BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Journals

1. Abraham, D. (1983). Planning and Teaching. Practical Suggestion for English in the classroom. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.

2. Ahmad,K.,Corbett,G.,Rogers,M.,and Sussex, R.(1985).Computers, Language Learning and Language Teaching. Britain: Cambridge University Press.

3. Allum, P. (2002). CALL and the classroom: the case for comparative research. *ReCALL*, 14 (1), 146-166.

4. Anastasio, E.J and Wilder, G.L. (1984). Is Computer based Instruction Ready to Move into the Home? Paper presented at the conference of Computer in the Home- New Opportunities and challenges for Education, Washington, D.C.

5. Ayres, R. (2002). Learner attitudes towards the use of CALL. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 15 (3), 241-249.

6. Badley , T., and Lomicka , L. (2000). A Case Study of Learner Interaction and Technology –enhanced Language Learning Environments. *J. Education Computing Research*, 22 (3): 347 – 368

7. Bax, S. (2003). CALL-past, present and future. *System*, 31 (1), 13-28.

8. Beatty, K. (2003). Teaching and Researching Computer-Assisted Language Learning. Harlow: Pearson Education.

9. Bradley, V.N. (1982). Improving Students' Writing with Microcomputers, Language Arts, 59(7), 736 -737.

10. Brett, P.(1996). "Multimedia Applications for Language Learning". Kostova (Eds). East to West. Varna, Bulgaria.

11. Burke, R.L. (1982). CAI Sourcebook. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

12. Callender, P. (1969). Programmed Learning: Its Development and Structure, London: Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd.

13. Callison, W.L (1985). Using Computers in the Classroom. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice- Hall, Inc.

14. Chambers, J.A and Sprecher, J.W. (1983). Computer- Assisted Instruction: Its use in the Classroom. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice- Hall, Inc.

15. Chandler, D. (1985). Young Learners and the Micro Computer. Milton Keynes, England: Open University Press.

16. Chapelle, C. (1996). CALL- English as a Second Language. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics,* 16: 139- 157.

17. Clements, D.H (1985). Computers in Early and Primary Education. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice- Hall, Inc.

18. Debski, R. (2000). Exploring the re-creation of a CALL innovation. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 13 (4-5), 307-332.

19. Dewhurst, D. G., Macleod, H. A., & Norris, T. A. M. (2000). Independent student learning aided by computers: An acceptable alternative to lectures? *Computers & Education*, 35, 223-241.

20. Dunkel, P. A. (1987). Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and computer-assisted language learning (CALL): Past dilemmas and future prospects for audible CALL. *The Modern Language Journal*, 71 (3), 250-260.

21. Egbert, J., Chao, C., and Hanson-Smith, E. (1999) Computer-enhanced language learning environments: An In J. Egbert and E. Hanson-Smith (Eds.) *CALL environments: Research, practice, and critical issues* (pp. 1-13). Alexandria, VA: TESOL

22. Egbert, J., Paulus, T.M.,Nakamichi, Y.(2002). The impact of call instruction on classroom computer use. A foundation for rethinking technology in teacher education. *Language Learning & Technology,* 6 (3), 108 -118

23. Felix, U. (1998). "Virtual Language Learning: Potential and Practice. ReCALL". 10:1(1998), 53-38, Cambridge University Press.

24. Finkbeiner, C. (2001). One and all in CALL? Learner-moderator-researcher. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 14 (3-4), 339-361.

25. Gagne, R.M. (1970). The Conditions of Learning. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

26. Gagne, R.M. (1974). Essentials of Learning for Instruction. Hinsdale, Illinois: The Dryden Press.

27. Gan, S. (1988). CALL. Unpublished Lecture Notes. Maktab Perguruan Teknik, Kuala Lumpur.

28. Gan, S.L.(1989). A Study of Students at the Faculty of Educational Studies, their Attitude Toward learning about and Working with Computers, their opinions about CAI and their Precious Needs in the Area of Computers- Fakulti Pengajian Pendidikan, UPM, Serdang, Malaysia.

29. Garcia, M R & Arias, F. V. (2000). A comparative study in motivation and learning through print-oriented and computer-oriented tests. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 13 (4-5), 457-465.

30. Geisert, P.G and Futrell, M.K (1995). Teachers, Computers and Curriculum. Massachusettes: Allyn and Bacon.

31. Good, T.L and Brophy. J.E (1990). Educational Psychology: A Realistic Approach, 14th ed, White Plains, New York: Longman.

32. Graves, D. (1979). Research Update: What Children Show Us about Revision.Language Arts, 56 (3): pp 312 – 319.

33. Graves, D. (1983). Writing: Teachers and Children at Work. Exeter, NH: Heinemann Educational Books.

34. Guthrie, E.R. and Horton, G.P. (1946). Cats in a Puzzle Box. New York: Rinehart.

35. Hakkarainen, K.,and Palonen, T. (2003). Patterns of Female and Male Students' Participating in Peer Interaction in Computer-supported Learning. *Computer and Education,* 40(4): 327-342.

36. Howkridge, D.(1990). Who Needs Computers in Schools, and Why?, Computers Education, 15,p.p 1-6.

37. Hebenstreit, J.(1986). Children and Computers. Myths and Limits. In B.Sendov and I. Stancher (Eds). Children in an Informative Age. Great Britain: Pergamon Press Ltd.

38. Heinich, R,Molenda, M. and Russell, J.D. (1983). Instructional Media and the New Technologies of Instruction. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.

39. Holmes, G. and Kidd, M.E.(1982). Second- Language Learning and Computers. *Canadian Modern Language Review*, 38 (3):pp 503 – 519.

40. Hope, G.R., Taylor, H.F. and Pusack, J.P. (1984). Using Computers in Teaching. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice –Hall Regents.

41. Huntington, J.F. (1979). Computer – Assisted Instruction Using Basic. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Educational Technology Publications.

42. Jarvis, H. (2004).Investigating the classroom applications of computers on EFL courses at Higher Education Institute in UK. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 3, 111-137.

43. Jusoh, R. (2000). Secondary School Teachers' Perception towards Computer Usage in Education. Paper presented at the International Conference Education & ICT in the New Millennium, Kuala Lumpur, October 27-28.

44. Kepner, H.S, Jr.(1982). The Computer in Language Arts and Reading. In Henry S. Kepner (Ed.), Computers in the Classroom. Washington, D.C: National Education Association.

45. Kern, R., and Warschauer, M. (2000). Introduction: Theory and Practice of Network- based Language Teaching. In M. Warschauer and R. Kern (Eds.), Network-based Language Teaching: Concepts and Practice (pp. 1-19). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2000.

46. Ketterer,K. and Gionnone , D. (1996). Technology Use in a Japanese Immersion School: A Case Study, Learning and Leading with Technology, 23, p.p 54- 56.

47. Kibby, M. (1990). Computer Assisted Learning. New York: Pergamon Press Ltd.

48. Kulik, C. L., & Kulik, J. A. (1991). Effectiveness of computer-assisted instruction: An updated analysis. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 7, 75-94.

49. Larsen, S. (1986). Computers in Education. A Critical View. In B.Sendov and I. Stanchev (Eds) Children in an Information Age. Great Britain: Pergamon Press Ltd.

50. Levy, M. (1997) Computer-Assisted Language Learning. Oxford University Press.

51. Malaysia (1976). Third Malaysia Plan 1976 – 1980. Kuala Lumpur: The Government Press.

52. Margolin, J.B and Misch, M.R (1970). Computers in the Classroom. New York: Spartan Books.

53. Merrill, P.F, Hammons, K., Tolman, M.N., Christensen, L., Vincent, B.R. and Reynolds, P.L. (1982). Computers in Education (2nd ed). Massachusettes: Alynard Bacon.

54. Messick, S and Associates. (1976). Individuality in Learning. San Fransisco, California: Jersey- Bass, Inc., Publishers.

55. Michaels, D. (1968). The Unprepared Society. New York: Basic Books.

56. Miller, N and Dallard, J (941). Social Learning and Imitation. New Haven, N.J:Yale University Press.

57. Muir-Herzig, R. G (2004). Technology and its impact in the classroom. *Computers & Education*, 42, 111-131

58. Multimedia Development Corporation (1997). Developing Smart Schools in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur.

59. Naiman, N.,Frolich,M., H., Stern and Todesco, A.(1977). "The Good Language Learner". Toronto: OISE.

60. Nelson,G.E, Ward, J.R, Desch, S.H. and Kaplow, R. (1976). Two New Strategies for Computer Assisted Language Instruction (CALI). Foreign Language Annals, 9 (1): 28-37.

61. Neri, A., Cucchiarini, C., and Strik, H.(2001). "Implications of potentially erroneous feedback in CALL systems".EUROCALL 2001, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 29th August – 1st September.

62. O'Shea, T. and Self, J (1983). Learning and Teaching with Computers. Great Britain: The Harvester Press Ltd.

63. Papert, S. (1980). Mindstorms : Children , Computers and Powerful Ideas. Great Britain: The Harvester Press Ltd.

64. Patton, M. Q. (1990). Qualitative Evaluation and Research Method (2nd ed.).Newbury Park: SAGE publications.

65.   Pawling, E. (1999). Modern languages and CD-ROM based learning. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 30 (2), 163-175.

66. Price, R.V (1991). Computer Aided Instruction: A Guide for Authors. Pacific Grove, California: Brooks / Cole Publishing Company.

67. Ragavan, J.F. (1997, August 10) Clearing Doubts Over Smart Schools. The Sunday Star, p.3.

68. Riedesel, C.A. and Clemonts D.H. (1985). Coping with Computers in the Elementary and Middle Schools. New Jersey: Prentice- Hall, Inc.

69. Saettler, P. (1990). The Evaluation of American Educational Technology. Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, Inc.

70. Shaw, G., & Marlow, N. (1999). The role of student learning styles, gender, attitudes and perceptions on   information and communication technology assisted learning. *Computers & Education*, 33, 223-234.

71. Shiba, S. (1986). Information Society and Education. In B. Sendov and I. Stanchev (Eds.), Children in an Information Age. Great Britain: Pergamom Press.

72. Slone, H.N., Gordon, H.M., Gunn,C. and Mickelsen, V.G. (1989). Evaluating Educational Software. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice –Hall, Inc.

73. Steinberg, E.R.(1984), Teaching Computers to Teach. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

74. Steinberg, E.R (1991). Computer Assisted Instruction: A synthesis of Theory, Practice and Technology. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.

75. Stonier, T. and Conlin, C. (1985). The Three Cs: Children, Computers and Communication. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

76. Tuckman, B.W.(1994). Conducting Educational Research.Orlando, Florida: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

77. Wang, Y.M. (2001). Students Teachers' Perception and Practice of the Teachers' Role When Teaching with Computer. *Journal of Computing Research, 24(4): 419- 434.*

78. Warschauer, M. (2002). A developmental perspective on technology in language education. *TESOL Quarterly*, 36 (3), 453-475.

79. Williams, F. and Williams, V. (1985). Success with Educational Software. New York: Praeger Publishers.

80. Wood, S & Mickan, P.(2003). Spoken and Written Interaction around Texts:Scaffolding in ESL classes in Australia.Paper presented at the Asia TEFL conference, Busan, South Korea, November 7-9.

81. Yang, S. C. (2001). Integrating computer-mediated tools into the language curriculum. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 17, 85-93.

82. Ying, F. (2002). Promoting learner autonomy through CALL projects in China's EFL context. *Teaching English with Technology*, 2 (5).

Internet Sites

1. Graham Davies , 1999 , Information and Communication Technology for Language Teachers < http://www.ict4lt.org/ >Accessed April 13, 2006

2. David Eastment , Technology-Enhanced Language Learning: Hype or Gold Mine? < http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/town/square/ei11/tell.htm > Accessed April 13, 2006

3. Judy F. Chen , 1996, Changing Expectations of Computers in the Classroom < http://iteslj.org/Articles/Chen-CALL.html > Accessed August 5, 2008

4. Jim Duber , 2005, Computer Assisted Language Learning @ CHORUS < http://www-writing.berkeley.edu/chorus/call/index.html > Accessed September 27, 2008