Blackboard Learning System. *The Journal of Educationla Technology Systems*, 35, 301-314.

Dzuiban, C. D., Hartman, J. L., & Moskal, P. D. (2004). *Blended Learning*. Available online at http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/erb0407.pdf

Graham, C. (2004). Blended Learning Systems: Definition, Current Trends, and Future Directions.

Availble online at www.publicationshare.com

Graham, C., Allen, S., & Ure, D. (2003). Blended Learning Environments: A Review of the Research Literature. http://msed.byu.edu/ipt/graham/vita/ble_litrev.pdf.

Hocky, N. (2011). Five things you always wanted to know about blended learning (but were afraid to ask). *English Teaching Professional* (75).

Lynch, R., & C., D. (2004). The relationship between self-regulation and online learning in a blended learning context. *5*(2). Retrieved from http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/view/189/271

Marsh, D. (2012). Blended Learning: Creating Learning Opportunities for Language Learners.

Cambridge University Press.

Neumeier, P. (2005). A closer look at blended learning - parameters for designing a blended learning environment for language teaching and learning. *ReCALL*, 17 (2), 163-178.

Sharma, P., & Barrett, B. (2007). Blended Learning. Oxford: Macmillan.

Singh, H., & Reed, C. (2001). Retrieved from Centras Software. Aviable online at http://www.leerbeleving.nl/wbts/wbt2014/blend-ce.pdf

Thank You

