ICT and Humanistic Paradigms in English Language Teaching: Reflections and Future Directions

Narsimha Kusuma[1], G. Lakshmi Bhuvaneshwari[2]

[1,2]*Assistant Professor, Gurunanak University, Hyderabad*

Abstract -Language is the mirror of human life, defining human existence. Man's personality is conveyed in language. It functions as a cosmic medium similar to the public information society. English and information and communication technology (ICT) have evolved into indispensable tools for a number of everyday non-datum experiences and emotions. Technological advancements have even opened a new chapter in education. Students are not responding well to traditional teaching methods. Technology has become a tool for students to become innovative and a source of motivation for students to learn. to compete with these English-speaking natives. This paper intends to conduct a brief literature review and discuss the shift from the beginning to the complexity paradigm in language teaching and teacher education. It uses the Kuhnian concept of a scientific revolution to present a brief compilation of works related to a paradigm shift in various sciences, including applied linguistics, psychology, and linguistics in particular. The primary goal of the paper is to demonstrate how the complexity paradigm in language teaching and teacher education has developed as a result of paradigm shifts in the social and language sciences.

Keywords: ICT, Humanism, Paradigm, Reflection, ELT

INTRODUCTION

The Kuhnian sense of the paradigm in science generally refers to a consensus worldview, tacit knowledge, intuition, or common belief of a particular scientific community and how it affects the creation of theories, models, and scientific research itself. Specifically, the Kuhnian paradigm is defined as the universally recognized scientific achievements that for a time provide model problems and solutions to a community of practitioners (KUHN, 163). Information and communication technology, or ICT. "ICT in education point of view refers to information and communication technology" (ICT) such as computers, communications facilities, and features that support teaching, learning, and a variety of activities in education in a variety of ways, Kent states. ICT has the stamina to meet the needs of each student by giving them opportunities to direct their learning and pursue information because it is interactive and dynamic. Students can easily learn any subject, but especially English, thanks to ICT. In the 21st century, the role of ICT in global exchange has become unavoidable. In every day classroom instruction and learning, the use of ICT has become a necessity. By using it, teachers and students alike can meet the requirements of the medieval knowledge society and improve the quality of education. ICT has grown to be a crucial tool for education reform. In Indonesia's education, the government has included ICT as one of the curricula. A new approach to incorporating ICT into education has begun with the English Methodology. ICT makes it easier for students to communicate with one another. Knowledge can be shared between home and school or college through the use of ICT. The teacher's consistent use of ICT for learning is essential. Many academics and researchers are interested in the topic of how ICT can be used to teach and learn languages. Due to its numerous functions and advantages over a number of other languages, English has become a global language. English is now the gateway to the rest of the world. English is spoken in many countries and is the native tongue of Britain. English is playing a major role in every field, including medicine, engineering, education, art and law, music, etc. English has become a medium for business and other functions. Language learning must adapt to the ever-changing world. However, the convergence of globalization, the spread of English, and technological advancement has altered the way we learn and teach English as a second language in an unprecedented way. Science, information, and technology are playing a crucial role in every facet of human life.

ICT AND HUMANISTIC PARADIGMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

In today's world, the integration of ICT into the educational process is becoming increasingly significant. In the way they teach and learn, the teacher is expected to be both traditional and

modern. The teacher needs to be ready to be able to incorporate ICT into the teaching process. Technology of the 21st century is interactive, but its use in the language classroom is still limited. More and more teachers and students are finding it embarrassing to use the internet for second and foreign language instruction. Therefore, it is unquestionable that ICT has had an effect on the quantity as well as the standard of instruction provided by traditional and distance education institutions. As a result, ICT's dynamic and interactive content has the potential to enhance education and offer real opportunities for individualized instruction.

The humanism approach is concerned with human interests and requirements because it holds the belief that humans possess abilities that are unique to other living things. It demonstrates a strong opposition to the behaviourist B. F. Skinner's operant conditioning theory. The reason for this is that humanists hold the belief that every person acts in accordance with their values and intent. The theory also places an emphasis on studying humans as a whole, particularly during times of growth throughout a person's life when leaning occurs. Both Rogers and Abraham Maslow, another well-known proponent of the humanistic approach, are of the opinion that each person ought to ha ve free will, or the ability to choose how they want to live their life. Additionally, they argue (McLeod, 2007) that personal development and fulfilment are the most important motivations in life. In his Hierarchy of Needs, Maslow tries to define this as "self-actualization" (Maslow, 1943). A teacher's position in the classroom can range from authoritarian to laissez-faire or even indifferent, depending on how the class is managed. However, interactions between teachers and students are not limited to disciplinary issues. It is an important aspect of learning. An unpublished study on teachers' evaluations of their roles in the classroom is cited by Hedge (2000). Teachers gave their highest approval to the roles of facilitator of learning, advisor, expert, manager, caregiver, and sharer, among other categories. One thing is assumed to be certain, regardless of the terminology used to discuss the role of teachers: It is no longer acceptable to portray a teacher as the group's authority figure and shining example of wisdom. The attitudes, expectations, and beliefs of teachers and students regarding one another, themselves, the pedagogical environment, and classroom activities are so crucial to education that the entire instructional process is sometimes defined in terms of what happens between teachers and students. Therefore, the relationship between the teacher and the learner is largely responsible for the program's success or failure.

APPLICATION OF ELT AS HUMANISM AND ICT

Teaching is an activity that is intended to alter the behaviour of students. However, 'Online Teaching' refers to teaching activities or courses that are carried out with the assistance of internet facilities and computer technology or other technological devices. It enables teachers to communicate with students worldwide via the internet. Real-time, anywhere, anytime interaction is included. In this type of education, students and teachers are physically separated, and visual design of the content facilitates online communication on a programmable basis. "Delivery of instruction using various Web-based technologies, from the internet or an intranet and other communication technologies, that enable students to participate in learning activities beyond the campus, from students' homes to workplaces and other locations," states Zhu, Payette, and DeZure (2003). In this kind of instruction, the teacher and the students sit in front of each other via video calls or other platforms to give the students instructions. It is said that entrepreneurs Glen Jones and Bernand Luskin launched Jones International University in 1996, making it the first fully web-based university. This marked the beginning of "Online Teaching." Online programs, schools, and distance learning began to develop in distinct ways at that point. According to Mishra (2000), humanism places more emphasis on learning than teaching; that the purpose of education is to facilitate learning, and that only interpersonal relationships with the student can facilitate learning, which necessitates the teacher removing feelings of superiority and omniscience. Humanism-based methods of teaching languages have emphasized the importance of good relationships between teachers and students as a factor in language learning. In addition, modern language teaching places a strong emphasis on the transition from learning to teaching.

ROLE OF ICT AND HLT IN ELT

The multidimensional nature of ICT is its advantage; Like the Internet, information and entertainment

needs can be met by ICT. However, its greatest potential is as an aid to education in many developing countries. Schools, resources, and affiliated organizations can all be connected through ICT. Leaders are aware of the need for a widespread IT infrastructure that incorporates technology skills training like any other curriculum. Since "basic investments in communication infrastructure are often a precondition for private investment, and support to research institutions can foster breakthroughs in technology," unfortunately, many regions of the world are still not convinced of its immediate worth. The modern era is known as the era of the explosion of knowledge. English is the most important language and was a big part of globalization and the explosion of knowledge. It is the most widely used method of communication worldwide. It is referred to as Link language, Global language, and Lingua Franca as a result. It is regarded as ESL (English as a Second Language) in the Indian context. It is now essential to use the English language for better learning and earning. As a result, beginning at the school level, English instruction and the development of English language skills are essential. At various levels, the government and other educational institutions are collaborating to improve students' English language learning and development. People use a variety of approaches and methods to teach English and improve their English language skills. However, the majority of them are routine, uninteresting, ineffective, and less motivating. Many cultures are unaware of ICT; Consequently, potential drawbacks should be investigated to avoid future issues. In comparison to other forms of communication and interaction, interaction with ICT is less controlled. The Internet lacks a "rule of law" and anonymity, making it vulnerable to isolated terrorist groups reaching out to one another and forming communities. On the other hand, positive social actions like online volunteering are just as real.

Rapid adoption of technology may result in instability if it is not accompanied by social development and recognition. However, we do have options regarding how our connections and actions serve their intended purpose, which is referred to as human purpose; Positive technological advancements should only advance this objective rather than undermine it. However, the same discoveries made in science and technology may be to blame for the fact that social systems are less in control and more susceptible to dangerous behavior

when the environment is out of balance. Human progress and scientific advancement must therefore always work together. Unfortunately, social science is not as concerned with legality as natural science is (Skinner, 1965); Furthermore, these environments are not isolated from one another. There is a risk of another variable when one is controlled. In general, discoveries ought to result in conditions that are superior to those of previous discoveries (Thorndike, 1974), and naturally, if they do not, they fail.

We more practically "aim to predict the reality of the future" (Thorndike, 1974) and achieve balance with new discoveries in society in these decision-making bodies, so it is recommended that an active group of organizations and individuals regularly participate in ICT policy decisions. Intelligence, impartiality, and common sense should balance this authority (1974). This authoritative body exists for three reasons, according to Thorndike: It is supported by the omniscient, it works, and intelligent people use it. Paradoxically, because of the nature of this support, there is also a risk that people will treat this authority as a meaningless, functional application with little foundation and will engage in negative behaviour, like what happens in rogue, online subcultures like terrorist groups, and other dangerous associations.

However, it is harder to tell the difference between deviant and non-deviant behaviour online. When the connections between thoughts and actions are harder to make, people may feel more comfortable to express themselves and less aware of the consequences. Countering deviant behaviour with more opportunities for altruistic activity, such as online volunteering, and encouraging these activities with rewards like praise and recognition are ways to reduce the likelihood of dangerous online activity. In accordance with national and international authorities, the online volunteer can work legally; There are still soft laws to refer to even when there is no central governing body to set boundaries and conduct regular reviews of this activity (Lewis and Madon, 2004). Positive interactions can occur simultaneously online and offline, but it's important to remember that actions and words don't always mean the same thing in different settings. However, there are fewer surprises associated with more observed behaviour. Positive action on the Internet aims to improve global communication through virtual space. This is necessary, not only for the safety of the Internet but also to remain competitive

in the knowledge economy. Even though this last reason may be overlooked, it is a significant advantage in the long run. The best practices that are used on-site will be reflected in the online environment. As evidence of its use as a reliable reference tool, many hiring organizations already turn to the Internet for information about their potential candidates. But what about privacy concerns? Nowadays, many groups and individuals use the Internet for personal journals, small business growth, and education.

ICT AND HUMANISM: REFLECTIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

A human behaviourist might make the case that fundamental behavioural concepts like stimulus-response sets, reinforcement, discrimination, and connectivism underpin the learning process. However, because this study focuses on the Internet with its billions of competing images and obscure pop-up advertisements, the cognitive process is given the most weight. Be aware that this is not your typical classroom in a physical location. How will this affect learning and communication, and will these processes become part of our daily lives? The learning process in ICT education and online learning can be better designed for teachers and students based on the response. The primary objective is to keep the learning process as smooth as possible; This is further discussed in the communication theory, which is a common-sense theory that takes into account the contradictory environments of virtual reality and reality. The humanistic approach employs primarily heuristic methods, relies on the body of knowledge about human culture, addresses cognitive issues related to intellectual and artistic issues, and aims to comprehend its referents. Abraham Maslow views the humanistic approach as a synthesising force that will combine the distinct fields of behaviourism and psychoanalysis and incorporate personal and public aspects of human nature into a complete holistic psychology. The humanistic psychology perspective on personality focuses on the mental capacities that distinguish individuals: creativity, self-awareness, planning, making decisions, and responsibility Humanists see human behaviour as primarily driven by an innate drive toward development that inspires us all to realize our individual potential and preserve an ideal state known as self-actualization. What the humanistic approach to teaching does: first, as a teacher who was crucial to intellectual growth, knowledge mastery, and thinking ability. Second, a role to play in skill development, intellectual skills, social skills, and physical-motor skills as a coach. Thirdly, as a mentor, a role in the emotional development, control of values, attitudes, and motivations, among other things. Schunk suggests that humanistic educators serve as facilitators, assisting students in clarifying and achieving their objectives and creating an environment in the classroom that is focused on significant learning. Behaviour, in the form of one's own actions as well as one's interactions with other people, reveals the primary goal of this strategy. The student should be able to understand himself and make use of his or her strengths when behaviour is interpreted, understood, and dealt with in this way. The education system was different in the pre-technological era, and it was based on old teaching methods. Students were encouraged to store knowledge, information, and memorization without understanding the lesson's implications or significance, and teachers were the primary source of that dead information, expecting students to obey and remember it all without question. In the past, teachers' authoritative attitudes prevailed in classrooms where students' fundamental characteristics were not given much consideration. However, flexibility in terms of time and space is the most important issue when it comes to online instruction, where students are reliant on visual content and audio recordings or presentations. The most important thing is to be computer or technologically literate in order to participate in online teaching as a tutor or learner. Despite the fact that teachers on this platform are unable to directly interact with their students due to the absence of face-to-face interaction on traditional platforms, online teaching has significantly increased in the current context due to the rise in demand for new courses in universities and colleges and various pandemics.

CONCLUSION

Teachers need to be well-prepared and well-supported for the humanistic approach to online teaching to be successful. Students who would otherwise be limited in their academic pursuits can benefit greatly from this kind of web-based instruction, either because their school only offers a very basic curriculum or because scheduling conflicts prevent them from taking the classes they

want. The successful online teaching program necessitates a significant investment of time, money, and institutional cooperation. After its successful implementation, the teacher must adopt a humanistic attitude rather than an austere one. A humanist educator must establish a solid knowledge foundation, create a learning environment, and conduct grade-by-grade teaching assessments.

In the year 2020, teachers and students alike will be able to develop their own apps that enable two-way communication. Effective use of ICT can be achieved and we are better prepared for the future by closely examining these questionable areas and confronting our fear of the unknown. It is suggested that agile management methods will make it easier to realize its potential in education and communication. The process for relevant ICT application in our daily lives emerges through quality practice. Why is it important to this study to understand and analyse human behaviour? Some aspects of the information society may soon experience a period of decline or, alternatively, a rapid diffusion into our culture. Technology is changing. Communication and our environment may be impacted by these shifts in the environment to which we are accustomed and in our comprehension of virtual and physical space. As we enter the Knowledge Economy, the primary objective is to maximize value creation while minimizing conflict and preserving individual and global stability.

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