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The impact of technology on teaching English language

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the importance of technology on teaching English by providing solutions to enhance the quality of skills. Additionally, this research seeks to discover the positives and negatives of modern technology and its effects on current education. In addition, it will focus on the new moderns, such as artificial intelligence, with its quality of information and the difficulty of use because most people nowadays use artificial intelligence for their education. The objective of this research is to ascertain the influence of contemporary technology on English instruction. Finally, this study will examine the increasing importance of technology and its application in enhancing essential language skills and provide an overview of the benefits and drawbacks of modern technology in the classroom concerning skill growth. The research aims to discuss how technology is becoming more important in education

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تأثير التكنلوجية على تدريس اللغة الإنكليزية

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الملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى استكشاف أهمية التكنولوجيا في تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية من خلال تقديم حلول لتحسين جودة المهارات. كما يسعى البحث لاكتشاف الإيجابيات والسلبيات للتكنولوجيا الحديثة وتأثيرها على التعليم الحالي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيركّز على النماذج الحديثة مثل الذكاء الاصطناعي من حيث جودة المعلومات وصعوبة الاستخدام، حيث إن معظم الناس في الوقت الحاضر يستخدمون الذكاء الاصطناعي في تعليمهم. الهدف من هذا البحث هو التحقق من تأثير التكنولوجيا المعاصرة على تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية. وأخيرًا، سيتناول هذا البحث الأهمية المتزايدة للتكنولوجيا وتطبيقها في تعزيز المهارات اللغوية الأساسية، مع تقديم نظرة عامة على فوائد ومساوئ التكنولوجيا الحديثة في الصف الدراسي فيما يتعلق بتطوير المهارات. يهدف البحث إلى مناقشة كيف أصبحت التكنولوجيا أكثر أهمية في التعليم

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1. Introduction

Daily and continuously, technology is conceived very quickly and without stopping. In other words, the science community must embrace change and learn from these developments to stay relevant. There are a variety of applications, and most of them do everything automatically in daily life. With the advancement of technology, the education system is moving towards an evolution from traditional rote learning to modern and interactive learning methods. The use of electronics has a vast impact on teaching English. Renovation has been an outcome of scientific research. I think technology, teachers, and researchers help raise learners' skills in more ways (Ibanga, 2024; Sathish, 2023).

Since the coronavirus began, technology has become more valuable. Due to health constraints, distance learning has become more popular, which has accelerated the use of technology in the classroom and resulted in new student resources (Dia, 2024). Also, technology has benefited English language classrooms; this quick change has revealed several social problems that need careful analysis and efficient solutions (Salsabila et al., 2020).

Technology comes in different forms; this study will discuss and explain the impact of technology on teaching English language and its difficulties with students and educational people, with positives negative aspects related to modern methods (Poloju, 2024). The life cycle of contemporary technology Below, as shown in Figure 1.

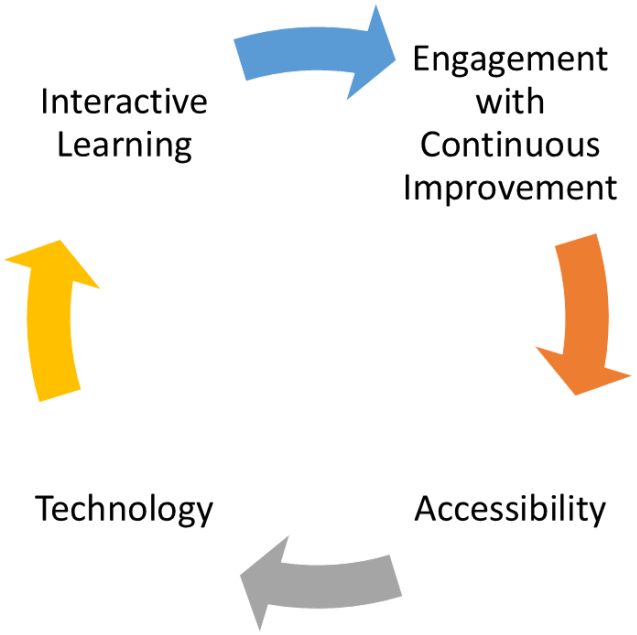


Figure 1. The life cycle of modern technology

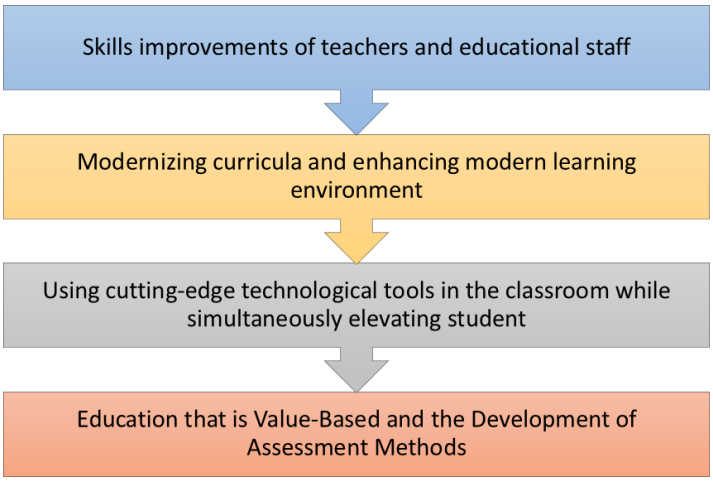
2. The Importance of Technology on Teaching English Language

2.1 Improving the quality of the educational process

To improve the quality of education worldwide, the curricula should be adapted to specific periods according to scientific developments. Also, these developments must be appropriate to the students' experiences and skills. At the same time, the scientific method is expanding, and the skills of teachers and employees working in the scientific sectors must develop. Additionally, creating an environment of cooperation between students and teachers facilitates the educational process. Also, the students should know how to use modern technology in this scientific development (Diachuk, 2024). In this era of fast changes and modern technology, the necessity to develop and enhance the educational process to match the requirements of the age and adapt to its contents has grown, making the quality of the educational process a crucial aspect that societies and governments must attend to. Renovation educational programs are one of the most relevant and appropriate uses of modern technology in education. In addition, teachers should improve their skills over the years through training and skills development with knowledge of using new technology (Poloju, 2024). However, it is

very significant for each teacher to develop themselves continuously because the students learn from the teachers. The teachers must have extensive experience in scientific information and use modern technology to transfer new ideas and innovations to the students, improving the quality of the educational process. Below, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Improving the quality of the educational process



2.2 Skills improvements of teachers and educational staff

Teaching is more practical using the responded technology these days in the university. Besides, the academic staff is developed through education development through training courses, online courses, and exchanging experiences and conferences. Many universities and college-level higher education institutions need to rethink to recreate the calibre of skills (Polskaya, 2022).

Teachers and educational workers are critical and essential to the success of the educational process, as the future of future generations depends on their capabilities and experiences in conveying knowledge effectively and innovatively (Golovach, 2023). To achieve this, it is necessary to continuously develop their skills with modern technology, whether through training, using technology, and improving teaching methods, or developing their skills. Among the most essential things that learners, such as the work team, should pay attention to the following points to enhance the advantages of modern education (Golovach, 2023). The life cycle of skills improvement Below, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. The life cycle of skills improvement

Science is an integrated and interconnected chain, where no part of it can be overlooked, as it must constantly develop to keep pace with technological progress and changes in educational curricula. Therefore, it is a part of the duty of all teachers to gladly attend most of the cultural and scientific groups in pursuit of continuous learning (Manzelli, 1980). Teachers may spend days, even weeks, learning between semesters about classroom management and modern teaching styles; their effectiveness mostly depends on executive continual professional development. As technology is part of every aspect of our lives today, schools must incorporate

technology into the curriculum to meet the fast pace at which technology is changing. In addition, enhancing personal skills and effective communication plays a fundamental role in the teacher's success, as it contributes to improving their abilities to convey information and interact with students in more influential ways. Modern teaching methods keep pace with scientific developments, making the educational process more interactive and dynamic (Muste, 2016). Thus, professional development becomes an ongoing journey that ensures the teacher improves his skills and raises the quality of education, positively affecting students and the entire community.

2.3 Modernising curricula and enhancing the modern learning environment

We must create technological learning environments and curricula to prepare for future generations. Now more than ever, when every facet of society is in flux. Necessitates a complete overhaul of curricula to modernise educational content to align with current needs and to keep up with a rapidly changing science and technology landscape (Polly et al., 2021). Now, it is more about helping the student to develop into their future profession, to bring out the best in them to accomplish their capabilities and succeed in their profession with improved analytical, problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking. Change will not happen without an authentic use of technology in education; that is what this revolution is seizing on. In the era of technology, the likes of media are intellectual. At the same time, the structure is interactive; students know no bounds of informative sources, and the ability of intelligent tools and simulation makes learning the most exciting moment (Davis, 2011).

(Mondaini & Rosciani, 2021)(Mondaini & Rosciani, 2021)The cult of going to school with empty and forced minds will also not work by simply changing the curriculum; the atmosphere should also be changed to influence children to engage and show their creativity. The absence of flexibly configured arrangements equipped with the latest technology is a second catalyst in creating a need for such a learning space in recent years, not least because it does not align with the needs of newer pedagogical practices [13]. At the heart of every effective education system are great teachers. Based on their thinking, teaching, and encouraging students to be lifetime learners. This is why we need to invest in programs, and plan initiatives that train teachers to integrate technology, especially hardware, in classrooms and place content through experiences that entice students to think critically and creatively. Reinforced with 21st-century learning principles, the spaces facilitate collaboration with interactive labs and touchscreen displays, creating an interactive environment that can engage today's

learners like never before. Hence, it pushes the learners into their learning cycle by moving them from passive receivers to active knowledge applicators [13].

2.4 Using cutting-edge technological tools in the classroom while simultaneously elevating students

Technology in the classroom provides students with a unique and interactive approach to understanding the concepts and assists in developing academic performance and practical skills. Anyone interested in today's education must rely on technology to keep up with knowledge that doubles every few years. Innovative technologies make learning content enjoyable and enhance the learning experience (Gupta, 2021).

Interactive displays allow students to learn about topics visually and physically, improving learning and retention. With such tools, virtual and augmented reality technology can convert abstract lectures into intuitive interactive experiences. Students can step into real-life history or scientific locations from virtual environments, bringing learning to life digitally (Alcaniz et al., 2010). It should allow students to progress at their own pace, address different needs and competencies, and monitor progress based on individual traits.

Using technology alone is not the answer and needs to be part of a much broader education package that teaches students how to think critically, solve problems, collaborate, and apply information to real-life situations. School systems/education sectors must teach students how to appropriately engage with these technologies in class for constructive participation and to prevent the technology from becoming another wasted class supply (Tucker, 2014). A fusion of modern teaching methods and technology transforms the classroom into a high-end learning centre.

2.5 Value-Based Education and the Development of Assessment Methods

Value education is essential for individual and social transformation and for producing humane, responsible, and active citizens who can cope with adapt to the fast-changing environment. Education must impart knowledge and reinforce societal values and morals of respect, tolerance, justice, honesty, and support for cooperation and collaboration (Lakshimi, 2009). Practising these ideologies in school would make students socially and environmentally conscious.

For this reason, we must have a continuous assessment reflecting students' understanding of values rather than just memorising them. There was no research, innovation, creativity, analytical and problem-solving, or teamwork skills through the

exams. Obsolete test methodologies must be relinquished in favour of relevant evaluation methods, where students are assessed on their competencies under real-life scenarios, including interaction, employability, research projects and field studies (Looney, 2009).

The human touch is critical, but technology improves assessment by providing interactive exams and using student performance information to identify what needs to improve, what needs to be learned, and when to give feedback to ensure enhanced performance (Clarke-Midura et al., 2010). Regular formative assessment, monitoring students' progress, is a better gauge of their grasp of concepts and values than a high-stakes final exam.

By combining values-based education and educational evaluation concepts, an education system can evolve to be more humane, nurturing intellectual growth and a professional spirit. This method equips future generations to contribute to a more progressive and cohesive society by instilling responsible behaviour.

3. Modern Technology

3.1 Teaching English through Modern Technology.

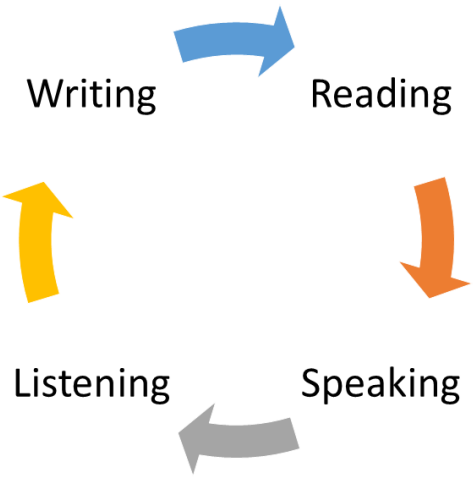
Integrating technology into English education is one of the best ways to increase the effectiveness of instruction and provide more meaningful learning experiences for students (Indrastana, 2022). Currently, cutting-edge technologies and applications have become essential to our learning lives; we cannot avoid it. Consider online educational sites where students stay in touch with education and universities even when not attending physical classes. The best demonstration of this turned the duration of the coronavirus, which closure many universities, companies, banks, and others all over the world; however, distance learning became one of the factors for all students and staff, and technology commenced to find out the key to a share of the problem (Kaware et al., 2021). Now, these technologies are practical and insistently necessary for online communication. As a tiny sigh of new information, pictures: movies. Introduce some interactive classroom tools. AI enables personalised learning by tracking students' performance assessments online and a teaching tool or social net often used now. Help each other. Through these means, we directly influence our academics and futures. It also contained an interesting pronunciation exercise that allowed students to be actors in the role. It also allows the students to be more efficient by gathering the most modern technology and communication tools, notes, and other activities with essential needs and benefits. Lastly, students can learn at any time and

in any place. By letting students know their progress in detail, advanced technology provides better development and mastery of skills. These contemporary tools and strategies to enhance English education are more fruitful, motivating, and exciting (Kaware et al., 2021).

Improving four language abilities. English Language Teaching: Enhancing Four Core Skills

The life cycle of language: Below, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 4. The life cycle of language



(Ramli & Kurniawan, 2018)As one of the four macro skills, students must simultaneously acquire their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills to master the English language. Pronunciation is where everything begins for all language skills. Use audio like podcasts, tale dialogue, and discussion to reinforce the pupils' hearing abilities, with the instructor pronouncing clearly. The movie file and serial are also suitable for subtitles [22].

(Megawati & Mandarani, 2017)Students need to become involved in multiple communication strategies to improve their speaking skills, emphasising fluent and clear communication of ideas. When you practice consistently, you will build confidence, reducing your public speaking anxiety. One strategy is to arrange a group

discussion where the students can discuss various topics [23]. Such an environment promotes the exchange of varied perspectives, enabling students to voice their opinions without inhibitions.

Participating in role-play to enhance the education experience role-playing actual situations allows students to improve their language skills in diverse scenarios, enhancing their ability to think quickly and respond appropriately in various contexts. For instance, allocating assignments requiring students to think about routine social interactions or vocational chats could be highly effective. (Saja et al., 2023).

Mock interviews help students sharpen professional communication skills essential for their future jobs. They allow students to practice answering questions and have detailed conversations about various topics. This will assist them in enhancing their communication skills and prepare them for the real-world need to interact correctly.

Participating in debates is one of the better approaches. If you discuss some things in your classroom, students can be on one side of the argument or not yet willing to consider the other side in a discussion and can support their position. This hones their ability to articulate ideas fearlessly and decisively, leading children to question what they are told (Saja et al., 2023).

Moreover, students may be compelled to express their views and engage in earnest discourse if they ruminate on current issues or an interesting topic. This keeps them conscious of what is around them and sparks their curiosity, creating a continuous learning cycle. Constant participation in various activities allows students to hone their speaking skills over time, leading to more confidence and communication skills.

It is essential for composing coherent thoughts and knowing the vibrant grammar profession. To help younger learners with writing skills and engage them in creative writing, they may write short stories or essays that include their unique perspectives. This would promote creativity and effective messaging among students.

In addition to creative writing, systematic practice is also essential to authoring. Activities such as text completion tasks and other work or projects that require the child to write formal and informal letters can help them understand different styles and types of writing. One way to set students up well is to provide models of letters, reports, and essays, which can help them think through their ideas logically (Barton

et al., 2023). In addition, it is essential to provide formative comments; teachers can make further suggestions for developing and refining each student's writing through extensive edits and comments. It would be advisable for the four fundamental language abilities (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) to be incorporated into classroom practice to enable productive learning. One way to do this is for the students to read a particular book together and then discuss the book's subject in detail, giving joint opinions. Integrated projects may also be essential because they foster a deeper understanding of Smith through participation. For example, learners could lead a discussion on a topic or write a paper about it and then engage with other students about a related book they read (Hinkel, 2010). That variety of activities encourages the simultaneous development of the four language skills, leading to holistic educational development.

Reading is a great way to acquire vocabulary, grammar, and general knowledge. To learn reading skills, readers must read different text types, including short stories, essays, and newspapers, with various writing styles and themes. One approach could be guided reading with calculated content-based, higher-order thinking questions. In addition, breaking the subject down will allow more opportunities for long group talks, making learning much more effective (Hinkel, 2010). Asking students to take interactive actions like writing quizzes to find an accurate answer, matching storyline events in the correct order, or filling in branches significantly boosts engagement and learning. Combining tech, utilising e-books and literacy programs with tactile reading, is a current and successful method to bolster reading pleasure and accessibility.

3.2 The Challenges of Modern Technology on Educational Tools

It changed the way of using tech-based tools and practical methods in education. The second aspect of this transformation brings in questions that must be addressed to unlock the benefits of digital education. The digital divide, which pits urban and middle to upper-class schools, often well-endowed with the latest gadgets and high-speed Internet connection, against rural and lower-income institutions, routinely denies students and educators the most basic educational opportunities (Eden et al., 2024). Too much dependence on technology may not assist in nurturing good critical and problem-solving skills. With more digital convenience, old-world skills will be forgotten. In addition, the efficiency of education is opened to the failure of technology, such as system failure or internet loss, that stops the learning process. One of the oldest barriers is adequate gaps in the level of digital literacy among both students and teachers. The lack of training raises the chances of wrong or ineffective digital instrument application. The pressure to 'technology-enhance' courses without adequate direction or help can create significant stress for faculty and contribute to burnout and job dissatisfaction. It is compounded by privacy and security issues, sparking discussion around how data can be protected and keeping students safe in the digital world. Digital systems, which routinely store highly sensitive data, become a target for hackers. Besides that, students expose themselves to cyberbullying, obscene materials, etc., on the internet (Jiang, 2023). Distractions and improper use of technology create additional issues. Lecturers observed that students would only switch their attention from education to their social media, gaming, or other non-educational content when they saw an opportunity, producing worse academic performance. In addition to this, access to the internet has encouraged students to commit academic dishonesty. Ways to tie technology resources directly to learning outcomes have often been unclear, making the infusion of technology into the curriculum problematic. Global educational technology typically neglects local systems because of a lack of consideration of cultural and contextual needs.

Many educational resources are produced for international audiences, sometimes losing sight of the particular needs of the local culture and language. This internationalisation hinders some students from connecting with the topic. Change is hard, and one of the most significant hurdles is that new technologies are typically resisted by educators and administrators who are set in their traditional practices. Maybe the resistance to change arises from the fear of losing control of the classroom or from the lack of confidence in the benefit of digital tools. These challenges require

extensive strategies to confront. Training efforts for instructors and students contribute to bridging the gap in digital competencies. Access to technology is inextricably linked to how much investment is made in infrastructure, but availability, particularly in underserved regions, is the core to equitable access to technology. Enhanced protection mechanisms through rigorous cybersecurity standards will safeguard the data and provide a secure environment for education. A hybrid approach combining analogue and digital has also greatly improved learning. Localisation Solutions and Creating Information in Local Languages and Cultural Contexts Grows Audience.

3.3 modern methodologies of technology with Positive and negative

Incorporating technical vocational education into the education system has radically changed how teachers teach. Students learn with enhanced tools and strategies, including automation, significantly improving the learning ecosystem. That said, this transition has complications that need to be resolved to better leverage technology for education.

This gives rise to a significant problem: the digital gap. Modern technology is an electric bolt away in urban areas with affluent schools. Conversely, its lack in some impoverished regions is a critical void, placing students and educators' light-years aside (Ayson et al., 2024). The second problem is over-reliance on technology, which may hinder vital and analytical thinking and problem-solving skills. Basic skills such as writing and research without technology may fade from trickle-down for our ease. Moreover, technical breakdowns, system failures, or interruptions in the internet threaten the peace and stability of education as they obtrude the learning process. Insufficient digital proficiency of teachers and students is indeed a critical problem. Using digital instruments may be impractical and ineffective without trained professionals and would disrupt workflow. Integrating technology into their courses without adequate supervision or support can put enormous pressure on educators at the elementary level, causing burnout and dissatisfaction (Ayson et al., 2024). The boom in digital education has spawned more privacy and security concerns. Digital systems are being targeted by hackers, who are searching for sensitive data that is stored on their systems. Moreover, they also could encounter cyberbullying, adult content and other dangers of the internet. It could make it difficult for educational institutions to comply with legal obligations and data privacy laws.

There are more risks from distractions and abuse of technology. The medium of online classes and distractions from social media and gaming tend to make students deviate from classes and studying and instead reach these platforms, leading to reduced performance. Moreover, students have also found a way to cheat with the help of Internet resources.

However, it is not so easy to use technology in classes. Analyses by various educational leaders indicate that many campuses lack methodical approaches to bridging digital technology and pedagogical practice. Additionally, mainstream educational technologies for international markets do not account for local institutions' cultural and contextual needs (Pazilah et al., 2019). Learning digitally diminishes the feeling of human contact. While technology improves remote education and online teamwork, it also reduces the personal relationships that should exist between teachers and students. This might hurt social skills and lead to feeling alone.

The challenge for educational institutions and teachers: the speed of technology innovation. Gadgets and software quickly become outdated, requiring consistent purchasing and upgrades. However, keeping up with technological updates can take time and have quite a high cost.

The other barrier to the adoption of new technologies is resistance to change. More conventional educators and administration, having been accustomed to traditional practices for ages, may be resistant to some of the digital tools available, fearing a loss of control in their classroom or doubting the reliability of the technology. Overcoming such hurdles requires a fair amount of planning. Researchers at the Inclusive Digital Literacy Initiative discovered that a significant gap in digital literacy is reduced through wide-ranging training for instructors and students to enhance their digital literacy skills and key infrastructure development, especially with insufficient technology access. Enforcing stricter cybersecurity practices would only fortify that security and provide a safe database and academic environment.

3.4. Continuous interaction between students and teachers (Ability to acquire and transfer knowledge)

A transition should be managed. Editor's note that transitioning to a better future must be handled as time creates new channels for transmitting and acquiring knowledge. Promote effective solutions to educational technology challenges. A significant concern regarding the digital divide and, in particular, issues of technical access for

rural or low-income schools has the potential to hinder students and instructors (Hussain et al., 2024). Moreover, an overreliance on digital tools can diminish contextualising and problem-solving skills as students adopt faster digital solutions to behavioural processes established over centuries, such as looking up references by hand. However, the digital world has its downsides as well. System failures and broken internet connections can disrupt pedagogy and erudition. Cautious yet sophisticated adoption, integrating old-school truths with new-age applicability, could harness the educational potential of technology (Singh et al., 2023).

Teachers and students need to be able to use technology. Lack of skill has resulted in ignorant or inappropriate use of digital media resources on many campuses, which makes for jittery teachers tasked with integrating technology into classroom life.

Privacy and security are also a challenge. With the advent of the digital education Era, a new fear of data and student safety has been introduced. Since sensitive data are stored in digital systems, hacking has become a significant problem. Likewise, students can be affected by trespasses such as cyberbullying, intemperate data and impersonation. If you voted in any way, those rules, which are only growing more complex thanks to data privacy and student data rights laws, might be impossible for schools to follow simultaneously. We live in an age of distractions and technology use, so things can get muddled and confusing, even overwhelming at times. While technology has opened up our learning opportunities, it can also distract us. As students will primarily indulge in different activities such as social media activities, gaming, and other non-academic-orientated stuff, their academic achievements will be the ones that will suffer. It can also precipitate academic malpractice where students can tailor themselves to locate the material, they require on the net (Walker et al., 2022).

Technology in the classroom can be complex and lead to specific problems. Few, if any, graduate-level approaches tie digital technologies to educational goals across institutions. This development of educational technology targeting global markets might overlook culturally and contextually relevant needs.

Technology is often blamed for declining face-to-face communication while making life easier. While technology in online learning and creating new and existing joint initiatives enhances potential, it may also widen the gap between teachers and students. During COVID, many functions that used to be done face-to-face are currently being

conducted virtually, and this is poor for social skills and would often leave individuals predisposed to be social and lonely like students (Timmers, 2018).

One sector that is entirely affected by the fast development of technology is the education system and teachers. Devices and software are constantly evolving, requiring perpetual updates and investment. Staying on trend with the latest technologies can be a time and financial investment. A challenge is the amount of localised content. That is because instructional materials produced for others are often far too generic to be relevant regarding local culture and language. It is an issue that some students have difficulty localising. A challenge is the amount of localised content. That is because instructional materials produced for others are often far too generic to be relevant regarding local culture and language. It is an issue that some students have difficulty localising. A few techniques will address these issues (Kaminskienė et al., 2022). Intensive training will be required for both educators and students to close the digital literacy gap. However, the overall effort is focused on building digital capacities and new modes of teaching, learning, assessment, programming, and public engagement to recreate the full richness of the online college experience. Infrastructure investment enables everyone to use technologies, even in poorer countries. Setting up cybersecurity regulations aids in protecting data and creating a safe atmosphere. Mixing new with a few tried-and-true techniques works magic in the classroom! Providing information in local languages and environments increases accessibility and relevancy (Murray et al., 2022).

Table 1: Advanced Case Study – The Impact of Technology on Teaching English Language Among High School Students

Component	Details
Title of the Study	The Impact of Technology on Teaching English Language Among High School Students:
Research Aim	To what extent can new models enhance English language learning, improve engagement in task processes and heighten communicative output for high school students?
Research Questions	1. What is the impact of interactive technology on students' speaking and listening skills?

Component	Details
	2. How are students' attitudes towards technology as a tool for language skills development?
Geographical Context	A secondary school in Nineveh
Participants	30 second-year high school students with English as a foreign language, randomly divided into: Group A: 15 students Group B: 15 students
Qualifications of Instructors	The class was given by an EFL teacher with eight years of teaching experience and earlier than that some training in data teaching methods.
Time Frame	Three months (one term), with weekly lessons in which technology is integrated.
Technological Tools Used	Quizlet for vocabulary drilling and testing Zoom for synchronous lessons as well as discussion YouTube and TED-Ed for real source delivery Kahoot! for gamified reviews and interest catching
Language Teaching Methods	Task-based language teaching (TBLT) Flipped classroom techniques Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Scaffolding with peer collaboration as well as guided computer tasks

Component	Details
Assessment of Learning Outcomes	Pre-test and post-test measurements of competence (listening, speaking) using CEFR descriptors
	Weekly formative tasks and self-evaluation checklists
	Focus group talks as well as teacher flections
Key Findings	There is a 20% improvement in Group B's oral proficiency test scores. Compared to Group A which only improved by 5% there was a definite increase.
	Learner autonomy and motivation increased in Group B
	85 per cent of Group B students reported greater retention of vocabulary and pronunciation accuracy
	Students from Group A reported lower satisfaction and slower progress in oral fluency
Teacher Feedback	On lesson variety and student interaction there has been a positive impact
	Initial tech setup, screen fatigue management, and the need for ongoing technical support are the main challenges
Ethical Considerations	Informed consent was obtained from students as well as parents
	The data is anonymised
	We ensured that participation was voluntary
	We chose the tools for their age-appropriateness and data privacy compliance

Component	Details
Theoretical Framework	Constructivist Theory (Vygotsky): Focuses on social interaction and contextual learning
	Multimedia Learning Theory (Mayer): It shows us how combining verbal and visual input will enhance understanding
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Aligned with SDG 4: Quality Education – to promote inclusive and equitable learning for all by the creative integration of digital innovation in classroom environments
Global Relevance	Reflects global best practices in blended learning as encouraged by UNESCO and the British Council as future language education strategies post-pandemic
Limitations of the Study	Limitations of the Study
	Small sample size
	Internet access must be stable
	Study only focused on listening and speaking, it did not analyze reading and writing
Recommendations for Practice	Increase the digital education skills of teachers
	Use adaptive learning technologies to personalize instruction
	Use data analytics to follow the learner progress in real time
Recommendations for Future Research	To find out if technology enables the long-term retention of language
	To investigate how the impact on writing and reading skills
	Based on learner profiles (age, gender) to see if it generates different results

Component	Details
Conclusion of case study	The results provided by this study demonstrate that when interactive technology is strategically integrated into English language teaching, not only does it develop language skills and learner independence; students are also left with a sense of here-and -now awareness and confidence to speak up at the moment without fear. Therefore, they live In short, it argues for an integrated educational practice where tech and learn meet each other halfway-called "educational technology for everyone," in classrooms where clouds never block one single ray of sunlight nor will anyone find themselves cold and on their own. I believe that in the future, technology will take over as the central ingredient of education--and with students and teachers being both its natural allies, it promises to raise the level of education.

Conclusion

This study, through a synopsis of the results of an analysis of research, illustrates that technology is an integral part of English Language because it improves the quality of the learning process, provides support for skills, and transforms curriculums. Studies also show that using tools is an advanced technology, currently technologies, and also helps students connect to instructional content.

However, despite recent successes in this area, several hurdles must still be overcome before these tools can be used for education, such as how inaccessible they are for some individuals and the difficulty of holistic AI without computer science abilities. Nonetheless, the further development of this area leaves the possibility of enhancing the learning process and polishing the students.

Based on what has been discussed here, depending on the technology used in the English class, it is not just a need but a shift in how the classroom looks. Therefore, integrating technology into education is essential since it addresses its entire utilisation and the challenges and objectives of a creative problem-solving approach.

Declaration of Competing Interests

The authors confirm that there are no known financial or personal relationships that could influence or bias the work presented in this paper.

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Authors Contribution

Ari Dakheel Abdal Investigation, writing – original Draft, Review & Editing, Visualization.

Layth Hussein Mohamed Salih: Investigation, writing – original

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