

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Technology has been helping people in problem-solving and make people work efficiently. Young (2008, p. 1) states that technology is a part of nearly everything people do. People make use of the product not just to help them in their daily activities. These are computers, smartphones, the internet, etc.

One of the things that technology can help is in the field of education because in this field technology can be an alternative to help students learn and help teachers to teach especially in terms of language. The development of technology is a possible thing to implement Mobile-assisted Language Learning (MALL) and Computer-assisted Language Learning (CALL) based learning to English for Foreign Language (EFL) students.

Mobile-assisted language learning (MALL) is an important new development as a subset of Computer-assisted language learning (CALL). Among all modern communication devices, mobile phones are the most powerful communication medium even richer than email or chat as it can act as a learning device despite its technical limitations. With such a learning device the learner controls the learning process and progress in his/her own space based on his/her cognitive state.

According to Mutahar (2017, p. 1) that modern media is followed by postmodern media which is related to mass media that enables human beings

to cater to their needs at anytime, anywhere, on any digital devices. Especially in language learning, the smartphone can be useful. According to Reinders (2010, p. 7), there are 20 ideas allow the teacher to offer increased opportunities for language learning by taking advantage of a tool that students are intimately familiar with and carry around at all times. Hamdani (2013, p. 674) argues that the students reported mobile phones helped them to manage the course information, to promote more of their thinking skills, and to cooperate with each other. Both the teachers and the students use the smartphone in the classroom to support their language teaching-learning. At this point, English can be clear if it is learned by using a smartphone. Kim (2013, p.3) argues that unlike the traditional classroom, the mobile device is available to access the internet, send or receive instant text messages, and run software and multimedia programs enhancing the quality of language learning.

The teacher is responsible for carrying out school education activities in the sense of providing guidance and instruction to students. This responsibility is realized in the form of conducting curriculum development, demands students learn, foster students' education, character and physical, analyze learning difficulties, and assess student learning progress (Hamalik, 2006, p.36). There's a surah that related to this research, in surah Al An'am verse 76 and 77, Consider the following commandment of Allah SWT in verses 76 al An'am.

فَلَمَّا جَنَّ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلُ رَأَى كَوْكَبًا قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ لَا أُحِبُّ الْآفِلِينَ ﴿٧٦﴾

فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِعًا قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ لَئِن لَّمْ يَهْدِنِي رَبِّي لَأَكُونَنَّ مِنَ

الْقَوْمِ الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧٧﴾

Allah as the teacher uses his power to move the sun and the moon to change day and night as an attempt to teach Prophet Ibrahim A.S as the student so he could learn who should he worship.

The ultimate teachers' responsibility is how to condition a fun learning environment in order to arouse the curiosity of all learners so as to become interested in learning. The teacher is not only responsible for the knowledge aspect but also the aspect of educating the personality. The teacher not only as a sense of encouraging learners to learn but also a more important teacher task is to teach to transfer science and technology to learners so that learners are able to see aspects into the future. With that being said, the teacher that attempts MALL in their class should give a clear guide and a proper application or software that fits with the material.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting this research in order to find out the teacher's purposes in attempting MALL and to describe the way the teacher applying MALL in vocational high school. Based on the phenomenon and explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting the research related to Teacher Attempts and MALL. This research is

expected to identify and to find out the attempts toward MALL in vocational high school.

B. Research Questions

1. How does the teacher's effort in implementing MALL in vocational high school?
2. What are the teacher's purposes in attempting mobile assisted language learning in vocational high school?

C. Objective of the study

Based on the statement of problems above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To find out what are teacher's purposes in attempting MALL in vocational high school.
2. To describe how does the teacher's effort in implementing MALL in vocational high school.

D. Significance of the study

It is expected that the result of this research will give many inputs as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of this research hopefully can be useful input for understanding MALL.

2. Practically Benefits

The researcher hopes that this research paper will be useful for the teacher, it will give the information about the issues when attempting MALL in vocational high school. It will help the teacher to solves the problems in the teaching-learning process.

3. Other researchers

This research hopefully will be useful for the other researchers who are interested in investigating the other things which have related to this research.

E. Definition of key terms

In order to make the readers get easier in understanding this study, here the researcher will give the definition of some key terms that important to be understood.

1. Teachers' Attempts

Something was done by the teacher with all abilities in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the teacher, such as making learning planning, making learning resources, using and choosing curriculum, approaches, methods, and techniques, giving motivation, learning management, making learning evaluation, providing remedial learning and resolving students problems or difficulties in learning. This is done to help students in the learning process to achieve the expected teaching goals.

2. MALL (Mobile Assisted Language Learning)

Mobile-assisted Language Learning is regarded as an independent language learning approach that emerges from the general field of learning, which is mobile learning. This new paradigm is a learning tool to support students' language learning with the increased use of mobile technologies such as mobile phones.

3. EFL (English Foreign Learner)

A traditional term for the use or study of the English language by non-native speakers in countries where English is generally not a local medium of communication.