

و في هذا البحث تم التركيز على برامج الحاسب الآلي المستخدمة في الصيدلية و دورها في الحد من الأخطاء الطبية الدوائية ، و تم اختيار صيدليات المستشفيات الجامعية و التابعة لجامعة الملك السعود في العاصمة السعودية الرياض لإجراء البحث.

واعتمد البحث على إجراء دراسة ميدانية عن طريق توزيع استبانات بطريقة عشوائية على الصيادلة العاملين في مستشفى الملك خالد الجامعي و مستشفى الملك عبد العزيز الجامعي لدراسة أثر استخدام برامج الحاسب الآلي في الصيدلية على منع أو حتى الحد من حدوث الأخطاء الطبية الدوائية.

كما تطرق البحث الى أهم أسباب حدوث هذه الأخطاء في الصيدلية من وجه نظر صيادلة عينة البحث و أكثر أنواع الأخطاء شيوعا و طرق تجنبها.

و خلصت نتيجة البحث إلى الدور الفعال لهذه البرامج في مساعدة الصيدلاني لاكتشاف الأخطاء الطبية قبل حدوثها و بالتالي تجنبها، و أشار البحث الى أهمية عوامل الخبرة و الامام باللغة الانكليزية و مهارة استخدام تقنيات الحاسب الآلي و التدريب المستمر للصيادلة في تعزيز كفاءتهم في التعامل مع الحاسب الآلي و برامجه المتطورة.



The effect of selected internet techniques on English comprehension of preparatory school students in Damascus, Syria - A field experimental study, 2012

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of selected internet techniques on English comprehension of preparatory school students in Damascus, Syria during the period of April 2011 - January 2012.

The researcher has noticed that English language education, due to the prevailing conventional schooling method, is experiencing a lack of quality learning and teaching, thus resulting in low students' achievement and mediocre English skills.

However, the contemporary information and communication technologies is practicing major roles in renovating schooling all over the world in forms of e-schooling: e-learning, e-instruction, e-assessment, e-counseling, and several others. The researcher has assumed that e-schooling by means of the internet and its related services, if applied to Syrian schooling, is expected besides overcoming the shortcomings of conventional educational methods, to reform the English language education in Syria. Hence, this graduate research has investigated the following question: what are the effects of selected internet techniques on English comprehension of preparatory school students in Damascus- Syria?

The researcher has also noticed that e-learning keeps the learning process flowing safely even in times of wars, epidemics or emergent circumstances, thus overcoming the limits of time and place. As such, it is recommended for the concerned educational officials in Middle East, to start transforming their schools to use the new technologies and to supply their school with qualified

students and teachers, and necessary equipments and infrastructures.

For implementing the study, the researcher developed three tools, (appendices 1& 2&3)

1. Achievement Test. She has composed a suitable test to compare between the effect of selected internet techniques on the comprehension of EFL students of preparatory schools in Damascus- Syria and the conventional methods of learning.
2. A Poll, to identify students' views concerning e- learning.
3. Interviews. The researcher interviewed a sample of students' parents and their school children to explore their points of view concerning the experiment on e- learning.

For purposes of collecting and analyzing research data, the researcher developed three goals, three questions and three types of hypotheses. ***The research goals were,***

1. To specify the effects of selected internet techniques on English comprehension of preparatory school students in Damascus- Syria, as compared to the prevailing conventional methods.
2. To specify the merits and shortcomings of e-learning and teaching on English comprehension of preparatory school students.
3. To propose educational and technical guidelines of introducing e-learning and teaching of English into Syrian preparatory school.

Research questions

The research questions are as follows,

1. What are the nature and degree of effects of selected internet techniques on English comprehension of preparatory school students in Damascus- Syria, in comparison to the prevailing conventional methods?
2. What are the merits and shortcomings of e-learning and teaching on English comprehension of Syrian preparatory school students in comparable to the prevailing conventional methods?
3. What are the educational and technical guidelines which could be adopted to introduce e-learning and teaching of English into Syrian preparatory schools.

Research hypotheses

The hypotheses of the this research:

- 1- *The fundamental hypothesis: e-learning by means of the internet is more effective in English comprehension than its counterpart the conventional didactic classroom method.*
- 2- *The null hypothesis: the achievement mean of the experimental group in English comprehension using the online method is equal to its counterpart of the control group using the conventional classroom method.*
- 3- *The alternative hypothesis: the achievement mean of the experimental group in English comprehension using the online method is higher at 0, 05 significant level than its counterpart of the control group using the conventional classroom method.*

To implement the study, the researcher has selected for the experimental study, two samples belonging to the same ages and classes, but both groups have received two different methods of learning: 30 participant sample for the conventional method of learning, and 30 participant sample for the e-learning method. The researcher applied the test-retest method with each group, as such the test has been applied on each group twice, before and after giving the lessons.

Research Samples

The researcher selected for the study, two 30 student samples belonging to eighth grade of the preparatory stage. The two samples received different methods of learning, the control sample had the conventional method of learning, and the experimental sample had the e-learning method.

Research Results

The analysis of collected data used several statistical techniques, among them: graphical tables and figures, means and T-test, Spearman rho, Pearson r, and Kendall concordance coefficient.

The research results revealed three conclusions:

- 1. Rejection of the null hypothesis, which says, the achievement mean of the experimental group in English comprehension using the online method is equal to its counterpart of the control group using the conventional classroom method.*
- 2. Acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which says that the achievement mean of the experimental group in English comprehension using the online method is higher at 0, 05*

significant level than its counterpart of the control group using the conventional classroom method.

3. Acceptance of the fundamental hypothesis that says, e-learning by means of the internet is more effective in English comprehension than its counterpart the conventional didactic classroom method.
