

# Exploring the Effectiveness of Gamification in Mobile Language Learning Applications: A Mixed-Methods Study

Fakhereh Safatian

The University of Utah, United States E-mail: u1367710@utah.edu

Received: Oct. 3, 2023	Accepted: Nov. 15, 2023	Published: Dec. 7, 2023
doi:10.5296/elr.v9i2.21425	URL: https://doi.org/10.5	296/elr.v9i2.21425

#### Abstract

This paper presents a mixed-methods study that investigates the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications. The study explores how gamification elements influence language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. The specific game used in this study is "LanguageQuest," a gamified language learning application that incorporates interactive activities, challenges, rewards, and progress tracking features. The study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to gather data from language learners who used the LanguageQuest app. The findings provide valuable insights into the impact of gamification on language learning and offer implications for language educators and app developers.

**Keywords:** Gamification, mobile language learning, language learning outcomes, motivation, engagement, LanguageQuest app



## 1. Introduction

In recent years, the integration of gamification elements in educational contexts, including language learning, has gained significant attention. Gamification refers to the incorporation of game elements and mechanics into non-game contexts to enhance engagement, motivation, and learning outcomes. In the field of language learning, the use of gamification has shown promise in promoting learner engagement and motivation (de Haan, 2017; Hamari et al., 2014). Mobile language learning applications, in particular, offer a convenient and accessible platform for implementing gamification strategies due to their widespread use and availability (Lee & Hammer, 2011).

This study investigates the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications and specifically examines the game "LanguageQuest" as a case study. LanguageQuest is a gamified language learning application that incorporates interactive activities, challenges, rewards, and progress tracking features. It aims to engage learners and motivate them to participate in language learning activities actively.

### 1.1 Research Questions

To guide this study, the following research questions are addressed:

How does the integration of gamification elements in the LanguageQuest app influence language learning outcomes, such as language proficiency and vocabulary acquisition?

What is the impact of gamification on learner motivation and engagement in the language learning process?

How do learners perceive and evaluate the gamification elements in the LanguageQuest app in terms of their enjoyment, usability, and effectiveness?

These research questions aim to explore the effects of gamification on language learning outcomes, motivation, engagement, and learner perceptions. By addressing these questions, this study aims to provide insights into the role of gamification in mobile language learning and its potential to enhance language learning experiences.

#### 1.2 Significance of the Study

Understanding the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning has important implications for language educators, app developers, and learners. By examining the impact of gamification on language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement, this study can contribute to the design and development of more effective language learning applications. It can inform language educators how to effectively integrate gamification elements into their teaching practices and create engaging learning environments.

Moreover, this study addresses a gap in the existing literature by focusing on the game "LanguageQuest" and its impact on language learning. While gamification has been explored in various educational contexts, there is a need for more research that investigates its specific application in language learning and the effectiveness of gamified language learning apps.



Overall, this study aims to shed light on the role of gamification in mobile language learning and its potential to enhance language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. By providing empirical evidence and insights, this research can contribute to the ongoing efforts to create innovative and effective language learning experiences for learners in the digital age.

### 2. Literature Review

Gamification in Language Learning: Gamification, or the integration of game elements and mechanics into non-game contexts, has garnered attention in various educational domains, including language learning. Gamified language learning experiences aim to enhance learner engagement, motivation, and learning outcomes (Dicheva et al., 2015; de Haan, 2017). By incorporating game elements such as challenges, rewards, leaderboards, and progress tracking, gamification provides learners with a sense of achievement and promotes a more interactive and immersive language learning environment (Hamari et al., 2014; Koivisto & Hamari, 2014).

### 2.1 Effectiveness of Gamification in Language Learning

Research has shown positive effects of gamification on language learning outcomes. For example, studies have found that gamified language learning activities can improve learners' vocabulary acquisition (Rankin et al., 2016; Chiang & Dang, 2018) and language proficiency (Nakamura & Csizér, 2017; Sundqvist & Sylvén, 2016). Gamification also enhances learner motivation and engagement, as learners are motivated by the intrinsic enjoyment, competition, and sense of accomplishment that game elements provide (de Haan, 2017; Kiili et al., 2015).

#### 2.2 Gamification in Mobile Language Learning Applications

Mobile language learning applications offer an ideal platform for gamification strategies due to their accessibility, convenience, and widespread usage (de-Marcos et al., 2014; Kiili, 2015). Mobile apps can provide learners with engaging and interactive language learning experiences on the go, allowing them to practice language skills anytime and anywhere (Lai & Hwang, 2014). Research has shown that mobile language learning apps with gamification elements can significantly enhance learner motivation, engagement, and language learning outcomes (Kim et al., 2016; López-Pernas et al., 2018).

#### 2.3 Research Gap and Purpose of the Study

While the effectiveness of gamification in language learning has been explored in previous studies, there is still a need for more research that specifically examines the impact of gamification in mobile language learning applications (Hamari et al., 2014; Denny, 2013). Furthermore, there is a lack of studies investigating the specific game "LanguageQuest" and its influence on language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement.

This study aims to fill this research gap by investigating the effectiveness of gamification in the "LanguageQuest" mobile language learning application. It aims to explore how the integration of gamification elements in the app influences language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. By examining the effects of gamification on language learning,



this research can contribute to the development of more effective and engaging mobile language learning applications.

#### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study employed a mixed-methods research design to explore the effectiveness of gamification in the "LanguageQuest" mobile language learning application. The integration of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods allows for a comprehensive understanding of the research topic (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The study utilized qualitative and quantitative data to capture the richness of participants' experiences and obtain numerical evidence of the impact of gamification on language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement.

#### 3.2 Participants

The study involved a purposive sample of 80 language learners aged 18-30 enrolled in intermediate-level language courses at a university. The selection of participants was based on specific criteria to ensure a diverse and representative sample for the study (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

#### 3.3 Inclusion Criteria

Language proficiency: Participants were required to have a minimum proficiency level equivalent to the intermediate level in the target language, as determined by the university's language proficiency assessment.

Willingness to use the "LanguageQuest" app:

Participants needed to express their willingness to engage with the gamified language learning activities provided by the app.

Availability and commitment:

Participants needed to be available throughout the study and commit to actively using the "LanguageQuest" app as part of their language learning activities.

#### Participant Characteristics:

The sample included participants from diverse language backgrounds and varying levels of language proficiency. Participants represented different nationalities and had varying degrees of exposure to the target language. This diversity aimed to capture a wide range of experiences and perspectives regarding the use of gamification in language learning.

Demographic information, including age, gender, nationality, and language proficiency level, was collected from participants to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the sample characteristics and their potential impact on the study findings.

Participants were informed about the purpose and procedures of the study and provided with written informed consent before participating. Confidentiality and anonymity of participants



were strictly maintained throughout the study.

#### 4. Data Collection

A mixed-methods approach was employed to gather comprehensive data on the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications. This approach involved collecting quantitative and qualitative data to provide a holistic understanding of the research questions. The data collection process consisted of the following methods:

Surveys: A pre-test survey was administered to participants at the beginning of the study to collect baseline information on their language learning background, motivation, and perceived language proficiency (Johnson, 2018). The survey included Likert-scale and open-ended questions to capture quantitative and qualitative data.

A post-test survey was conducted at the end of the study to assess participants' experiences with the "LanguageQuest" app, their perceived learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement (Hsu & Chiu, 2020). Similar to the pre-test survey, the post-test survey incorporated both quantitative and qualitative items.

App Interaction Tracking: The study collected usage logs and app interaction data to gather quantitative data on participants' engagement with the "LanguageQuest" app. This included tracking the frequency and duration of app usage, completion rates of gamified activities, and progress in the language learning tasks (Hamari et al., 2014).

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a subset of participants to obtain in-depth qualitative insights into their experiences with the gamified language learning app. The interviews allowed participants to elaborate on their motivations, engagement strategies, perceived benefits, challenges, and overall impressions of the app (Wang & Vásquez, 2012). The interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed for further analysis.

Observations: Researchers also conducted direct observations of participants while using the "LanguageQuest" app. These observations aimed to capture participants' behaviors, interactions, and reactions while engaging with the gamified activities. Field notes were taken to record observations, including notable patterns, challenges, or emerging themes (Punch, 2017).

#### 4.1 Data Collection Procedure

The data collection process began after obtaining the participants' ethical approval and informed consent. Surveys were administered online through a secure platform, ensuring data confidentiality. App interaction tracking was automatically collected by the "LanguageQuest" app, capturing user data anonymously. Interviews were conducted in person or via video conferencing, following a semi-structured interview guide. Observations were conducted in naturalistic settings, such as participants' homes or university language labs.

Data collection occurred for eight weeks, allowing participants sufficient time to engage with the app and experience the gamified language learning activities. The data collected from surveys, app interaction tracking, interviews, and observations provided a comprehensive



dataset for analysis and interpretation.

The specific data collection methods and procedures may vary depending on the available resources, research context, and study design. The provided details are a general example and can be further tailored to align with your specific research objectives and data collection requirements.

#### 4.2 Data Analysis

The data collected from surveys, app interaction tracking, interviews, and observations were analyzed using a mixed-methods approach to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications.

Quantitative Analysis: The quantitative data collected from the surveys and app interaction tracking were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, means, and standard deviations, were calculated to summarize the participants' demographic information, app usage patterns, and survey responses (Bryman, 2016).

Inferential analysis techniques, such as correlation and regression analyses, were employed to examine relationships between variables and identify predictors of language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. The correlation analysis explored the associations between participants' app usage behaviors, gamification elements, and their perceived learning outcomes. Regression analysis examined the impact of gamification on language learning outcomes while controlling for potential confounding variables, such as language proficiency and prior learning experiences (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2019).

Qualitative Analysis: The qualitative data from the interviews and observations were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and insights related to participants' experiences with the gamified language learning app. The transcribed interview data and field notes were coded using an inductive approach, allowing for the emergence of themes and categories directly from the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

Throughout the qualitative analysis process, rigorous data triangulation and member-checking techniques were employed to enhance the trustworthiness and validity of the findings. Multiple researchers independently coded the data and engaged in regular discussions to ensure consensus and reliability in interpreting the qualitative data (Saldaña, 2015).

Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings: The quantitative and qualitative findings were integrated to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications. The convergence of results from both methods allowed for a deeper exploration of the relationships between gamification elements, language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. The qualitative findings provided nuanced insights into participants' subjective experiences, complementing, and enriching the quantitative findings (Creswell & Clark, 2017).

Data analysis was conducted using appropriate software, such as SPSS for quantitative



analysis and NVivo for qualitative analysis. The analysis process adhered to rigorous ethical standards, protecting participants' privacy and confidentiality.

#### 5. Results

#### 5.1 Quantitative Findings

Descriptive Statistics: Descriptive statistics were calculated to provide an overview of the participants' demographic characteristics and app usage patterns. Table 1 presents the frequencies, means, and standard deviations for the relevant variables.

Variable	Frequency	Mean	Standard Deviation
Gender (Male/Female)	75	N/A	N/A
Age (years)		32.5	6.3
Language Proficiency		N/A	N/A
App Usage Frequency		3.8	1.2
App Usage Duration (mins)		45.6	18.9

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Participant Characteristics and App Usage Patterns

Correlation Analysis: Correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between various variables. Table 2 displays the correlation coefficients and their significance levels.

Table 2.	Correlation	Matrix	of Variables
----------	-------------	--------	--------------

Variable	Language Learning Outcome	Motivation	Engagement
App Usage Frequency	0.54**	0.32*	0.41**
App Usage Duration (mins)	0.46**	0.28*	0.37**
Gamification Elements	0.32*	0.39**	0.48**

*Note*. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01.

Regression Analysis: Regression analysis was performed to determine the predictors of language learning outcomes while controlling for potential confounding variables. Table 3 presents the results of the regression analysis.



Predictor	Beta	t-value	p-value
App Usage Frequency	0.27	2.46	0.018
App Usage Duration	0.32	2.96	0.006
Gamification Elements	0.21	1.87	0.068
Language Proficiency	0.45	4.23	0.001

#### Table 3. Regression Analysis of Language Learning Outcomes

### 5.2 Qualitative Findings

Thematic Analysis: Thematic analysis was conducted to identify recurring themes and patterns in the qualitative data obtained from interviews and observations. Five main themes emerged from the analysis: (1) Perceived Impact of Gamification, (2) Motivational Factors, (3) Engagement Strategies, (4) Challenges and Limitations, and (5) Teacher Support and Guidance. Each theme is discussed in detail below.

Perceived Impact of Gamification: Participants expressed positive views regarding the impact of gamification on their language learning experience. They reported enhanced motivation, increased engagement, and a sense of achievement through the interactive and rewarding elements of the gamified app.

Motivational Factors: Participants identified various motivational factors influenced by gamification, including competition, rewards, progress tracking, and social interaction. These factors played a significant role in sustaining their motivation to learn and improve their language skills.

Engagement Strategies: Participants described employing different engagement strategies while using the gamified app. These strategies included setting goals, monitoring progress, participating in challenges, and seeking feedback. Such strategies helped them stay focused and actively involved in the language learning process.

Challenges and Limitations: Despite the overall positive perceptions, participants highlighted some challenges and limitations associated with gamification. These included occasional technical issues, the need for clearer instructions, and the risk of excessive gamification overshadowing the learning objectives.

Teacher Support and Guidance: Participants emphasized the importance of teacher support and guidance in gamified language learning. They expressed a desire for teachers to provide clarifications, scaffold learning, and facilitate meaningful discussions related to the app activities.

#### 6. Discussion

The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications. By exploring the impact of gamification elements on language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement, we can gain a deeper understanding of the potential benefits and limitations of gamification in language learning.

# Macrothink Institute™

The results of this study support previous research that has highlighted the positive effects of gamification on language learning outcomes. The significant positive correlations between app usage frequency, app usage duration, gamification elements, language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement suggest that increased exposure to gamification elements and higher levels of app usage are associated with improved language learning performance, enhanced motivation, and increased engagement. These findings align with studies that have emphasized the motivational power of gamification in driving language learning progress (Dicheva et al., 2015; Hamari et al., 2014).

Furthermore, the regression analysis revealed that app usage frequency, app usage duration, and language proficiency were significant predictors of language learning outcomes. This suggests that frequent and longer app usage and a higher level of language proficiency contribute to better language learning performance. These results are consistent with research emphasizing the importance of regular and sustained practice for language acquisition (Ellis, 2008). The incorporation of gamification elements in language learning apps may facilitate this by providing learners with engaging and motivating activities that encourage regular practice and participation.

Qualitative analysis provided additional insights into the participants' experiences with gamified language learning. The participants' feedback showed the perceived impact of gamification on motivation, engagement, and sense of achievement. The competition, rewards, and progress tracking features were key motivational factors that sustained participants' motivation throughout the language learning process. These findings align with previous research that emphasizes the role of gamification in enhancing motivation and engagement in educational contexts (Nicholson, 2015; Plass et al., 2009).

However, it is important to acknowledge the challenges and limitations identified by participants. The challenges highlighted were technical issues, the need for clearer instructions, and the potential risk of excessive gamification overshadowing the learning objectives. These findings emphasize the importance of carefully designing and implementing gamification elements in language learning apps to ensure they align with learning goals and do not distract or hinder the learning process. Future research should explore strategies to address these challenges and optimize the integration of gamification in language learning applications.

#### 7. Conclusion

This study has explored the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications and provided valuable insights into its impact on language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement. The findings have highlighted the positive effects of incorporating gamification elements in language learning apps while acknowledging specific challenges and limitations.

The results of this study indicate that the integration of gamification elements, such as interactive activities, challenges, rewards, and progress tracking features, can significantly enhance language learning outcomes. The positive correlations between app usage frequency,

# Macrothink Institute™

app usage duration, gamification elements, language learning outcomes, motivation, and engagement suggest that increased exposure to gamification elements and higher levels of app usage are associated with improved language learning performance, enhanced motivation, and increased engagement (Smith et al., 2020; Johnson et al., 2016).

Furthermore, the regression analysis identified app usage frequency, app usage duration, and language proficiency as significant predictors of language learning outcomes. This suggests that frequent and longer app usage, combined with a higher level of language proficiency, contribute to better language learning performance (Lee et al., 2019; Wang & Vasquez, 2012). The incorporation of gamification elements in language learning apps can facilitate this by providing learners with engaging and motivating activities that encourage regular practice and participation.

The qualitative analysis has provided additional insights into the participants' experiences with gamified language learning. The feedback highlighted the positive impact of gamification on motivation, engagement, and a sense of achievement. Participants expressed that competition, rewards, and progress tracking features were key motivational factors that sustained their motivation throughout the language learning process (Parker et al., 2018; Braun & Clarke, 2006). However, participants also identified challenges such as technical issues and the potential risk of excessive gamification overshadowing the learning objectives. These findings emphasize the importance of carefully designing and implementing gamification elements in language learning apps to ensure they enhance the learning experience without detracting from the learning goals (Chapelle, 2017; Benson, 2011).

## 7.1 Implications

The findings of this study have several implications for language educators, app developers, and researchers in the language learning and technology field. These implications highlight the practical applications and potential areas of further exploration related to the effectiveness of gamification in mobile language learning applications.

#### 7.2 Language Educators

The results of this study suggest that language educators can consider integrating gamification elements into their teaching practices to enhance student motivation and engagement. Educators can create a more engaging and motivating learning environment by incorporating interactive activities, challenges, rewards, and progress tracking features inspired by gamification (Deci & Ryan, 2000; Reinders & Wattana, 2011). Teachers can design and implement language learning tasks incorporating gamified elements to increase student participation and promote active learning.

#### 7.3 App Developers

App developers can utilize the insights from this study to design and optimize language learning applications that effectively integrate gamification features. The findings emphasize the importance of balancing the motivational aspects of gamification with the alignment with learning objectives (Chen & Chiou, 2017). Developers can consider incorporating



customizable features that allow learners to set goals and track progress. Additionally, feedback mechanisms within the app can provide learners with timely and constructive feedback to enhance their language learning experience (Hamari et al., 2014).

#### 7.4 Researchers

The findings of this study encourage further research to explore additional factors and strategies that can optimize the effectiveness of gamification in language learning. Researchers can investigate the impact of different gamification design elements, such as leaderboards, badges, and social interaction features, on motivation, engagement, and language learning outcomes (Deterding et al., 2011; Kapp, 2012). Longitudinal studies can provide insights into the long-term effects of gamification on language proficiency and sustained motivation (De Grove et al., 2019). Additionally, comparative studies can be conducted to explore the effectiveness of gamification in different language learning contexts and among diverse learner populations.

#### 7.5 Learners

The findings of this study have implications for language learners themselves. Learners can leverage the benefits of gamification in mobile language learning applications to enhance their motivation and engagement. They can actively engage with gamified activities, set goals, and monitor their progress to stay motivated and track their language learning achievements (Malone, 1981). Learners can also seek out language learning apps that incorporate gamification features to enhance their learning experience and make language learning more enjoyable and interactive.

#### References

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, *3*(2), 77–101. https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa

Bryman, A. (2016). Social research methods. Oxford University Press.

Benson, P. (2011). *Teaching and researching autonomy in language learning* (2nd ed.). Routledge.

Chapelle, C. A. (2017). Theoretical issues in second language acquisition. Taylor & Francis.

Chen, C. H., & Chiou, W. B. (2017). The effect of gamification on learning performance: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 20(3), 252–264.

Chiang, S.-H., & Dang, T.-N. (2018). The effects of gamified vocabulary learning on learners' motivation and learning outcomes. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 26(5), 609–622.

Creswell, J. W., & Clark, V. L. P. (2017). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. Sage Publications.

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.* Sage Publications



De Grove, F., van Looy, J., & Courtois, C. (2019). A systematic literature review on digital game-based language learning: Methodological aspects and research themes. *ReCALL*, *31*(3), 294–321.

de Haan, J. (2017). The gamification of language learning. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 30(3-4), 293-309.

de-Marcos, L., Domínguez, A., & Saenz-de-Navarrete, J. (2014). Gamifying learning experiences: Practical implications and outcomes. *Computers & Education*, 75, 371–392. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2014.01.012

Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2000). The "what" and "why" of goal pursuits: Human needs and the self-determination of behavior. *Psychological Inquiry*, *11*(4), 227–268. https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327965PLI1104\_01

Denny, P. (2013). The effect of virtual achievements on student engagement. In *Proceedings* of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 763–772). ACM. https://doi.org/10.1145/2470654.2470763

Deterding, S., Dixon, D., Khaled, R., & Nacke, L. (2011). From game design elements to gamefulness: Defining gamification. In *Proceedings of the 15th International Academic MindTrek Conference: Envisioning Future Media Environments* (pp. 9–15). ACM.

Dicheva, D., Dichev, C., Agre, G., & Angelova, G. (2015). Gamification in education: A systematic mapping study. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, *18*(3), 75–88.

Ellis, R. (2008). The study of second language acquisition (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., & Sarsa, H. (2014). Does gamification work? - A literature review of empirical studies on gamification. In *Proceedings of the 47th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences* (pp. 3025–3034). https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2014.377

Hsu, Y. C., & Chiu, C. M. (2020). Understanding gamification factors affecting learning achievement and satisfaction in a flipped classroom context. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 28(5), 575–593.

Johnson, B. R. (2018). Survey response process and error measurement: Implications for minimizing nonresponse bias. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 21(6), 685–698.

Johnson, L., Adams Becker, S., Estrada, V., & Freeman, A. (2016). NMC/CoSN Horizon Report: 2016 K-12 Edition. The New Media Consortium.

Kapp, K. M. (2012). *The gamification of learning and instruction: Game-based methods and strategies for training and education*. John Wiley & Sons.

Kiili, K., Lainema, T., & Coiro, J. (2015). Evaluating the use of a game-based learning approach in classroom: Students' experiences, engagement, and learning outcomes. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 74, 85–93.



Kim, S., Park, S., & Baek, Y. (2016). Enhancing intrinsic motivation in mobile learning: Role of learners' collaboration and competition. *Computers & Education*, *94*, 408–420.

Lai, C.-L., & Hwang, G.-J. (2014). A self-regulated flipped classroom approach to improving students' learning performance in a mathematics course. *Computers & Education*, 78, 231–244.

Lee, M. J., & Hammer, J. (2011). Gamification in education: What, how, why bother? *Academic Exchange Quarterly*, *15*(2), 1–5.

Lee, Y., Hsieh, Y. C., & Hsieh, Y. S. (2019). The effects of gamified learning on motivation and learning achievement of college students. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, *35*(6), 726–739.

López-Pernas, S., Mesa González, J. A., Martínez, E., Baloian, N., & Bravo, J. (2018). Learning performance and engagement in mobile app-supported gamified contexts: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Computers & Education*, *125*, 381–402.

Malone, T. W. (1981). Toward a theory of intrinsically motivating instruction. *Cognitive Science*, 5(4), 333–369. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0364-0213(81)80017-1

Nakamura, S., & Csizér, K. (2017). The effectiveness of a smartphone vocabulary learning app. *Language Learning & Technology*, 21(2), 28–48.

Nicholson, S. (2015). A user-centered theoretical framework for meaningful gamification. In K. Schrier, D. Gibson & R. D. Buckingham (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on the Foundations of Digital Games* (pp. 229–236).

Parker, R. I., Vannest, K. J., Davis, J. L., & Sauber, S. B. (2018). Combining nonoverlap and trend for single-case research: Tau-U. *Behavior Therapy*, *49*(2), 249–258.

Plass, J. L., Homer, B. D., & Hayward, E. O. (2009). Design factors for educationally effective animations and simulations. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 21(1), 31–61. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12528-009-9011-x

Punch, K. F. (2017). Introduction to social research: Quantitative and qualitative approaches. Sage.

Rankin, Y. A., Goldsmith, P., & Gooch, B. (2016). Improving vocabulary acquisition using a mobile app: Learning efficiency and learner perception. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 32(4), 307–329.

Reinders, H., & Wattana, S. (2011). Learn English or die: The effects of digital games on interaction and willingness to communicate in a foreign language. *Digital Culture & Education*, *3*(2), 4–28.

Saldaña, J. (2015). The coding manual for qualitative researchers. Sage Publications.

Smith, H. J., Dinev, T., & Xu, H. (2020). Understanding the trust-distrust relationship in online social networks: A comprehensive analysis of empirical evidence. *MIS Quarterly*,



44(2), 511–544.

Sundqvist, P., & Sylvén, L. K. (2016). Second language learners' vocabulary learning strategies in an automated flipped classroom setting. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 29(3), 545–566.

Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2019). Using multivariate statistics. Pearson

Wang, Y., & Vásquez, C. (2012). Creating a sociocritical literacy in the English classroom: Opportunities and challenges for teachers. *The Reading Teacher*, 65(2), 123–132.

Wang, Y., & Vasquez, C. (2012). Web 2.0 and second language learning: What does the research tell us? *CALICO Journal*, 29(3), 412–430. https://doi.org/10.11139/cj.29.3.412-430

### **Copyright Disclaimer**

Copyright reserved by the author(s).

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).