



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***USE OF GAMIFIED AUGMENTED REALITY APP IN CREATING  
INTEREST IN LEARNING ENGLISH AMONG VOCATIONAL COLLEGE  
STUDENTS***

**WANG DAN**

**FPP 2022 48**



**USE OF GAMIFIED AUGMENTED REALITY APP IN CREATING INTEREST  
IN LEARNING ENGLISH AMONG VOCATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS**

By

**WANG DAN**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra  
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy**

**February 2022**

## **COPYRIGHT**

All material contained within the thesis, including without limitation text, logos, icons, photographs, and all other artwork, is copyright material of Universiti Putra Malaysia unless otherwise stated. Use may be made of any material contained within the thesis for non-commercial purposes from the copyright holder. Commercial use of material may only be made with the express, prior, written permission of Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Copyright © Universiti Putra Malaysia



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

## **USE OF GAMIFIED AUGMENTED REALITY APP IN CREATING INTEREST IN LEARNING ENGLISH AMONG VOCATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS**

By

**WANG DAN**

**February 2022**

**Chairman : Mas Nida binti Md. Khambari, PhD**  
**Faculty : Educational studies**

With the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, forms of gamification are constantly changing. Overlaying virtual elements such as Augmented Reality (AR) brings a whole new digital learning experience for students. The use of gamification and AR technology has proven effective in enhancing interest, an element that has long been considered crucial for students' learning and personal development. The focus of this qualitative case study is on the use of a gamified augmented reality app named XploreRAFE+ in the formation of interest in English learning among vocational college students in China. The research questions that drive this study are: 1. What is the process of interest formation and its relevant influencing factors among vocational college students in a gamified AR environment? 2. How does a gamified AR environment trigger students' interest in English language learning? 3. How does a gamified AR environment immerse students in English language learning? 4. How does a gamified AR environment extend students' learning experience? To answer these questions, data were collected from thirty-eight vocational college students via observation, interviews and document analysis over the course of one month. This study found that a gamified AR environment constructed through the use of the XploreRAFE+ app could create a meaningful learning environment. In such an environment, the process of the interest formation is a dynamic loop that includes piquing curiosity, experiencing optimal learning experience, and perceiving meaningfulness. Furthermore, its use raised students' interest to learn English by fostering autonomy, competence, and relatedness with real life experience, all of which resonate with the main psychological need for intrinsic motivation. The use of the gamified AR app could also boost students' confidence and improve their English learning experience. These findings have significant implications for theory and practice. The findings of the study are beneficial to teachers, vocational colleges, the Ministry of Education, researchers, instructional designers, and theory development.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENGUNAAN APLIKASI GAMIFIKASI REALITI TERIMBUH BAGI  
PEMBENTUKAN MINAT DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INGGERIS  
DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR KOLEJ VOKASIONAL**

Oleh

**WANG DAN**

**Februari 2022**

**Pengerusi : Mas Nida binti Md. Khambari, PhD**  
**Fakulti : Pengajian Pendidikan**

Kepesatan Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat sentiasa menyebabkan perubahan di dalam bidang gamifikasi. Gabung jalin elemen maya seperti realiti terimbu di dalam pendidikan telah membawa pengalaman pembelajaran digital yang baharu kepada pelajar. Penggunaan gabungan teknologi gamifikasi dan realiti terimbu telah terbukti keberkesannya dalam meningkatkan minat seseorang. Ia juga dianggap sebagai elemen yang penting untuk pembelajaran dan pembangunan sahsiah seseorang pelajar. Kajian kes kualitatif ini memberi fokus kepada penggunaan aplikasi realiti terimbu gamifikasi yang dipanggil XploreRAFE+ untuk membentuk minat dalam kalangan pelajar Kolej Vokasional di negara China. Persoalan kajian yang mendorong penyelidikan ini adalah: 1. Apakah proses pembentukan minat dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat pelajar Kolej Vokasional dalam persekitaran pembelajaran berasaskan gamifikasi dan realiti terimbu? 2. Bagaimanakah persekitaran gamifikasi AR dapat merangsang minat pelajar dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggeris (jika ada)? 3. Bagaimanakah persekitaran pembelajaran berasaskan gamifikasi dan realiti terimbu membantu penghayatan pelajar dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggeris (jika ada)? 4. Bagaimanakah persekitaran pembelajaran berasaskan gamifikasi dan realiti terimbu dapat meningkatkan pengalaman pembelajaran seseorang pelajar (jika ada)? Untuk mendapat jawapan bagi persoalan ini, kami telah mengumpul data daripada 38 pelajar yang sedang mengikuti pengajian di sebuah Kolej Vokasional melalui kaedah pemerhatian, temu bual dan analisis dokumen selama sebulan. Kajian ini telah mendapati bahawa persekitaran pembelajaran berasaskan gamifikasi dan realiti terimbu yang dicapai melalui penggunaan aplikasi XploreRAFE+ dapat mewujudkan persekitaran pembelajaran yang lebih bermakna. Di dalam persekitaran yang sedemikian, pembentukan minat berlaku melalui proses yang menyerupai gelung dinamik yang terdiri daripada tiga fasa utama iaitu, terdorong oleh rasa ingin tahu, mengalami pengalaman pembelajaran yang optimum, dan berupaya untuk

membina persepsi yang lebih bermakna. Selain itu, penggunaannya telah meningkatkan minat pelajar untuk mempelajari Bahasa Inggeris secara pemupukan autonomi, kebolehpayaan dan pengalaman kehidupan sebenar. Perkara ini secara tidak langsung berkait dengan keperluan psikologi khususnya motivasi intrinsik. Penggunaan aplikasi gamifikasi realiti terimbu dapat menambah keyakinan meningkatkan pengalaman pembelajaran Bahasa Inggeris. Penemuan kajian ini mempunyai implikasi penting terhadap teori dan amalan. Antaranya, hasil penyelidikan ini dapat memberikan manfaat kepada guru, kolej vokasional, Kementerian Pendidikan, penyelidik, pereka bentuk pengajaran dan perkembangan teori.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many individuals who have assisted and impacted my academic journey. I would like to express my appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Mas Nida Md. Khambari. I am also grateful to my co-supervisors Professor Dr. Su Luan Wong and Associate Professor Dr. Abu Bakar Razali for their invaluable suggestions, comments and warm support. Their encouragement, kindness, and assistance have meant a great deal to me. I am also very grateful to all faculty and office members who have helped me in various ways in the preparation of this thesis. Last but not least, I would like to express my appreciation to my parents and husband who have supported me with much love and enthusiasm throughout this endeavor.



This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

**Mas Nida binti Md. Khambari, PhD**

Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Educational Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Chairman)

**Wong Su Luan, PhD**

Professor  
Faculty of Educational Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Member)

**Abu Bakar bin Mohamed Razali, PhD**

Associate Professor  
Faculty of Educational Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Member)

---

**ZALILAH MOHD SHARIFF, PhD**

Professor and Dean  
School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 11 August 2022



## Declaration by graduate student

I hereby confirm that:

- this thesis is my original work;
- quotations, illustrations and citations have been duly referenced;
- this thesis has not been submitted previously or concurrently for any other degree at any institutions;
- intellectual property from the thesis and copyright of thesis are fully-owned by Universiti Putra Malaysia, as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- written permission must be obtained from supervisor and the office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and innovation) before thesis is published (in the form of written, printed or in electronic form) including books, journals, modules, proceedings, popular writings, seminar papers, manuscripts, posters, reports, lecture notes, learning modules or any other materials as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- there is no plagiarism or data falsification/fabrication in the thesis, and scholarly integrity is upheld as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) and the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012. The thesis has undergone plagiarism detection software

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Matric No: Wang Dan

## Declaration by Members of Supervisory Committee

This is to confirm that:

- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
- supervision responsibilities as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) are adhered to.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Chairman  
of Supervisory  
Committee: Dr. Mas Nida Md. Khambari

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Member  
of Supervisory  
Committee: Professor Dr. Wong Su Luan

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Member  
of Supervisory  
Committee: Associate Professor  
Dr. Abu Bakar bin Mohamed Razali

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
<b>ABSTRACT</b>		i
<b>ABSTRAK</b>		ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>		iv
<b>APPROVAL</b>		v
<b>DECLARATION</b>		vii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>		xiii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>		xiv
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>		xvi
<b>CHAPTER</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
	1.1 Background of the Study	1
	1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
	1.3 Objectives of the Study	5
	1.4 Research Questions	5
	1.5 Significance of the Study	5
	1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study	7
	1.7 Definitions of Terms	7
	1.7.1 Gamified AR Environment	7
	1.7.2 Interest Formation	8
	1.8 Summary	8
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	9
	2.1 Introduction	9
	2.2 Situation of Education regarding the Learning of English in Vocational Colleges in China	9
	2.3 Gamification and its Application in Higher Education	11
	2.3.1 The Strengths of Gamification Application in Higher Education	12
	2.3.2 The Weaknesses of Gamification Application in Higher Education	14
	2.4 AR Technology and its Application in Higher Education	15
	2.4.1 The Strengths of AR Application in Higher Education	16
	2.4.2 The Weaknesses of AR Application in Higher Education	19
	2.5 Application of Gamification Integrated with AR Technology in Higher Education	20
	2.6 Interest and Interest Formation	22
	2.7 Theories Related to the Study	25
	2.7.1 Interest-Driven Creator Theory	25
	2.7.2 Self-determination Theory	28

2.8	Theoretical Framework	30
2.9	Conceptual framework	31
2.10	Summary	32
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>33</b>
3.1	Introduction	33
3.2	Philosophical Approach	33
3.3	Research Design	34
3.4	Participant Recruitment	35
	3.4.1 The Background of Participants	37
	3.4.2 The Gamified AR APP: XploreRAFE+	37
3.5	Research Participants and Setting	41
3.6	Role of the Researcher	42
3.7	Safeguarding Human Subjects	42
3.8	Data Collection Procedures	42
	3.8.1 Observations	43
	3.8.2 Focus Group Interviews and Individual Interviews	44
	3.8.3 Document Analysis	45
3.9	Data Analysis	46
3.10	Validity and Reliability	49
	3.10.1 Construct Validity	49
	3.10.2 Internal Validity	49
	3.10.3 External Validity	50
	3.10.4 Reliability	50
3.11	Summary	51
<b>4</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>52</b>
4.1	Introduction	52
4.2	Analysis Format	52
4.3	RQ1 What is the process of interest formation and its relevant influencing factors among vocational college students in a gamified AR environment?	53
	4.3.1 Piquing Curiosity	54
	4.3.1.1 The Appearance of Curiosity	54
	4.3.1.2 Three Categories of Curiosity Evoked by the Gamified AR Environment	56
	4.3.2 Experiencing Optimal Learning Experience	60
	4.3.2.1 Emergence of an Optimal Learning Experience	61
	4.3.2.2 Three Kinds of Experiences Supported by the Gamified AR Environment	63
	4.3.3 Perceiving Meaningfulness of English Language Learning	66
	4.3.3.1 Presence of Perceiving Meaningfulness of English Language Learning	66

	4.3.3.2	Two Aspects of Perceiving Meaningfulness of English Language Learning	67
	4.3.4	Influencing Factors of Interest Formation	71
	4.3.4.1	Influencing Factors of Curiosity	72
	4.3.4.2	Influencing Factors of Flow Experience	75
	4.3.4.3	Influencing Factors of Perceived Meaningfulness of Learning English	78
	4.3.5	Summary	79
4.4		RQ2 How does a gamified AR environment trigger students' interest in English language learning?	80
	4.4.1	Evoking and Supporting a Desire to Explore	80
	4.4.1.1	Providing Fun through Game Mechanics	80
	4.4.1.2	Providing Variety Seeking to Support the Desire to Explore	82
	4.4.1.3	Providing Multiple Exploring Spaces to Support the Desire to Explore	83
	4.4.2	Combining AR to Enrich Students' Exploration Perception	84
	4.4.2.1	Providing Visual Perception	84
	4.4.2.2	Providing Auditory Perception	85
	4.4.2.3	Providing Tactile Perception	87
	4.4.3	Arousing Students' Curiosity about English Knowledge	89
	4.4.3.1	Providing English Knowledge Based on Real Scenes and Objects	89
	4.4.3.2	Instilling Competitiveness	91
	4.4.4	Summary	91
4.5		RQ3 How does a gamified AR environment immerse students in English language learning?	92
	4.5.1	Providing Meaningful Play	92
	4.5.1.1	Providing the Chance to Play	92
	4.5.1.2	Combining AR to Create Surprises and a Laid-back Atmosphere in Play	94
	4.5.1.3	Providing Signposts in Play	94
	4.5.2	Constructing Flow of Balancing Challenges	95
	4.5.2.1	Providing Choices	95
	4.5.2.2	Providing Catalysts	99
	4.5.3	Creating Social Engagement	99
	4.5.3.1	Engagement between Students in a Social Manner	100
	4.5.3.2	Engagement between Students through Game Mechanisms	101

4.5.4	Summary	101
4.6	RQ4 How does a gamified AR environment extend students' learning experience ?	102
4.6.1	Creating Opportunities for Students to Describe Learning Experience	103
4.6.2	Using AR to Connect to Real Life	104
4.6.3	Combining AR to Stimulate the Application of Students' Learning Experience	104
4.6.4	Summary	105
<b>5</b>	<b>SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>107</b>
5.1	Introduction	107
5.2	Summary of Findings	107
5.3	Discussion	110
5.3.1	RQ1 What is the process of interest formation and its relevant influencing factors among vocational college students in a gamified AR environment?	110
5.3.2	RQ2 How does a gamified AR environment trigger students' interest in English language learning?	113
5.3.3	RQ3 How does a gamified AR environment immerse students in English language learning?	115
5.3.4	RQ4 How does a gamified AR environment extend students' learning experience?	118
5.4	Conclusion	119
5.5	Implications	120
5.5.1	Implications for Teachers	120
5.5.2	Implications for Instructional Designers and Researchers	121
5.5.3	Implications for Vocational Colleges and China's Ministry of Education	121
5.5.4	Implications for Theory	122
5.6	Limitations	122
5.7	Recommendations for Further Studies	123
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>124</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>147</b>
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	<b>170</b>
	<b>LIST OF PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>171</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
3.1	Participants' college entrance examination English scores	37
3.2	Results of the questionnaire used by system developers to evaluate the performance of the app	39
3.3	Results of the questionnaire used by practitioners to evaluate acceptance of the app	40
4.1	Summary of students' obvious behaviors at the beginning of class	54
4.2	Summary of the main signs of optimal experience	61
4.3	Specific findings on factors influencing curiosity	75
4.4	Specific findings of factors influencing the students' optimal experience	77
4.5	Specific findings of factors influencing students' perceived meaningfulness of Learning English	78

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page	
2.1	The Interest Loop in the IDC Theory	26
2.2	The Creation Loop in the IDC Theory	27
2.3	The Habit Loop in the IDC Theory	28
2.4	Theoretical Framework of the Study	31
2.5	Conceptual Framework of the Study	31
3.1	Participant Recruitment Procedures	37
3.2	Scenes Selection Interface (left), Submission Interface (middle) and Leaderboard Interface (right)	38
3.3	Data Organization of the Study	47
3.4	Process of Data Analysis for the Study	49
4.1	Students Scanning AR markers in the Library (November 9, 2020)	55
4.2	Students Touching the Objects and Interacting with Real Objects	55
4.3	Students Looking for Markers around the Library	56
4.4	Student's Essay (right) and the Corresponding AR Material (left)	68
4.5	Process of Interest Formation in the Gamified AR Environment	71
4.6	Main Findings to Answer Research Question One	79
4.7	Students Scanning an AR Map	81
4.8	Students Looking for Markers	81
4.9	A Student Focusing Her Attention on a Presented AR Video	85
4.10	A Student Turning Up the Volume on the Phone to Listen to the AR Content	86
4.11	Students Examining Real Objects	88



4.12	Students Trying Out Real Fitness Equipment	88
4.13	Students Referring to the Reference Books	89
4.14	Students Discussing with Their Teammates	90
4.15	Main Findings to Answer Research Question Two	91
4.16	Group Discussion about Essays after Getting Tasks from XploreRAFE+.	101
4.17	Main Findings to Answer Research Question Three	102
4.18	Main Findings to Answer Research Question Four	105
5.1	The Process of Interest Formation in a Gamified AR Setting	108

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
A	Approval Letter for the Study from the Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects	147
B	Permission to Conduct Research	148
C	Respondent's Information Sheet and Informed Consent Form	149
D	Observational Protocol	158
E	Interview Protocol	159
F	Bilingual Experts and Expert Panel for Interview Protocol Validation	162
G	Data Collection Log	168

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Vocational colleges, commonly known as trade colleges or trade schools in the western countries, are an important part of higher education in China (Lian & Zhao, 2021). These institutions cater to the educational needs of students whose academic attainment is relatively lower compared to that of students in undergraduate colleges. The teaching methods of vocational colleges are generally considered as being outdated (Hao, 2014; Zuo, 2019). Students in vocational colleges in China generally have weak learning motivation and lack interest in learning (Hao & Hu, 2014). It was reported that nearly 40% of students in a vocational college had moderate or higher levels of learning burnout (Zuo, 2019). Interest in a particular subject is one of the strongest motivations for studying it, and so interest has long been considered one of the primary factors influencing the learning process (Amjah, 2014). Deng (2019) highlighted that it is imperative for Chinese vocational college teachers to innovate their teaching strategies so as to enhance students' learning interest; teachers should also encourage active participation in learning activities. However, the adoption of innovative teaching methods to enhance students' interest in learning requires a deep understanding of how these teaching methods promote students' interest in learning.

Emerging contemporary approaches to learning such as gamification have been receiving increased attention in recent years (Alomari, Ai-Samarraie & Yousef, 2019). Gamification integrates game mechanics into the learning design to create an engaging and fun learning atmosphere; it can also combine all kinds of tech gadgets to make learning activities more attractive (Subhash & Cudney, 2018). Competition is among the characteristics of gamification; it stimulates students' interest and participation in the learning process (Kim, Rothrock & Freivalds, 2016). Students beat rivals, become winners, and contribute their efforts to their team. The most commonly utilized techniques in higher education are points, badges, levels, and leaderboards (Alomari, Ai-Samarraie & Yousef, 2019).

Past studies have proven that gamification, an innovative learning design compared to traditional education methods, does foster engagement, curiosity and motivation, social interaction, and knowledge acquisition (Poondej & Lerdpornkulrat, 2020; Sailer & Sailer, 2021). Students who participate in gamified learning activities feel that such activities are of significance and are, therefore, self-motivated to perform accordingly (Sartini, 2020). Basically, gamification exploits the motivational power of games (Sailer, Hense, Mayr & Mandl, 2017). With rapid developments of information technology and the

upsurge of educational informatization, forms of gamification are constantly changing, and overlaying virtual elements such as Augmented Reality (AR) brings a new digital learning experience for learners.

AR technology makes it possible to present the real world with virtual objects superimposed upon it, or composited with the real world (Azuma, 1997). It has three characteristics, namely combining virtual objects with the real world, having real-time interaction with the users, and registering in a 3D space (Azuma, 1997). These features offer unique affordances that users can interact with without replacing the real world they are experiencing as virtual information is superimposed on the real world (Kesim & Ozarslan, 2012). Past studies have shown that AR technology can combine vivid animation, virtual characters, sound and other forms of virtual materials to construct a realistic learning environment, thus effectively enhancing learning motivation (Liu, Tan & Chu, 2008; Solak & Cakir, 2015). Moreover, as AR technology is capable of incorporating interaction functions, there are more opportunities for students to be engaged in learning activities (Wang, 2017). AR technology can attract students to interact with a realistic environment, previously considered an impossible learning approach (Billingham, 2002). A report by America Technology Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR) points out that “AR technology has the potential to be a standard tool in education and could revolutionize the way in which students are taught for both the K-12 segment and higher education including colleges and beyond” (Goldman Sachs, 2016, p. 25).

Gamification has been proven as one of the most significant applications of AR technology in teaching (Bicen & Bal, 2016). AR technology can effectively combine forms of gamification to construct an attractive learning environment (Faisal, 2017). AR technology's gamification learning approaches have been widely applied in different disciplines (Bicen & Bal, 2016; Delello, 2014). Past studies have showed that gamification, coupled with AR technology, can construct an attractive learning environment to enhance student learning interest (Bicen & Bal, 2016; Faisal, 2017). The valuable aspects of AR and gamification in learning and teaching have been highlighted in several studies (Faisal, 2017; Mesut & Katrin, 2020).

The distinct advantage of gamification and AR technology, namely enhancing learning interest, has received significant attention in vocational colleges in China (Zuo, 2019). In a technology-supported learning environment, students' interest should be triggered; subsequently the students would get immersed in the learning process and their interest would be extended to new learning (Chan et al., 2018). Moreover, when learning interest is fostered, vocational college students might get better development; the teaching quality in higher vocational education colleges and the social reputation of vocational colleges might subsequently be perceived more positively (Zuo, 2019).

Although the benefits of gamification and AR technologies have been well-documented, the reality is that there is a lack of in-depth investigation and understanding of how gamified AR leads to the formation of students' interest in learning (Liu, 2019). Although the recent development pace of gamification in China has been impressive, the application of AR technology, listed as one of the emerging technologies in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Moro, Štromberga, Raikos & Stirling, 2017; Wang, 2017), remains rather superficial in vocational colleges in China, both in theory and practice in (He, Wang & Zhang, 2018). While there are studies supporting the benefits of gamification and AR in education, the understanding of the combination of both gamification and AR in fostering interest formation is rather vague.

Nevertheless, with the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the Education Informatization 2.0 Action Plan issued by China's Ministry of Education emphasizes that China will intensify development of intelligent education and relevant technologies (such as AR technology), reconstruct new learning environments, change college learning styles, and strengthen the application of theoretical research of relevant technologies in the educational field so as to achieve the goal of educational modernization (Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, 2018). One of the ways to achieve this goal is through the integration of immersive technologies such as gamified AR mobile apps in lessons conducted at vocational colleges. The integration of this technology opens up opportunities for educators to explore and have an in-depth understanding of how the application of gamified AR enhances learning interest, how it triggers learning interest, how students get immersed in the learning process, and how interest is extended to new learning.

Many vocational colleges are currently undergoing teaching reforms to reflect national policy guidelines, especially with regard to solving the lack of learning interest among vocational college students. Of special interest in this study is a vocational college, Urban Vocational College of Sichuan, an exemplar for teaching reform and informatization development. This college in China's Sichuan province was equipped with an AR/VR laboratory aimed at improving teaching quality, with emphasis on international development of its students. As the college placed great importance on English learning, its English courses had been undergoing a new round of teaching reforms. In China, English is learned as a foreign language and it is a compulsory course in colleges. Students cannot obtain their diplomas without passing their English examination (Hu, 2021).

For this study, the researcher chose an English as a Foreign Language (EFL) class during one teaching unit as a case study to investigate the formation of interest among students learning English. A gamified AR app called XploreRAFE+ was used in the class; it had gamification and AR predesigned in it; it also allowed teachers to input their content to conduct their English lessons.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Due to vocational college students in China having a weak English language learning foundation and poor participation in class activities, their interest in learning is not very evident. Furthermore, the outdated teaching methods of vocational colleges in various subjects, including English, also contribute to the problem of students' lack of interest in learning (Zuo, 2019). Against the backdrop of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the many technological advancements it has transpired, educators have tried to harness technical support to promote interest in English language learning (Gu & Wu, 2021).

AR technology as an emerging technology has been shown in many studies to enhance interest in English learning effectively (Isaeva, Semenova, Nesterova & Gudkova, 2021; Lin & Tsai, 2021). Findings in past studies show that gamification learning approaches supported by AR technology have been widely applied in different disciplines (Bicen & Bal, 2016; Delello, 2014). Gamification can be effectively combined with AR technology to construct an attractive environment to enhance interest in English learning (Mei & Yang, 2019). Improving learning interest is significant for vocational college students to have better personal development and adapt to the new industrial development environment. Also, improving learning interest of students is important to reflect improved teaching quality in higher vocational education (Zuo, 2019).

Based on the above discussion, the problem associated with the proposed study is how to promote interest in English learning in China's vocational colleges. To solve the problem and keep pace with the Fourth Industrial Revolution, studies have been conducted to explore the impact of gamified AR on English learning. These studies reveal that the use of gamification and AR is advantageous in English learning and can enhance students' interest (Alizadeh, Mehran, Koguchi & Takemura, 2017; Mei & Yang, 2019; Sandy, Ulfa & Wedi, 2021). However, few studies use a qualitative research method to conduct an in-depth exploration of interest information in this new learning environment (Sirakaya & Sirakaya, 2018). In addition, not many studies have provided a strong theoretical basis to interpret the findings (He, Wang & Zhang, 2018). Therefore, in this study, the researcher selected a specific gamified AR English class during one teaching unit as a specific case to explore students' interest formation. The study can provide a deeper understanding of how vocational college students form interest in learning English in gamified AR lessons. The research findings can also contribute to solving the problem of lack of learning interest among students in vocational colleges in China.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are to:

1. Explore the process of interest formation among vocational college students in a gamified AR environment and relevant influencing factors;
2. Explore how a gamified AR environment triggers students' interest in English language learning;
3. Explore how a gamified AR environment immerses students in English language learning;
4. Explore how a gamified AR environment extends students' learning experience.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What is the process of interest formation and its relevant influencing factors among vocational college students in a gamified AR environment?
2. How does a gamified AR environment trigger students' interest in English language learning?
3. How does a gamified AR environment immerse students in English language learning?
4. How does a gamified AR environment extend students' learning experience?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

It is hoped that the findings of this study would be beneficial to teachers, students, vocational colleges, the Ministry of Education, researchers, instructional designers, and theory development.

- 1) Teachers and students

This study would enhance English teachers' understanding of interest formation in gamified AR lessons and help solve practical problems in English language learning, especially in China, through fostering students' learning interest. It would also encourage teachers to try to develop attractive gamified AR English courses. Moreover, by incorporating the characteristics of the subject concerned, it is hoped that instructors in other disciplines would use this study as a reference for guidelines when conducting their own gamified AR courses.

## REFERENCES

- Aivelo, T., & Uitto, A. (2016). Digital gaming for evolutionary biology learning: The case study of parasite race, an augmented reality location-based game. *LUMAT: International Journal on Math, Science and Technology Education*, 4(1), 1-26.
- Akçayır, M., & Akçayır, G. (2017). Advantages and challenges associated with augmented reality for education: A systematic review of the literature. *Educational Research Review*, 20, 1-11.
- Alha, K., Koskinen, E., Paavilainen, J., & Hamari, J. (2019). Why do people play location-based augmented reality games: a study on Pokémon GO. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 93, 114-122.
- Alizadeh, M., Mehran, P., Koguchi, I., & Takemura, H. (2017). Learning by design: Bringing poster carousels to life through augmented reality in a blended English course. *CALL in a climate of change: Adapting to turbulent global conditions—Short papers from EUROCALL*, 7-12.
- Alomari, I., Al-Samarraie, H., & Yousef, R. (2019). The Role of Gamification Techniques in Promoting Student Learning: A Review and Synthesis. *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research*, 18, 395-417.
- Alsawaier, R.S. (2018), The effect of gamification on motivation and engagement. *International Journal of Information and Learning Technology*, 35(1), 56-79. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJILT-02-2017-0009>
- Amjah, D. Y. P. H. (2014). A study of teachers' strategies so develop students' interest towards learning English as a second language. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 134, 188-192.
- Anisa, K. D., Marmanto, S., & Supriyadi, S. (2020). The effect of gamification on students' motivation in learning English. *Leksika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajarannya*, 14(1), 22-28.
- Azevedo, F. S. (2018). An inquiry into the structure of situational interests. *Science Education*, 102(1), 108-127.
- Azuma, R. T. (1997). A survey of augmented reality. *Presence: Teleoperators & Virtual Environments*, 6(4), 355-385.
- Berlyne, D. E. (1949). Interest as a psychological concept. *British Journal of Psychology*, 39, 184–185.
- Berlyne, D. E. (1950). Novelty and curiosity as determinants of exploratory behavior. *British Journal of Psychology*, 41, 50–68.



- Berlyne, D. E. (1954). A theory of human curiosity. *British Journal of Psychology*, 45, 180–191.
- Berlyne, D. E. (1957). Determinants of human perceptual curiosity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 53, 399–404.
- Berlyne, D. E. (1958). The influence of complexity and novelty in visual figures on orienting responses. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 55, 289–296.
- Berlyne, D. E. (1966). Curiosity and exploration. *Science*, 153, 25–33.
- Bicen, H., & Bal, E. (2016). Determination of Student Opinions in Augmented Reality. *World Journal on Educational Technology: Current Issues*, 8(3), 205-209.
- Billinghamurst, M. (2002). Augmented reality in education. *New horizons for learning*, 12(5), 1-5.
- Bressler, D. M., & Bodzin, A. M. (2013). A mixed methods assessment of students' flow experiences during a mobile augmented reality science game. *Journal of computer assisted learning*, 29(6), 505-517.
- Buckley, P., & Doyle, E. (2016). Gamification and student motivation. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 24(6), 1162–1175.
- Butler, B. L., & Bodnar, C. A. (2017). Establishing the impact that gamified homework portals can have on students' academic motivation. In *2017 American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Annual Conference & Exposition* (pp.17865). <https://doi.org/10.18260/1-2--28295>
- Cai, W., & Chen, Q. (2018). An Experimental Research of Augmented Reality Technology from the Perspective of Mobile Learning. In *2018 IEEE International Conference on Teaching, Assessment, and Learning for Engineering (TALE)* (pp.912-915).
- Carmigniani, J., & Furht, B. (2011). Augmented reality: an overview. *Handbook of augmented reality*, 3-46.
- Castañeda, M. A., Guerra, A. M., & Ferro, R. (2018). Analysis on the gamification and implementation of Leap Motion Controller in the IED Técnico industrial de Tocancipá. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 15 (2).
- Cetin, B. (2015). Predicting Academic Success from Academic Motivation and Learning Approaches in Classroom Teaching Students. *Contemporary Issues In Education Research*, 8(3), 171-180.

- Chan, T. W., Looi, C. K., Chen, W., Wong, L. H., Chang, B., Liao, C. C., ... & Jeong, H. (2018). Interest-driven creator theory: towards a theory of learning design for Asia in the twenty-first century. *Journal of Computers in Education*, 5(4), 435-461.
- Chang, L. W. (2017). You xi hua jiao xue zai yi shu yuan xiao da xue ying yu jiao xue zhong de ying yong [Application of gamified teaching in college English teaching in art colleges]. *Western China Quality Education*, 07, 230. <https://doi.org/10.16681/j.cnki.wcqe.201707175>
- Chang, R. C., & Yu, Z. S. (2018). Using Augmented Reality Technologies to Enhance Students' Engagement and Achievement in Science Laboratories. *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies (IJDET)*, 16(4), 54-72.
- Chang, Y. J., Chen, C. H., Huang, W. T., & Huang, W. S. (2011). Investigating students' perceived satisfaction, behavioral intention, and effectiveness of English learning using augmented reality. In *Multimedia and Expo (ICME), 2011 IEEE International Conference* (pp.1-6).
- Chang, Y. L., Hou, H. T., Pan, C. Y., Sung, Y. T., & Chang, K. E. (2015). Apply an augmented reality in a mobile guidance to increase sense of place for heritage places. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 18(2).
- Chang, Y. S., Chen, C. N., & Liao, C. L. (2020). Enhancing english-learning performance through a simulation classroom for EFL students using augmented reality—A junior high school case study. *Applied Sciences*, 10(21), 7854
- Chen, B. (2009). Gao zhi yuan xiao xue sheng ying yu ke xue xi xing qu du de diao cha fen xi —yi wu han hang hai zhi ye ji shu xue yuan wei li [Investigation and analysis of students' interest in English course in higher vocational colleges—a case study of Wuhan Marine College]. *Journal of Wuhan Commercial Service College*, 23(04), 78–80.
- Chen, C. H. (2020). Impacts of augmented reality and a digital game on students' science learning with reflection prompts in multimedia learning. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 68(6), 3057-3076.
- Chen, X. D., & Jiang, Z. W. (2012). Zeng qiang xian shi jiao yu you xi de ying yong [The Application of Educational Augmented Reality Games]. *Journal of Distance Education*, (05), 68–73. <https://doi.org/10.15881/j.cnki.cn33-1304/g4.2012.05.013>.
- Chen, X. D., & Wan, Y. (2017). Zeng qiang xian shi jiao yu you xi de kai fa yu ying yong — yi “pao pao xing qiu” wei li [The Development and Application of Augmented Reality Educational Games —The Case Study of “Bubble Planet”]. *China Educational Technology*, (03), 24–30.

<https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=ZDJY201703004&DbName=CJFQ2017>

- Chen, X. Y., & Liu, H. S. (2020). Gao zhi xue sheng xue xi dong li xian zhuang fen xi ji ji fa dui ce yan jiu [Analysis of the current situation of higher vocational students' learning motivation and research on stimulating countermeasures]. *Metallurgical Industry Management*, 07, 215–216. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:YJGL.0.2020-07-142>
- Chen, Y.C. (2019). Effect of mobile augmented reality on learning performance, motivation, and math anxiety in a math course. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 57(7), 1695-1722.
- Cheng, K. H. (2017). Reading an augmented reality book: An exploration of learners' cognitive load, motivation, and attitudes. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 33(4).
- Cheng, K. H., & Tsai, C. C. (2013). Affordances of augmented reality in science learning: Suggestions for future research. *Journal of science education and technology*, 22(4), 449-462.
- Cheong, C., Filippou, J., & Cheong, F. (2014). Towards the gamification of learning: Investigating student perceptions of game elements. *Journal of Information Systems Education*, 25(3), 233.
- Chew, S. W., Jhu, J. Y., & Chen, N. S. (2018). The effect of learning English idioms using scaffolding strategy through situated learning supported by augmented reality. In *2018 IEEE 18th International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies (ICALT)* (pp. 390-394). IEEE.
- Chin, K. Y., & Wang, C. S. (2021). Effects of augmented reality technology in a mobile touring system on university students' learning performance and interest. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 27-42.
- Chu, Y. Y., & Chang, L. (2018). Yi you xi hua si wei cu jin da xue ying yu ke tang jiao xue gai ge [Applying gamification thinking to promote the reform of college English classroom teaching]. *Reform & Opening*, 10, 129–130. <https://doi.org/10.16653/j.cnki.32-1034/f.2018.10.059>.
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage publications.
- Cubillo, J., Martin, S., Castro, M., & Boticki, I. (2015). Preparing augmented reality learning content should be easy: UNED ARLE—an authoring tool for augmented reality learning environments. *Computer Applications in Engineering Education*, 23(5), 778-789.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic Motivation and Self-Determination in Human Behavior*. New York: Plenum.

- Delello, J. A. (2014). Insights from pre-service teachers using science-based augmented reality. *Journal of computers in education*, 1(4), 295-311.
- Delello, J. A., McWhoRteR, R. R., & Camp, K. M. (2015). Integrating augmented reality in higher education: A multidisciplinary study of student perceptions. *Journal of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia*, 24(3), 209-233.
- Deng, Z. J. (2019). Gao zhi ying yu jiao xue cun zai de wen ti ji dui ce yan jiu [Explore the problems and countermeasures of English teaching in higher vocational colleges]. *Guang Dong Vocational Technical Education Research*, 06, 57–59.
- Denscombe, M. (2007). *The good research guide for small-scale social research projects*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Deterding, S., Dixon, D., Khaled, R., & Nacke, L. (2011). From Game Design Elements to Gamefulness: Defining Gamification. *MindTrek*, 8, 28-30.
- Ding, L., Kim, C., & Orey, M. (2017). Studies of student engagement in gamified online discussions. *Computers & Education*, 115, 126-142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2017.06.016>
- Dohn, N. B., Madsen, P. T., & Malte, H. (2009). The situational interest of undergraduate students in zoophysiology. *Advances in Physiology Education*, 33(3), 196-201.
- Dong, Q. F. (2015). Gao zhi gao zhuan da xue ying yu jiao xue xian zhuang ji gai ge qu xiang tan suo — ji yu jian gou zhu yi de yan jiu [Exploration on the present situation and reform trend of college English teaching in higher vocational colleges based on constructivism]. *Journal of Guangdong Agriculture Industry Business Polytechnic*, 31(03), 33–37.
- Duan, Y. Y. (2018). Gao deng zhi ye yuan xiao zhi ye ying yu jiao xue cun zai de wen ti yu dui ce yan jiu — yi jiu jiang di qu gao zhi yuan xiao wei li [Research on problems and strategies of EOP teaching in higher vocational college — taking higher vocational colleges in Jiujiang as examples]. <https://kns.cnki.net/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?dbname=CMFD201802&filename=1018852130.nh>
- Eleftheria, C. A., Charikleia, P., Iason, C. G., Athanasios, T., & Dimitrios, T. (2013). An innovative augmented reality educational platform using Gamification to enhance lifelong learning and cultural education. In *IISA 2013* (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- Faisal, S. (2017). *Gamification of Foreign-Language Vocabulary Learning using Mobile Augmented Reality*. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327920037\\_Gamification\\_of\\_ForeignLanguage\\_Vocabulary\\_Learning\\_using\\_Mobile\\_Augmented\\_Reality](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327920037_Gamification_of_ForeignLanguage_Vocabulary_Learning_using_Mobile_Augmented_Reality)

- Ferrer-Torregrosa, J., Torralba, J., Jimenez, M. A., García, S., & Barcia, J. M. (2015). ARBOOK: development and assessment of a tool based on augmented reality for anatomy. *Journal of Science Education and Technology*, 24(1), 119-124.
- Fithriani, R. (2021). The Utilization of mobile-assisted gamification for vocabulary learning: Its efficacy and perceived benefits. *Computer Assisted Language Learning Electronic Journal (CALL-EJ)*, 22(3), 146-163.
- Fraenkel, J. R., Wallen, N. E., & Hyun, H. H. (2011). *How to design and evaluate research in education*. New York: McGraw-Hill Humanities/Social Sciences/Languages.
- Fu, Y., Zhang, L., Zhao, S., & Chen, Y. (2021). Perceptions of Non-English Major College Students on Learning English Vocabulary with Gamified Apps. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (IJET)*, 16(18), 268-276.
- Garrett, B. M., Jackson, C., & Wilson, B. (2015). Augmented reality m-learning to enhance nursing skills acquisition in the clinical skills laboratory. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 12(4), 298-314.
- Ge, J. X. (2017). Ying xiang gao zhi gao zhuan da xue ying yu jiao xue de zhu duo yin su ji jiao xue gai ge de yao qiu [The factors influencing college English teaching in higher vocational colleges and the requirements of teaching reform]. *Journal of Hubei Correspondence University*, 30(18), 157–159. doi:CNKI:SUN:HBHS.0.2017-18-059
- Giasiranis, S., & Sofos, L. (2017). Flow experience and educational effectiveness of teaching informatics using AR. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 20(4), 78-88.
- Goldman Sachs. (2016). *America Technology Virtual& Augmented Reality*. <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/technology-driving-innovation-folder/virtual-and-augmented-reality/report.pdf>
- Grbich, C. (2012). *Qualitative data analysis: An introduction*. Sage.
- Guo, J., Zhao, L., & Sun, J. Q. (2017). “Hu lian wang+” you xi hua xue xi fang shi zhu an bian gao zhi xue sheng xue xi xing qu de yan jiu yu she ji [Study and Design of Changing Higher Vocational Students' Learning Interest by “Internet+” Game-based Learning Way]. *Higher Vocational Education—Journal of Tianjin Vocational Institute*, 05, 65–70. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:TJGZ.0.2017-05-015>
- Gu, Y., & Wu, B. (2021). “Hu lian wang +” shi dai bei jing xia gao zhi xue sheng ying yu zi zhu xue xi neng li xian zhuang diao cha yu fen xi [Investigation and Analysis of English autonomous Learning Ability of Vocational College Students in the Era of “Internet plus”]. *Cheng Cai*, 11, 59–60. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=CHCA20211103>

1&DbName=CJFN2021

- Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., & Sarsa, H. (2014). Does gamification work?--a literature review of empirical studies on gamification. In *2014 47th Hawaii international conference on system sciences* (pp.3025-3034).
- Han, H. C. (2015). Gamified pedagogy: From gaming theory to creating a self-motivated learning environment in studio art. *Studies in Art Education*, *56*(3), 257-267.
- Han, Y., Sun, J. H., & Luo, Z. (2021). Ji yu zeng qiang xian shi ji shu de shi jian jiao xue yan jiu [Research on practical teaching based on augmented reality technology]. *Da Guan*, (09), 110–111. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=DAGN202109058&DbName=CJFN2021>
- Hao, D. Z. (2014). Tian jian shi gao zhi sheng xue xi dong ji yu xue xi juan dai de xian zhuang ji qi guan xi yan jiu [On Learning Motivation and Learning Burnout in Vocational College Students of Tianjin]. *Studies on Theories and Policies*, *5*(03), 22-25. doi:10.16455/j.cnki.65-1281/g4.2014.03.008
- Hao, D. Z., & Hu, K.Z. (2014). Tian jin shi gao zhi sheng xue xi juan dai xian zhuang yan jiu [Present situation of learning burnout of Higher Vocational Students in Tianjin]. *JOURNAL OF TIANJIN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION*, *24*(04), 50-53+63. doi:CNKI:SUN:TJJB.0.2014-04-014
- He, J., Ren, J., Zhu, G., Cai, S., & Chen, G. (2014). Mobile-based AR application helps to promote EFL children's vocabulary study. In *2014 IEEE 14th International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies* (pp.431-433).
- He, L., Fang, K. L., & Liang, Q. F. (2022). AR you xi hua xue xi huan jing xia de xue xi xing wei tou ru ying xiang yin su yan jiu [Research on the influencing factors of learning behavior engagement in AR gamified learning Environment]. *Digital Education*, *8*(01), 73–79. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=SEJY202201012&DbName=CJFQ2022>
- He, X. (2018). Da xue ying yu si liu ji kao shi dui gao zhi ying yu jiao xue de qi shi [The implication of College English test-4 and 6 for English teaching in higher vocational colleges]. *Technology and Economic Guide*, *26*(33), 137-138.
- He, X., Wang, J., Zhang, M.Y., (2018). Zeng qiang xian shi ji shu zai zhi ye ji shu jiao yu zhong de ying yong xian zhuang ji fa zhan ce lve [Application status and development strategy of augmented reality technology in vocational and technical education]. *The Chinese Journal of ICT in Education*, *18*, 28-31.

- Hellermann, J., Thorne, S. L., & Fodor, P. (2017). Mobile reading as social and embodied practice. *Classroom Discourse, 8*(2), 99-121.
- Hew, K. F., Huang, B., Chu, K. W., & Chiu, D. K. (2016). Engaging Asian students through game mechanics: Findings from two experiment studies. *Computers & Education, 92-93*, 221-236.
- Hidi, S., & Renninger, K. A. (2006). The four-phase model of interest development. *Educational psychologist, 41*(2), 111-127.
- Ho, S. C., Hsieh, S. W., Sun, P. C., & Chen, C. M. (2017). To activate English learning: Listen and speak in real life context with an AR featured u-learning system. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society, 20*(2), 176-187.
- Hong, J. C., Chang, C. H., Tsai, C. R., & Tai, K. H. (2019). How situational interest affects individual interest in a STEAM competition. *International Journal of Science Education, 41*(12), 1667-1681.
- Hong, J. C., Hwang, M. Y., Liu, Y. H., & Tai, K. H. (2020). Effects of gamifying questions on English grammar learning mediated by epistemic curiosity and language anxiety. *Computer Assisted Language Learning, 1-25*.
- Hou, S. H. (2012). Gao zhi gao zhuan da xue ying yu jiao xue gai ge tan xi [On the reform of college English teaching in higher vocational colleges]. *Literature Education, 12*, 44-45.
- Hsu, K. C., & Liu, G. Z. (2021). Investigating effects and learners' perceptions of a student-led, AR-based learning design for developing students' English speaking proficiency. *International Journal of Mobile Learning and Organisation, 15*(3), 306-331.
- Hu, G. (2021). English language policy in Mainland China: History, issues, and challenges. *English in East and South Asia: Policy, features and language in use, 19-32*.
- Hu, Q. X., & Hong, M. (2020). Gao zhi xue sheng zhuan ye xue xi xing que he xue xi xian zhuang diao cha yan jiu [Investigation and Research on Professional Learning Interest and Learning Status of Higher Vocational Students]. *Education Modernization, 08*, 177-179. <https://doi.org/10.16541/j.cnki.2095-8420.2020.08.066>
- Huang, C. Y. (2017). You xi jiao xue fa zai da xue yin yue ying yu hou xu ke zhong de ying yong [Application of Game Teaching Method in the Subsequent Course of College Music English]. *Journal of Guangxi Normal University for Nationalities, 02*, 150-152+160. <https://doi.org/10.19488/j.cnki.45-1378/g4.2017.02.036>.

- Huang, M., & Lan, H. (2018). Ji yu zeng xiang xian shi de ying yu shi ting shuo yi dong jiao xue ruan jian she ji yu shi xian [Design and Implementation of mobile English Audio-visual teaching Software based on augmented reality]. *Computer and Modernization*, (03), 122–126. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=JYXH201803024&DbName=CJFQ2018>
- Huang, Y. M., & Lin, P. H. (2017). Evaluating students' learning achievement and flow experience with tablet PCs based on AR and tangible technology in u-learning. *Library Hi Tech*.
- Hung, A. C. Y. (2017). A critique and defense of gamification. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 15(1).
- Holden, C. & Sykes, J. (2011). Leveraging Mobile Games for Place-based Language Learning. *International Journal of Game-Based Learning (IJGBL)*, 1(2), 1-18. [http://arismgames.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/ Holden\\_Sykes\\_PROOF.pdf](http://arismgames.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/ Holden_Sykes_PROOF.pdf)
- Isaeva, A., Semenova, G., Nesterova, Y., & Gudkova, O. (2021). Augmented reality technology in the foreign language classroom in a non-linguistic university. In *E3S Web of Conferences*, (pp. 12119). EDP Sciences.
- Iwata, T., Yamabe, T., & Nakajima, T. (2011). Augmented reality go: extending traditional game play with interactive self-learning support. In *2011 IEEE 17th International Conference on Embedded and Real-Time Computing Systems and Applications.1*, (pp. 105-114). IEEE.
- Jambor, T. (2000). Informal, Real-Life Play--Building Children's Brain Connections. *Dimensions of Early Childhood*, 28(4), 4-8. <https://www.learntechlib.org/p/90191/>
- Jeno, L. M., Raaheim, A., Kristensen, S. M., Kristensen, K. D., Hole, T. N., Haugland, M. J., & Mæland, S. (2017). The relative effect of Team-Based Learning on motivation and learning: A Self-Determination Theory perspective. *CBE—Life Sciences Education*, 16(4), ar59.
- Jia, Y. K., Shen, S. J., & Meng, W. (2021). AR ji shu rong ru gao zhi xiang mu hua ke cheng gai ge tan suo yu shi jian [Exploration and practice of integrating AR technology into higher Vocational project-based curriculum reform]. *China Journal of Multimedia and Network Teaching*, (02), 7–9. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=DMWJ202102003&DbName=CJFQ2021>
- Jianfeng, C., Raj, G. S., & Ai, J. T. T. (2018). The correlations among learning motivation, autonomy and language proficiency in Chinese EFL context. *LEARN Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network*, 11(1), 1-14.



- Jin, Z., W. (2014). *Yi dong xue xi huan jing xia zeng qiang xian shi ji shu de ying yong [Applying augmented reality technology in mobile learning environment]*. [Master's thesis, Northeast Normal University]. <http://kns.cnki.net/kns/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=1014373491.nh&DbName=CMFD2015>
- Juan, M. C., Carrizo, M., Abad, F., & Giménez, M. (2011). Using an augmented reality game to find matching pairs. In *the 19th International Conference in Central Europe on Computer Graphics, Visualization and Computer Vision* (pp. 59-66).
- Jusoh, F., Sawaluddin, S., Ramli, N. N., Abd Rahman, J., & Nawi, A. Z. (2021). 21st Century Learning Through AR Application In Teaching and Learning English. *Asian Journal of Civilizational Studies (AJOCS)*, 3(4), 38-46.
- Kesim, M., & Ozarslan, Y. (2012). Augmented reality in education: current technologies and the potential for education. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 47, 297-302.
- Khan, M. E. & Manderson, L. (1992). Focus groups in tropical diseases. *Research Health Policy and Planning*, 7(1).
- Kim, E., Rothrock, L., & Freivalds, A. (2016). The effects of Gamification on engineering lab activities. In *2016 IEEE Frontiers in Education Conference (FIE)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- Kim, S. (2013). Effects of the gamified class in engineering education environments. *Journal of Convergence Information Technology*, 8(13), 253-260. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sangkyun\\_Kim3/publication/310465922\\_Effects\\_of\\_the\\_Gamified\\_Class\\_in\\_Engineering\\_Education\\_Environments/links/582efda508ae138f1c03498b.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sangkyun_Kim3/publication/310465922_Effects_of_the_Gamified_Class_in_Engineering_Education_Environments/links/582efda508ae138f1c03498b.pdf)
- Kim, Y. B., & Lee, S. H. (2017). Mobile gamer's epistemic curiosity affecting continuous play intention. Focused on players' switching costs and epistemic curiosity. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 77, 32-46.
- Kitjaroonchai, N. (2012). Motivation toward English language learning of Thai students majoring in English at Asia-Pacific International University. *Human Behavior, Development and Society*, 7(1), 21-40.
- Klopfer, E., & Sheldon, J. (2010). Augmenting your own reality: Student authoring of science-based augmented reality games. *New directions for youth development*, 2010(128), 85-94.
- Korsun, I. (2017). The formation of learners' motivation to study physics in terms of sustainable development of education in Ukraine. *Journal of Teacher Education for Sustainability*, 19(1), 117-128.

- Korsun, I. (2017). The use of interdisciplinary approach for the formation of learners' situational interest in Physics. In *Asia-Pacific Forum on Science Learning and Teaching* (pp.1-18). The Education University of Hong Kong, Department of Science and Environmental Studies.
- Lanina, I. Y. (1985). Formirovanie poznavatel'nykh interesov uchashchikhsia na urokakh fiziki [The formation of learners' cognitive interest in physics lessons]. <https://search.rsl.ru/ru/record/01001244373>
- Lanvers, U. (2017). Language learning motivation, Global English and study modes: a comparative study. *The Language Learning Journal*, 45(2), 220-244.
- Leaning, M. (2015). A study of the use of games and gamification to enhance student engagement, experience and achievement on a theory-based course of an undergraduate media degree. *Journal of Media Practice*, 16(2), 155–170.
- Lee, C. H., Chiang, H. S., & Hsiao, K. L. (2018). What drives stickiness in location-based AR games? An examination of flow and satisfaction. *Telematics and Informatics*, 35(7), 1958-1970.
- Lee, J. (2020). Problem-based gaming via an augmented reality mobile game and a printed game in foreign language education. *Education and Information Technologies*, 1-29.
- Lee, J., & Hammer, J. (2011). Gamification in Education: What, How, Why Bother? *Academic Exchange Quarterly*, 12(2), 1-5.
- Lei, J. (2015). *Gao zhi yuan xiao zhi ye ying yu jiao xue gai ge yan jiu [On the study of career English teaching reform of higher vocational colleges]*. <http://kns.cnki.net/kns/detail/detail.aspx?FileName = 1016010340.nh&DbName=CMFD2016>
- Leung, Y. Y. (2015). A school-based study on situational interest of investigative study in senior physics. *Asia-Pacific Forum on Science Learning & Teaching*, 16(2)-1.
- Li, L. (2018). Application of Augmented Reality Technology in Piano Teaching System Design. *Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice*, 18(5), 1712-1721.
- Li, L. (2019). Xian dai gong cheng zhi tu xu shi yi ti hua jiao xue de gai ge yu shi jian [Reform and practice of the Integration teaching of theory, virtuality and reality in Modern Engineering Drawing]. *Chemical Engineering & Equipment*, (02), 294-297. doi:10.19566/j.cnki.cn35-1285/tq.2019.02.126

- Li, M., Yu, L., Qin, Y., Lu, P., & Zhang, X. (2016). College student academic motivation and engagement in the college English course. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 6(9), 1767.
- Li, S., Chen, Y., & Vorvoreanu, M. (2015). A pilot study exploring augmented reality to increase motivation of Chinese college students learning English. *The ASEE Computers in Education (CoED) Journal*, 6(1), 23.
- Li, Y. (2018). Qian xi gao zhi lei xue sheng AB ji kao shi bei jing xia de da xue ying yu ke tang jiao xue ce lve [A brief analysis of college English classroom teaching strategies under the background of AB level examination for higher vocational students]. *Modern Communication*, 12, 181-182.
- Lian, H. B.; Zhao, Y. Q. (2021). Xin shi dai zhong guo te se zhi ye ji shu da xue de te zheng ding wei yu shi jian zhi xiang [Orientation and practical orientation of Vocational and technical universities with Chinese characteristics in the new era]. *Journal of Heilongjiang Vocational Institute of Ecological Engineering*, (05), 94-96. doi:CNKI:SUN:HSGX.0.2021-05-023
- Liao, D. R. (2012). Gao zhi gao zhuan yuan xiao da xue ying yu jiao xue de kun jing yu gai ge tan suo [The predicament and reform of college English teaching in higher vocational colleges]. *Overseas English*, 15, 70–71. doi:CNKI:SUN:HWYY.0.2012-15-029
- Lin, H. S., Hong, Z. R., & Chen, Y. C. (2013). Exploring the development of college students' situational interest in learning science. *International Journal of Science Education*, 35(13), 2152-2173.
- Lin, H. Y., & Tsai, S. C. (2021). Student perceptions towards the usage of AR-supported STEMUP application in mobile courses development and its implementation into English learning. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 37(3), 88-103.
- Lin, Q., Wang, H., & Wang, Z. H. (2019). A Study on the Effectiveness of Mobile Game-Based Learning for Vocabulary Acquisition among College Learners. *Technology Enhanced Foreign Language Education*, 06, 9–15. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:WYDH.0.2019-06-002>
- Lin, V., Liu, G. Z., & Chen, N. S. (2020). The effects of an augmented-reality ubiquitous writing application: a comparative pilot project for enhancing EFL writing instruction. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 1-42.
- Lin, Y. J., & Wang, H. C. (2022). Applying augmented reality in a university English class: Learners' perceptions of creativity and learning motivation. *Innovation in Language Learning and Teaching*, 1-15.

- Ling, L. T. Y. (2018). Meaningful Gamification and Students' Motivation: A Strategy for Scaffolding Reading Material. *Online Learning*, 22(2), 141-155.
- Linnenbrink-Garcia, L., Durik, A. M., Conley, A. M., Barron, K. E., Tauer, J. M., Karabenick, S. A., & Harackiewicz, J. M. (2010). *Measuring situational interest in academic domains. Educational and psychological measurement*, 70(4), 647-671.
- Litman, J. A. (2005). Curiosity and the pleasures of learning: Wanting and liking new information. *Cognition and Emotion*, 19, 793–814.
- Litman, J.A. (2008). Interest and deprivation dimensions of epistemic curiosity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 44, 1585–1595.
- Liu, H. X., (2019). Zeng qiang xian shi ji shu zai gao zhi jiao yu de ying yong xian zhuan ji dui ce [The application of AR in higher vocational education and its countermeasures]. *Electronic Technology & Software Engineering*, 05, 135.
- Liu, M. C., & Wang, J. Y. (2010). Investigating Knowledge Integration in Web-based Thematic Learning Using Concept Mapping Assessment. *Educational Technology & Society*, 13(2), 25-39.
- Liu, M., & Huang, W. (2011). An exploration of foreign language anxiety and English learning motivation. *Education Research International*, 2011.1-8.
- Liu, P. H. E., & Tsai, M. K. (2013). Using augmented-reality-based mobile learning material in EFL English composition: An exploratory case study. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 44(1), E1-E4.
- Liu, T. Y., Tan, T. H., & Chu, Y. L. (2008). QR code and augmented reality-supported mobile English learning system. In *Workshop of Mobile Multimedia Processing* (pp.37-52).
- Liu, X. (2018). AR zeng qiang xian shi ji shu zai ji xie zhi tu jiao xue zhong de ying yong yan jiu [Application research of augmented reality technology in mechanical drawing teaching]. *Science and Technology Innovation Herald*, (17), 208+210. doi:10.16660/j.cnki.1674-098X.2018.17.208.
- Liu, X. P. (2011). *Gao deng zhi ye yuan xiao gong gong ying yu jiao xue xian zhuan fen xi yu dui ce yan jiu* [On the current status and the countermeasures in the public English teaching in higher vocational and technical colleges]. <http://kns.cnki.net/kns/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=1012263189.nh&DbName=CMFD2012>
- Liu, Y. L. (2019). Gao zhi yuan xiao xue sheng juan dai xian xiang cheng yin ji dui ce fen xi [Analysis on the Causes and Countermeasures of Learning

- Burnout Phenomenon in Higher Vocational Colleges]. *Ability and Wisdom*, 06, 41. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:CAIZ.0.2019-06-037>
- Loevinger, J., & Blasi, A. (1991). Development of the self as subject. *The self: Interdisciplinary approaches*, 150-167.
- Loewenstein, G. (1994). The psychology of curiosity: A review and reinterpretation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 116, 75–98.
- Lu, J., & Wu, Y. (2021). Da shu ju bei jing xia gao zhi xue sheng xue xi li xian zhuang de diao cha yan jiu — yi jiang su lv you zhi ye xue yuan wei li [Research on the Current Situation of Higher Vocational College Students' Learning Ability under the Background of Big Data —Taking Jiangsu Tourism Vocational College as an Example]. *Communication of Vocational Education*, 01, 73–81. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:ZJTX.0.2021-01-016>
- Lv, L. H., & Zhang, X. Y. (2018). Gao zhi ying yu ji yu you xi hua xue xi li nian de fan zhuan jiao xue mo shi jian gou [On construction of game-based flipped classroom model in higher vocational English class]. *Journal of Jiujiang Vocational and Technical College*, 02, 30–31+37. <https://doi.org/10.16062/j.cnki.cn36-1247/z.20180611.026>
- Ma, C. H., Zhou, Y., & Tian, T. T. (2015). Gao zhi gao zhuan “da xue ying yu” jiao xue gai ge tan suo yu shi jian [Exploration and practice of college English teaching reform in higher vocational colleges]. *Journal of Educational Institute of Jilin Province*, 31(06), 71–72.
- Mapp, T. (2008). Understanding phenomenology: the lived experience. *British Journal of Midwifery*, 16 (5).
- Marhamah, M., Handayani, W., Mukhaiyar, M., & Ramadhan, S. (2018). Integrated Thematic Context on Contextual Learning Based on English Learning Process in the Fifth Year at As Shofa Islamic Elementary School. In *International Conference on Language, Literature, and Education (ICLLE 2018)*. Atlantis Press.
- Martin, J., Dikkers, S., Squire, K., & Gagnon, D. (2014). Participatory scaling through augmented reality learning through local games. *TechTrends*, 58(1), 35-41.
- Mei, B., & Yang, S. (2019). Nurturing environmental education at the tertiary education level in China: can mobile augmented reality and gamification help?. *Sustainability*, 11(16), 4292.
- Meng, W. (2019). *Gai ge kai fang yi lai wo guo da xue ying yu ke cheng zheng ce fen xi [A study of college English curriculum policy of China after reform and opening]*. <https://kns.cnki.net/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?dbname=CMFD201902&filename=1019909908.nh>

- Merriam, S. B., & Tisdell, E. J. (2015). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Merriam, S. B. (1998). *Qualitative Research and Case Study Application in Education*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Mesut, A., & Katrin, T. (2020). Gamification in an Augmented Reality Based Virtual Preparation Laboratory Training. *the challenges of the digital transformation in education*. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-11932-4\_54
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook*. sage.
- Ministry of education of the People's Republic of China. (2018). Jiao yu xin xi hua 2.0 xing dong ji hua [Education informatization 2.0 action plan]. [http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A16/s3342/201804/t20180425\\_334188.html](http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A16/s3342/201804/t20180425_334188.html)
- Montoya, M. H., Díaz, C. A., & Moreno, G. A. (2017). Evaluating the effect on user perception and performance of static and dynamic contents deployed in augmented reality based learning application. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science & Technology Education*, 13(2), 301-317.
- Moro, C., Štromberga, Z., Raikos, A., & Stirling, A. (2017). The effectiveness of virtual and augmented reality in health sciences and medical anatomy. *Anatomical sciences education*, 10(6), 549-559.
- Nicholson, S. (2015). A recipe for meaningful gamification. In *Gamification in education and business* (pp.1-20). Springer, Cham.
- Noels, K. A. (2001). New orientations in language learning motivation: Towards a model of intrinsic, extrinsic, and integrative orientations and motivation. *Motivation and second language acquisition*, 23, 43-68.
- Noels, K. A., Pelletier, L. G., Clément, R., & Vallerand, R. J. (2000). Why are you learning a second language? Motivational orientations and self-determination theory. *Language learning*, 50(1), 57-85.
- Novak, D., Wang, M., & Callaghan, V. (2012). Looking in, looking out: A discussion of the educational affordances of current mobile augmented reality technologies. *Educational stages and interactive learning: From kindergarten to workplace training*, 92-106.
- Ntim, S. (2017). Epistemic curiosity, conceptual ambiguity and cognitive conflict: do these implicate students' exploratory behavior?. *Psychology and Cognitive Sciences-Open Journal*, 3(4), 131-136.

- Octaberlina, L. R., & Rofiki, I. (2021). Using Online Game for Indonesian EFL Learners to Enrich Vocabulary. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies (IJIM)*, 15(01), 168–183. <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v15i01.17513>
- O'Keefe, P. A., & Harackiewicz, J. M. (Eds.). (2017). *The science of interest*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.
- Önal, N., İbili, E., & Çaliskan, E. (2017). Does Teaching Geometry with Augmented Reality Affect the Technology Acceptance of Elementary School Mathematics Teacher Candidates?. *Online Submission*, 8(19), 151-163.
- Owens D.C. (2019). Overcoming Motivational Barriers to Understanding and Accepting Evolution Through Gameful Learning. In U.Harms, M.Reiss (Eds.), *Evolution Education Re-considered*. Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-14698-6\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-14698-6_10)
- Özcan, M. F., Özkan, Â., & Sahin, N. (2017). The Influence of the Augmented Reality Application on Students' Performances in Ottoman Turkish Readings. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 5(n12B), 27-33.
- Palmer, D., Dixon, J., & Archer, J. (2017). Using situational interest to enhance individual interest and science-related behaviours. *Research in Science Education*, 47(4), 731-753.
- Pamungkas, T. D. (2020). Android-based augmented reality media and the curiosity about mathematics. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (pp.012016). IOP Publishing.
- Patton, M.Q. (2002). *Qualitative evaluation and research methods*. ThousandOaks, CA: Sage.
- Perry, B. (2015). Gamifying French Language Learning: a case study examining a quest-based, augmented reality mobile learning-tool. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 174, 2308-2315.
- Pham, L. L. N., Nguyen, H. T., & Le, V. T. K. (2021). Triggering Students' Learning Autonomy Using the Combination of M-Learning and Gamification: A Case Study at Nguyen Tat Thanh University. *Teaching English with Technology*, 21(2), 66-91.
- Pike, K. L. (1954). *Language in relation to a unified theory of the structure of human behaviour*. Glendale, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Plass, J. L., Homer, B. D., & Kinzer, C. K. (2015). Foundations of game-based learning. *Educational Psychologist*, 50(4), 258-283.

- Pombo, L., & Marques, M. M. (2018). The EduPARK Mobile Augmented Reality Game: Learning Value and Usability. *International Association for Development of the Information Society*.
- Pombo, L., & Marques, M. M. (2020). The potential educational value of mobile augmented reality games: The case of EduPARK app. *Education Sciences*, 10(10), 287.
- Poondej, C., & Lerdpornkulrat, T. (2020), Gamification in e-learning: A Moodle implementation and its effect on student engagement and performance, *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 17 (1), 56-66. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITSE-06-2019-0030>
- Pu, Y., P. & Zeng, Q., J. (2019). Ji yu "hu lian wang + "xia"er wei ma"yu AR rong ru ji xie zhi tu jiao xue zhong ying yong tan jiu [Research on the application of QR code and AR into mechanical drawing teaching based on "Internet +"]. *Modern Manufacturing Technology and Equipment*, (02), 220-221. doi:10.16107/j.cnki.mmte.2019.0224
- Quinlan, K. M. (2019). What triggers students' interest during higher education lectures? personal and situational variables associated with situational interest. *Studies in Higher Education*, 44(10), 1781-1792.
- Reyes-Aviles, F., & Aviles-Cruz, C. (2018). Handheld augmented reality system for resistive electric circuits understanding for undergraduate students. *Computer Applications in Engineering Education*, 26(3), 602-616.
- Reynolds, E. D., & Taylor, B. (2020). Kahoot!: EFL instructors' implementation experiences and impacts on students' vocabulary knowledge. *Computer-Assisted Language Learning Electronic Journal*, 21(2), 70-92. <https://www.callej.org/journal/21-2/Reynolds-Taylor2020.pdf>
- Rice, P. L. & Ezzy, D. (1999). *Qualitative research methods: A health focus* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rodríguez-Aflecht, G., Jaakkola, T., Pongsakdi, N., Hannula-Sormunen, M., Brezovszky, B., & Lehtinen, E. (2018). The development of situational interest during a digital mathematics game. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 34(3), 259-268.
- Rotgans, J. I., & Schmidt, H. G. (2011). Situational interest and academic achievement in the active-learning classroom. *Learning and Instruction*, 21(1), 58-67.
- Rotgans, J. I., & Schmidt, H. G. (2018). How individual interest influences situational interest and how both are related to knowledge acquisition: A microanalytical investigation. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 111(5), 530-540.



- Rueckert, D., Pico, K., Kim, D., & Calero Sánchez, X. (2020). Gamifying the foreign language classroom for brain-friendly learning. *Foreign Language Annals*, 53(4), 686-703.
- Ryan, R. M. (1995). Psychological needs and the facilitation of integrative processes. *Journal of Personality*, 63, 397-427.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American psychologist*, 55(1), 68.
- Ryan, R. M., Kuhl, J., & Deci, E. L. (1997). Nature and autonomy: Organizational view of social and neurobiological aspects of self-regulation in behavior and development. *Development and Psychopathology*, 9, 701-728.
- Sailer, M., & Sailer, M. (2021). Gamification of in-class activities in flipped classroom lectures. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 52(1), 75-90.
- Sailer, M., Hense, J. U., Mayr, S. K., & Mandl, H. (2017). How gamification motivates: An experimental study of the effects of specific game design elements on psychological need satisfaction. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 371–380.
- Sandy, T. A., Ulfa, S., & Wedi, A. (2021). Use of Gamification in Indonesian for Non-Native Speakers (BIPA). In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (pp. 012007). IOP Publishing.
- Santos, M. E. C., Taketomi, T., Yamamoto, G., Rodrigo, M. M. T., Sandor, C., & Kato, H. (2016). Augmented reality as multimedia: the case for situated vocabulary learning. *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning*, 11(1), 4.
- Sartini, S. (2020). Kahoot in Maritime English Teaching: Its Impact on Nautical Science Cadet's Oral Reproduction and Vocabulary. *English Language Teaching Educational Journal*, 3(1), 41-51.
- Schiefele, U. (2009). Situational and individual interest. In *Handbook of motivation at school* (pp. 197-222).
- Schrier, K. (2006). Using augmented reality games to teach 21st century skills. In *ACM SIGGRAPH 2006 Educators program* (pp. 15-es).
- Setozaki, N., Suzuki, K., Iwasaki, T., & Morita, Y. (2018). Development and Evaluation of the Usefulness of Collaborative Learning on the Tangible AR Learning Equipment for Astronomy Education. *Educational technology research*, 40(1), 71-83.

- Shirazi, A., & Behzadan, A. H. (2015). Content Delivery Using Augmented Reality to Enhance Students' Performance in a Building Design and Assembly Project. *Advances in Engineering Education*, 4(3), 3.
- Siklander, P., & Harmoinen, S. (2021). Ice Age is Approaching: Triggering University Students' Interest and Engagement in Gamified Outdoor Playful Learning Activities. In *Science and Drama: Contemporary and Creative Approaches to Teaching and Learning* (pp. 125-143). Springer, Cham.
- Sirakaya, M., & Sirakaya, D. (2018). Trends in Educational Augmented Reality Studies: A Systematic Review. *Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 6(2), 60-74.
- Smith, C. C., Cihak, D. F., Kim, B., McMahon, D. D., & Wright, R. (2017). Examining augmented reality to improve navigation skills in postsecondary students with intellectual disability. *Journal of Special Education Technology*, 32(1), 3-11.
- Solak, E., & Cakir, R. (2015). Exploring the Effect of Materials Designed with Augmented Reality on Language Learners' Vocabulary Learning. *Journal of Educators Online*, 12(2), 50-72.
- Stake, R. E. (1995). *The art of case study research*. sage.
- Su, R., Stoll, G., & Rounds, J. (2018). The nature of interests: Toward a unifying theory of Trait-State Interest Dynamics. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330910391\\_The\\_nature\\_of\\_interests\\_Toward\\_a\\_unifying\\_theory\\_of\\_trait-situation\\_interest\\_dynamics](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330910391_The_nature_of_interests_Toward_a_unifying_theory_of_trait-situation_interest_dynamics)
- Subhash, S., & Cudney, E. A. (2018). Gamified learning in higher education: A systematic review of the literature. *Computers in human behavior*, 87, 192-206.
- Sungkur, R. K., Panchoo, A., & Bhoyroo, N. K. (2016). Augmented reality, the future of contextual mobile learning. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 13(2), 123-146.
- Sydorenko, T., Hellermann, J., Thorne, S. L., & Howe, V. (2019). *Mobile augmented reality and language-related episodes. TESOL Quarterly*, 53(3), 712-740.
- Tang, Y., Zhang, X., & He, Y. (2019). Ji yu zeng qiang xian shi de jiao xue you xi she ji yu yan jiu—yi gao zhi ji suan ji ying yong ji chu gong gong ke cheng wei li [Design and Research of Teaching Game Based on AR — Taking the Public Course of Computer Application Foundation in Higher Vocational Education as an Example]. *Modern Information Technology*, 3(24), 107–109. <https://doi.org/10.19850/j.cnki.2096-4706.2019.24.037>

- Tapola, A., Veermans, M., & Niemivirta, M. (2013). Predictors and outcomes of situational interest during a science learning task. *Instructional Science*, 41(6), 1047-1064.
- Teng, C. H., Chen, J. Y., & Chen, Z. H. (2018). Impact of augmented reality on programming language learning: Efficiency and perception. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 56(2), 254-271.
- Thorne, S. L., & Hellermann, J. (2017). Mobile augmented reality: Hyper contextualization and situated language usage events. In *the XVIII International CALL Conference: CALL in Context* (pp. 721-730).
- Tian, Y., Zhou, M., Xia, D., & Li, F. D. (2019). Ji yu yi dong zeng qiang xian shi de xue lin qian er tong jiao yu you xi yan jiu yu she ji [Research and Design of Preschool Children's Educational Game Based on Mobile Augmented Reality]. *E-Education Research*, (04), 68-75. <https://doi.org/10.13811/j.cnki.eer.2019.04.009>
- ümit YAPICI, İ., & Karakoyun, F. (2017). Gamification in biology teaching: A sample of kahoot application. *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*, 8(4), 396-414.
- Vallerand, R. J. (1997). Toward a hierarchical model of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. *Advances in experimental social psychology*, 29, 271-360.
- Villagrasa, S., Fonseca, D., Redondo, E., & Duran, J. (2014). Teaching case of gamification and visual technologies for education. *Journal of Cases on Information Technology*, 16(4), 38-57.
- Waluyo, B., & Bucol, J. L. (2021). The impact of gamified vocabulary learning using Quizlet on low-proficiency students. *Computer Assisted Language Learning Electronic Journal*, 22(1), 164-185.
- Wang, Y. H. (2017). Exploring the effectiveness of integrating augmented reality-based materials to support writing activities. *Computers & Education*, 113, 162-176.
- Wang, Y. H. (2017). Using augmented reality to support a software editing course for college students. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 33(5), 532-546.
- Wen, X. Z. (2011). Li yong zeng qiang xian shi she ji jiao xue you xi de yan jiu [Research on Applying Strengthening Reality to Designing Teaching Games]. *Journal of Guiyang University (Natural Sciences)*, 6(03), 72-75. <https://doi.org/10.16856/j.cnki.52-1142/n.2011.03.019>
- Wentzel, K. R., & Miele, D. B. (Eds.). (2009). *Handbook of motivation at school*. Routledge.

- Wichadee, S., & Pattanapichet, F. (2018). Enhancement of performance and motivation through application of digital games in an English language class. *Teaching English with Technology*, 18(1), 77-92.
- Wong, L. H., Chan, T. W., Chen, W., Looi, C. K., Chen, Z. H., Liao, C. C., ... & Wong, S. L. (2020). IDC theory: interest and the interest loop. *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning*, 15(1), 1-16.
- Wu, Q. D. (2019). Jin san nian guo nei you xi hua xue xi yan jiu xian zhuang yu fen xi [The Status Quo and Analysis of Domestic Gamification Learning Research in the Past Three Years]. *Education Forum*, 46, 232–234. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:JYJU.0.2019-46-101>
- Xia, C. C. (2019). Gao zhi xue sheng xue xi xing wei xian zhuang fen xi ji dui ce— yi nan jing ke ji zhi ye xue yuan wei li [A Survey and Analysis of Learning Behavior of Vocational College Student: Taking Nanjing Polytechnic Institute as an Example]. *Journal of Jiangsu Institute of Commerce*, 05, 68–72. <https://doi.org/10.16335/j.cnki.issn1672-2604.2019.05.020>
- Xiao, Y. X. (2014). Gao zhi gao zhuang da xue ying yu ji chu ke cheng gai ge yan jiu [Research on college English basic course reform in higher vocational colleges]. *Course Education Research*, 10, 111. doi:CNKI:SUN:KCJY.0.2014-10-113
- Xu, H., Song, D., Yu, T., & Tavares, A. (2017). An Enjoyable Learning Experience in Personalising Learning Based on Knowledge Management: A Case Study. *Eurasia J. Math. Sci. Technol. Educ*, 13, 3001-3018.
- Yang, H. L., & An, L. J. (2019). Gao xiao ying yu ting li you xi hua jiao xue de she ji yu ying yong [Design and application of gamified teaching of college English listening]. *Science & Technology Information*, 17(27), 120–122.
- Yang, M. T., & Liao, W. C. (2014). Computer-assisted culture learning in an online augmented reality environment based on free-hand gesture interaction. *IEEE Transactions on Learning Technologies*, 7(2), 107-117.
- Yan, L. (2018). Zai jian zhu gong cheng jiao yu zhong zeng qiang xian shi ji shu shi yong de tan suo [Exploration on the Application of AR (Augmented Reality) Technology in Architectural Engineering Education]. *Management & Technology of SME*, (09), 189-190. doi: CNKI:SUN:ZXQY.0.2018-09-089
- Yin, R. K. (2017). *Case study research and applications: Design and methods*. Sage publications.
- Yip, J., Wong, S. H., Yick, K. L., Chan, K., & Wong, K. H. (2019). Improving quality of teaching and learning in classes by using augmented reality

- video. *Computers & Education*, 128, 88-101.
- Young, S. S. C., & Wang, Y. H. (2014). The game embedded CALL system to facilitate English vocabulary acquisition and pronunciation. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 17(3), 239-251
- Yu, F., Wang, L., Li, A. H., Liu, Y., Gong, S. L., & Li, B. (2021). Li yong Chirality-2 jing xing you ji hua xue you xi hua jiao xue mo shi de shi shi [Using Chirality-2 to Implement the Game Teaching Mode of Organic Chemistry]. *Chinese Journal of Chemical Education*, 08, 89–93. <https://doi.org/10.13884/j.1003-3807hxjy.2020050203>
- Yu, H. (2015). Gao zhi gao zhuan da xue ying yu gai ge tan xi——ji yu PBL jiao xue mo shi he zhi ye neng li ce shi de ying yong [On the Reforms of College English Teaching in Vocational Schools—Based on the Application of PBL Teaching Mode and Vocational English Testing System]. *Advances in Education*, 5(6), 216-220.
- Yu, S. J., Sun, J. C. Y., & Chen, O. T. C. (2019). Effect of AR-based online wearable guides on university students' situational interest and learning performance. *Universal Access in the Information Society*, 18(2), 287-299.
- Yu, T., Li, Y. M., & Yu, L. (2020). Cheng xu she ji ke cheng you xi hua jiao xue mo shi she ji [Design of gamification teaching mode of programming course]. *Computer Education*, 02, 71+75. <https://doi.org/10.16512/j.cnki.jsjy.2020.02.017>
- Zarzycka-Piskorz, E. (2016). Kahoot it or not? Can games be motivating in learning grammar? *Teaching English with Technology*, 16(3), 17-36.
- Zhang, L. (2021). You xi li lun shi yu xia gao xiao ke cheng jiao xue de tan suo yu shi jian [Exploration and practice of university curriculum teaching from the perspective of game theory]. *Journal of Henan Radio & TV University*, 01, 94–98. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:HNDA.0.2021-01-018>
- Zhang, L. H., & Li, H. L. (2020). Guo nei wai jiao yu you xi yan jiu re dian bi jiao ke shi hua fen xi —yi 2004-2019 nian CNKI he WOS shu ju wei li [Visualization Analysis of Domestic and Foreign Research Hotspots of Educational Games—Taking CNKI and WOS data from 2004 to 2019 as an example]. *China Education Info*, 08, 14–21. <https://doi.org/CNKI:SUN:JYXX.0.2020-08-004>
- Zhang, Q., Qu, W. Q., Zhou, C. L., & Lin, C. Y. (2013). Da xue ying yu you xi hua jiao xue de she ji yu shi jian [Design and practice of college English gamification teaching]. *Ability and Wisdom*, 27, 66.
- Zhang, R. (2020). Zeng qiang xian shi ji shu zai da xue ying yu zhi hui ke tang jiao xue zhong de shi jian yu ying yong yan jiu [Research on the practice and application of augmented reality technology in Intelligent Classroom

Teaching of College English]. *Journal of Jilin Teachers Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 36(09), 57–59. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=JLGC202009018&DbName=CJFQ2020>

Zhao, L. (2012). Investigation into Motivation Types and Influences on Motivation: The Case of Chinese Non-English Majors. *English Language Teaching*, 5(3), 100-122.

Zhao, L. N. (2014). Gao zhi gao zhuan da xue ying yu jiao xue gai ge qian xi [A brief analysis on the teaching reform of college English in higher vocational colleges]. *Management & Technology of SME*, 11, 289–290. doi:CNKI:SUN:ZQGZ.0.2014-11-197

Zhao, Y. F., & Pan, D. (2021). Yngve yu yan xue li lun shi yu xia zeng qiang xian shi ji shu dui yu yan xue xi zhe huo de mu biao yu yan jiao liu neng li de ce lve chu tan [A preliminary study on the strategies of augmented reality (AR) for language learners to acquire communicative competence in target language from the perspective of Yngve linguistic Theory]. *Modern Foreign Languages*, (10), 109–111. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?FileName=XDYM202110035&DbName=CJFN2021>

Zhou, F. L., Lin, X. L., & Wu, Y. H. (2018). Ji yu zeng qiang xian shi ji shu de xue xi ruan jian dui yu da xue sheng xue xi de ying xiang [The influence of learning software based on augmented reality technology on college students' learning]. *Fujian Computer*, (02), 104+147. <https://doi.org/10.16707/j.cnki.fjpc.2018.02.049>

Zhu, J. Z. (2019). Zeng qiang xian shi ji shu zai jiao yu zhong de ying yong chu tan [Application of augmented reality technology in education]. *Computer Programming Skills and Maintenance*, 6, 33-35. doi:10.16184/j.cnki.comprg.2019.06.012

Zulfarina, Z., Syafii, W., & Putri, D. G. (2021). E-Magazine Based on Augmented Reality Digestive as Digital Learning Media for Learning Interest. *Journal of Education Technology*, 5(3).

Zuo, Y. W. (2019). Gao zhi yuan xiao xue sheng xue xi juan dai xian zhuang diao cha yu dui ce fen xi [The Present Situation and Countermeasures of the Learning Burnout Problem of Higher Vocational Students]. *Vocational Technology*, 18 (1), 48-51. doi:10.19552 /j.cnki.issn1672–0601.2019.01.011