

"USING TECHNOLOGY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: FROM AI TO INTERACTIVE PLATFORMS"

N.I.Turayeva

The English Teacher of the Academic
lyceum under Turin Polytechnic University

Annotation: This article explores the role of modern technology in English language teaching and analyzes how digital tools are transforming the educational process. It presents practical ways to integrate artificial intelligence (such as ChatGPT), interactive platforms (Kahoot!, Quizlet, Edpuzzle), social media, as well as VR/AR tools and online collaboration environments. Special attention is given to the advantages of using technology—such as personalization, engagement, mobility, and automation of routine tasks. The article also addresses key challenges and provides recommendations for overcoming them. It is intended for English language teachers who aim to make learning more flexible, engaging, and effective in the digital age.

Key words:

Introduction: In today's rapidly evolving world, technology has become an essential part of education. English language teaching is quickly adapting to this new reality: online courses, interactive platforms, artificial intelligence, and hybrid learning formats make the process not only more effective, but also more personalized. A modern teacher is no longer just a source of knowledge but a mediator between technology and real-world communication.

1. Artificial Intelligence in English Language Teaching

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) in recent years has opened up new opportunities for teaching foreign languages. AI-based technologies help

automate feedback, simulate real-life communication, and adapt learning tasks to a student's level, enabling a more flexible and personalized learning experience.

Language Models and AI Assistants

Among the most in-demand tools are ChatGPT and other large language models. They can: generate dialogues, essays, and letters, correct errors and explain grammar, act as speaking partners for practicing conversation. This functionality makes AI a valuable support tool for both teachers and learners, especially in self-directed learning contexts.

Editing and Grammar Tools

Programs like Grammarly, QuillBot, and DeepL Write provide instant grammatical and stylistic feedback, as well as suggestions for restructuring texts. These can be incorporated into writing assignments to provide immediate assistance and encourage autonomous learning.

Adaptive Learning Platforms

Applications such as Lingvist, Elsa Speak, and Duolingo Max integrate machine learning algorithms that analyze user performance and automatically adjust the difficulty of tasks. This makes it possible to create individualized learning paths based on real-time data.

Voice Assistants

Tools like Siri, Google Assistant, and Alexa can be used for practicing English commands, engaging in basic dialogue, and developing listening comprehension skills through voice interaction.

Methodological Benefits of Using AI

The integration of AI in English language education offers a wide range of pedagogical advantages:

Advantage Description Personalization AI adjusts content based on learners' level and pace Motivation Interactive tools and novelty enhance student interest Automation Speeds up feedback and grading processes Safe space for errors Students can experiment and make mistakes without fear of judgment

At the same time, educators must be aware of potential challenges such as over-reliance on AI tools, the need for critical evaluation of AI-generated content, and ethical concerns regarding data privacy.

2. Interactive Platforms: Engagement, Visualization, and Gamification

Interactive digital platforms enhance motivation by turning learning into a multisensory, game-like experience. These tools can be used for all four core skills — reading, writing, listening, and speaking — and are especially effective for formative assessment and revision.

Popular EdTech Tools in Detail:

Kahoot!-A game-based quiz platform where teachers can create multiple-choice questions that students answer live using their devices. Great for warm-ups, reviews, or exit tickets. Leaderboards foster competition.

Wordwall-offers interactive games like "Match Up", "Whack-a-Mole", and "Open the Box".Excellent for vocabulary reinforcement and spelling practice.

Quizizz-Similar to Kahoot! but can be played asynchronously. Offers memes, timers, and personalized feedback.It is ideal for homework assignments or individual practice.

Quizlet - a flashcard-based platform that includes games like "Match" and "Gravity". Teachers and students can create sets with images, audio, and definitions. Useful for spaced repetition and vocabulary memorization.

Edpuzzle-turns any YouTube video into an interactive lesson by adding questions, audio notes, or commentary.Promotes listening comprehension and critical thinking.

Canva for Education

Enables students to create visual projects (posters, infographics, newsletters) using drag-and-drop templates. Develops visual literacy, creativity, and writing skills.

Flexible LMS (Learning Management Systems):

LMS platforms help organize content, streamline communication, and support blended or remote learning.

Google Classroom. It is simple and widely used. Teachers can post assignments, share materials, and give feedback.

- Syncs with Google Docs, Forms, and Drive.

Moodle

A powerful, open-source LMS used in many universities.

- Supports quizzes, forums, grading, and progress tracking.

ClassDojo

Focused on primary/secondary education. Includes student behavior tracking, portfolios, and parent messaging.

- Encourages participation and positive reinforcement.

Skyeng / LingQ / iSpring Learn

ELT-specific platforms that offer ready-made lessons, assessments, progress analytics, and one-on-one tutoring.

- Particularly useful for language schools and independent teachers.

3. Social Media and Digital Habits: Learning in a Familiar Environment

Since many learners already spend time on social media, using these platforms for language learning meets them where they are — making learning feel natural, contextual, and ongoing.

Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube

These platforms are perfect for microlearning — delivering short, focused lessons in a digestible format.

Instagram

Teachers and influencers post visual mini-lessons: phrasal verbs, idioms, grammar charts, vocabulary themes. Stories or Reels can be used for “Word of the Day,” polls, or mini-quizzes.

TikTok

Bite-sized videos (15–60 seconds) featuring pronunciation tips, cultural insights, and grammar hacks. It can Encourage students to create their own videos in English — a great speaking and creativity task.

YouTube

A go-to for long-form video content. Popular channels include:

BBC Learning English, Speak English With Mr. Duncan, EnglishClass101. These videos are good for listening, note-taking, or discussion prompts.

4. Online Whiteboards, Collaboration Tools, and VR/AR

Collaborative platforms support group projects and interactive tasks: Jamboard, Padlet, Miro – Visual brainstorming and idea sharing. Google Docs, Notion – Collaborative work on writing assignments or dialogue scripts.

VR/AR tools (e.g., Mondly VR) – Simulated real-life environments (e.g., ordering food or going through airport security) help develop communication skills.

5. Benefits of Using Technology in ELT:

- Personalization – Materials can be adapted to each student’s level and interests.
- Motivation and engagement – Students enjoy familiar digital formats.
- Diverse formats – Texts, videos, games, voice messages, live chats.
- Flexibility and accessibility – Learn anytime, anywhere.
- Time-saving – Automated grading, feedback, and progress tracking.

6. Challenges and Solutions are:

- Technical issues – Can be overcome with training and institutional support.

- Tool overload – Focus on 2–3 key platforms and learn them well.
- Digital fatigue – Combine online with offline formats; include creative, unplugged tasks.

Conclusion

Technology in English teaching is no longer just a trend — it's a necessary step toward flexible, effective, and student-centered learning. The key is not to replace live interaction with machines but to use technology as a powerful complement to the teacher's expertise.

Literature

1. Godwin-Jones, R. (2021). Emerging technologies: Artificial intelligence in language learning. *Language Learning & Technology*.
2. Reinders, H., & Benson, P. (2017). Research agenda: Language learning beyond the classroom. *Language Teaching*.
3. Kukulska-Hulme, A. (2020). Mobile-assisted language learning [MALL]: Creating new learning opportunities. In M. Dressman & R. Sadler (Eds.), *The handbook of informal language learning*
4. Beatty, K. (2013). Teaching and researching computer-assisted language learning (2nd ed.)
5. Warschauer, M., & Healey, D. (1998). Computers and language learning: An overview. *Language Teaching*.
6. Selwyn, N. (2016). *Education and Technology: Key Issues and Debates* (2nd ed.). Bloomsbury Academic.
7. Cambridge University Press & Assessment. (2023). *AI in Education: Opportunities and Challenges*.