Research Article

An English Learning System Based on Mobile Edge Computing Constructs a Wireless Distance Teaching Environment

Lingtuo Wang¹ and Zhiqiang Xu²

¹Department of Foreign Languages, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics Zhejiang College, Jinhua 321013, Zhejiang, China
²School of Information Engineering, Fuyang Normal University, Fuyang 236037, Anhui, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Zhiqiang Xu; xyz857190443@163.com

Received 11 May 2021; Revised 9 June 2021; Accepted 30 June 2021; Published 27 July 2021

Academic Editor: Sang-Bing Tsai

Copyright © 2021 Lingtuo Wang and Zhiqiang Xu. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The development of information technology and the progress of the educational information process provide technical support for the construction of a distance learning environment for learning English. Online teaching mode is a new thing for people, and it is more and more accepted by people familiar with it. We summarize and analyze the texts of short messages generated by students’ online learning, so as to fully understand students, make effective adjustments to the classroom, guide teachers’ teaching practices, optimize the classroom, and improve students’ learning, practical, and innovative abilities, in order to study the effect of online teaching on improving the ability and skills of learning English efficiently. This paper builds wireless distance teaching based on the English learning system of mobile edge computing and uses the method of case analysis and literature analysis to collect data from the database. A model was built based on online teaching, and a large number of relevant documents were read and analyzed through the literature survey method. The results of the study show that online teaching can effectively improve students’ oral and reading abilities. Students’ oral and reading abilities are about 30% higher than traditional teaching methods, and the awareness of cooperation among students has also increased by 80% compared to before, which solves the problem of popularization and improvement. The contradiction and the resolution of polarization and the transformation of underachievers, so that students’ personalities can be brought into full play and development, and college education will be on the track of quality education. This shows that the wireless long-distance teaching environment constructed by the English learning system based on mobile edge computing can play an excellent role in improving English ability.

1. Introduction

As one of the key research objects in second language learning, the motivation of English learners has always been the focus of researchers. With the advancement of the information age on the Internet and the change of distance education products, the learning of online English (second language) courses in China and the changes in the motivation to learn have received more and more attention from all aspects of society [1]. However, the research results that people have obtained on motivation in traditional second language classrooms are difficult to apply to the learning situations of online English classroom learners, and the various motivations of online second language class learners have declined. The process of dynamic change is also difficult to explain and study with traditional static motivation theory [2, 3]. Therefore, the problem of demotivation of online English course learners in distance education has gradually become a new topic in the field of second language research.

The construction of a wireless distance teaching system based on the English learning system of mobile edge computing not only improves the knowledge of students and strengthens the interaction between teachers and
students but also helps everyone to communicate and learn with each other without time and space [4, 5]. In today’s society, educational reform has caused great repercussions in the field of education. Education is undergoing changes from the aspects of students’ cognitive structure, learning methods, interpersonal relationships, and self-evaluation [6]. The wireless remote teaching environment constructed through mobile edge computing achieves the purpose of allowing students to learn intelligently. For Chinese who learn foreign languages, the expressions of “loss” and “lost” are close to each other. Compared with them, their related research is smaller in scale and lower in frequency. In Western countries, it is still in its infancy [7]. Most of their research is empirical research. As a post-graduate paper focusing on contributing factors, the experience of frustration in the EFL learning classroom environment is complete, but there are not many research directions that have not yet involved motivational factors and learning environments [8].

For distance teaching, experts at home and abroad also have a lot of research. Jim proposed an online and offline teaching model based on mobile social networks based on the investigation and analysis of the current online and offline teaching status. This model strengthens the relationship between teachers and students. Communication and collaboration have also promoted the implementation of new online and offline teaching models [9]. Lafta Jassim draws on the implementation process of the online and offline e-commerce model, uses WeChat as a platform, combines modern information technology with traditional teaching models, and discusses the teaching practice of building an offline and online teaching model supported by WeChat to guide colleges and universities’ online implementation of primary teaching [10]. Abdullah et al. believe that blended learning, a new teaching model, can not only overcome some of the shortcomings of online learning but also break the traditional single classroom model, so that the two teaching models can complement each other [11]. Juraeva mainly conducted effective analysis of student learning performance data, so as to understand the characteristics of student learning, as well as the weak foundation, laid a theoretical foundation for teachers to better understand students, and applied technology to the teaching management system [12]. On the one hand, these studies have enriched our understanding of online teaching, but on the other hand, the experimental conclusions are not completely reasonable. The research samples are small and the conclusions are not universal enough to be convincing.

This article combines the two methods of literature analysis and questionnaire survey, using the Internet and virtual simulation technology to build a diversified evaluation system composed of college teachers and students. According to the results of the questionnaire survey, this research has discovered the current problems in English teaching and proposed related solutions to these problems, which will help enrich the online teaching content and improve the teaching quality of college teachers.

2. English Learning System Construction

2.1. Method of Wireless Remote Teaching

2.1. Edge Computing. Edge computing may have richer and more complex characteristics of other systems. Its theoretical research models and methods have their own applicable scopes. The part and the whole are no longer integrated and do not satisfy the principle of superposition of linear systems. Even for other known systems, it is quite difficult to model and control them. When the structure of the control object is completely unknown, the system research will become more complicated. This also makes edge computing system model identification and control become a hot topic in the current control field [13]. In recent years, artificial intelligence has been widely used in the identification of black box systems. Among them, the regional economy has attracted much attention. Its unique edge computing capabilities have brought vitality to the modeling of nonlinear systems.

In the process of research on real-time data services, it is not difficult to find that data communication is inseparable from real-time data collection, real-time data control, or real-time data transmission. Improper choice of communication methods can cause delays or data loss. Therefore, the choice of communication method and communication protocol is very important. For network data, the edge device itself needs to access the target web page through the network module, download the required data, and complete the data collection task [14–16]. The edge devices connected to the Internet and the cloud computing center complete data exchange through wireless transmission, so other devices are not needed for data collection. The framework diagram of the system is shown in Figure 1.

Edge computing provides services to users locally. On the one hand, it can reduce service processing delays and improve work efficiency. On the other hand, it can reduce network and bandwidth requirements and save system overhead. Compared with other computing, edge computing has great advantages in response time and service quality and meets the requirements of low latency, high reliability, and security [17]. In addition, in addition to other calculations, the cloud computer can reduce data center pressure, reduce bandwidth requirements, balance the amount of data processing, and improve overall system performance. In recent years, with the rapid development of the Internet of Things, edge computing has been widely used in various fields, such as the Internet of Vehicles, wireless sensors and actuators, smart homes, and software-defined networks. In the future development, edge computing will complement and organically integrate with other computing and will be widely used in more industries and fields, providing an ideal software and hardware support platform for information processing in the Internet of Things era [18, 19].

The development of edge computing has promoted the development of big data, cloud computing, and information. Now it has involved many fields such as medical care, agriculture, geological survey, astronomy, and the Internet of Things. It has even developed into news and
e-government fields. The huge value contained in massive data brings new development opportunities for each field [20]. However, generating huge data also brings huge challenges to data processing. It not only requires powerful computing and analytics capabilities but also requires a large amount of storage space to store data. This will undoubtedly put too much strain on the computer center. Edge computing solves the problem of waste of resources. Generally speaking, the algorithm of edge computing is as follows:

\[
G(x, y) = \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),
\]

(1)

where \(\sigma\) is the mean square error. It is achieved by convolution of smoothing kernels with different \(\sigma\) values with the image. The resulting expression formula is as follows:

\[
L(x, y) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sigma^4}\left(1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right).
\]

(2)

The effect of edge detection is related to the value of \(\sigma\); the smaller \(\sigma\), the smaller the smoothing effect and the more the noise:

\[
Q = \frac{1}{2^\alpha r^{-1}}\left(\frac{2b^2}{\alpha^2 r^{-1} \rho - t}\right)^{-1} \left[a^2 r^{-1} t^2 + 2(1 - b^2) t\right],
\]

\[a \in [-1, 0] \cup [0, 1],\]

\[
K = \frac{a}{2br},
\]

\[\lambda_\chi(cu - t) > 0.\]

(3)

So,

\[
Q = \frac{1}{2^\alpha r^{-1}}\left(\frac{2b^2}{\alpha^2 r^{-1} \rho - t}\right)^{-1} \left[a^2 r^{-1} t^2 + 2(1 - a^2) t\right].
\]

(4)

The mathematical morphology method uses set algebra theory to analyze and process based on geometric characteristics. Mathematical morphology methods mainly use corrosion and expansion operations to extract morphological boundaries. Through the contraction effect of the calculation and the expansion effect of the expansion calculation, in combination with some logical calculations, a more accurate limit can be achieved. In order to obtain better edge computing nodes, the fitness function is determined according to the idea of the maximal variance between clusters, and the formula is as follows:

\[
f(t) = \sigma(t)^2 = w_1(t) \ast w_2(t) \ast (u_1(t)) - u_1(t)^2,
\]

(5)

where \(t\) is the threshold, \(f(x)\) is the fitness function, \(w_1(t)\) is the number of nodes less than the threshold, and \(w_1(t)\) is the number of nodes greater than the threshold. Generate a random number in the interval and select the individual corresponding to the area where the random number belongs.

2.2. Distance Teaching. Entering the new century, with the development of technology and economy, the price of computers has fallen, and the consumption ability of the people has increased. Computers are no longer out-of-reach luxury goods and have quickly become a must-have for the family [21]. The wide coverage of computer networks has caused quantitative and qualitative changes in people's
communication. This new medium has allowed people to break through the boundaries of space. In recent years, smartphones have also become popularized rapidly, and the software they are adapted to is constantly updated and developed. This mobile computer has been more favored by people. The learning methods that used radio and television as media in the past have been gradually replaced by new tools. The popularization of computers and networks provides support for open distance education, while smartphones provide new media and carriers for open distance education [22, 23].

In the previous online second language teaching and research in China, the factors that affect the changes of English learners’ learning motivation are mainly reflected in the offline process and rarely involve the final result of offline. Among them, the research on the key influencing factors in the process of demotivation is not deep enough, and it is difficult to interact and compare with the influencing factors of the process of motivation [24]. Based on the study of the factors affecting the demotivation of online English learners, this article focuses on the dynamic changes of demotivation and the process of demotivation of Chinese online English learners.

Modern open distance education shows the fairness of education and has the advantages of distance education and open education. It has made a significant contribution to the training of local talents and the improvement of the quality of workers. In recent years, the number of students in modern distance open education has increased year by year, but the quality of the source of students has declined, and the age of students has shown a trend of younger age [25]. In open distance education, in order to improve the foreign language skills of the trainees, the foreign language is very necessary as an important compulsory subject. However, students have obvious utilitarian learning, and the attendance rate of face-to-face classes is low. Foreign language is actually difficult for students to improve.

The stimulation of students’ learning motivation should focus on combining the characteristics of the students and considering the objective situation. Motivational orientation is only one aspect of motivation. The important thing in the teaching process is to help students establish a correct view of learning, correct their learning attitude, and stimulate their interest and enthusiasm in learning. It is especially important to stimulate students’ learning motivation in teaching. Therefore, studying how to motivate students’ foreign language learning motivation in foreign language classroom teaching is a development direction of motivation research [26].

There are three main motivations for learning a foreign language: first, self-ideal realization, that is, learners have a strong subjective desire to master a foreign language proficiently; second, learning needs and the foreign language environment in which they are located, that is, there are objective learning needs and pressures; third, there is a good foreign language learning environment.

Online education-based learning can be free from time, place, and space constraints. Both teachers and students can teach and learn anytime and anywhere, so that high-quality online education resources can be shared with students. In this way, the learning cost of learners can be reduced, learners have more choices, and online education has changed the way students acquire knowledge and has an intangible impact on the traditional teaching mode [27]. Online teaching is the trend of future teaching development. Each teacher has his/her own advantages and disadvantages. For example, some teachers are experienced but lack energy due to physical or other reasons. Some teachers are energetic but inexperienced; some teachers are quick-thinking but strong jumping; some teachers are careful but not flexible enough. Online teaching is conducive not only to students to find their own learning level but also to teachers to find their own teaching level to better play their own advantages [28].

In e-learning, the way of teaching the multimedia network is adopted. With the help of a variety of tools and abundant learning resources, students can build their own knowledge system through the process of “assimilation” and “adaptation” after receiving external information. In the Internet + era, online education provides knowledge in video and other forms, which encourages students to construct knowledge in a clearer way and also helps learners learn better. Give full play to the role of the main body and stimulate students to study independently [22]. Students can choose their own online learning courses according to their own needs and knowledge level to establish their own cognitive system and successfully construct the cognitive process [29].

2.3. Embedded Teaching Algorithm. Students’ learning emotions and learning efficiency are closely linked. Teachers should respect the wishes of students during the teaching process and teach in a way that students are satisfied with, so as to promote students’ cognitive development. Therefore, in the process of teaching, teachers cannot blindly complete the teaching plan according to their own teaching methods. Instead, they must observe the learning process and emotional attitude of students through observation and constantly adjust the teaching process and methods, so that students can better master knowledge [30].

Previous studies on English learning motivation believed that motivation has stable learning characteristics, and the focus of the research was on the types and classifications of motivations, such as fusion motivation and instrumental motivation; internal motivation; and external motivation. English motivational learning system recognizes the procedural and temporal nature of motivation and reflects the attention to the dynamics and volatility of motivation. In the development of embedded teaching, the two selves are in development and change, and the learning experience itself is a development process. The research perspective focuses on learners’ inner ideas and emphasizes subjective initiative. The algorithm is generally as follows:

\[ t(s) = \exp\left( - \int_0^s \kappa(t) \, dt \right) \]

From this, we can see that
\[ \partial = 1 - t(s) = 1 - \exp \left( - \int_0^s \kappa(t) \, dt \right). \quad (7) \]

When \( \Delta s \) approaches zero, we use the following differential equation to illustrate the change:

\[ \frac{dI}{ds} = T(s) \ast \rho(s) \ast A = T(s) \ast \kappa(s), \]

\[ I(s) = I_0 + \int_0^s g(t) \, dt. \quad (8) \]

We generally adopt the following formula:

\[ x(k + 1) = Ix(k) + Jv(k), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots \quad (9) \]

The quadratic performance indicators are as follows:

\[ K = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ x^T(k) I x(k) + r^T(k) c \right]. \quad (10) \]

In the independent learning of online education, the learning initiative is delivered to the students and the students determine the learning path and choose learning methods according to their own needs. In the process of autonomous learning, learners are required to have the three characteristics of autonomy, self-action, and self-discipline. In the learning process, learners are their own leaders and become masters of learning.

The negative attitudes displayed by online English course learners will seriously affect their current English learning performance (shown as academic performance). From the perspective of the decline and recovery of learning motivation of online English course learners, the negative psychology and regularity reflected in the process of returning to motivation indicate the connection between online English learning and distance education learning. Compared with traditional learning, it is more difficult for online learners to “recover motivation” because of their internal motivation.

3. An English Learning System Construction Experiment Based on Wireless Long-Distance Teaching

3.1. Subjects. We chose 6 courses taught by English students of a university in this city and implemented group learning methods, using traditional teaching methods, general online teaching methods, and online teaching team teaching methods based on laptop technology to teach and compared the teaching effect of the three teaching methods. In the online learning process of students, with the help of the Internet for online learning, each group will select a group leader and form a discussion group to facilitate group study and discussion among group members. Before the class starts, the teacher uploads the task list of this class and provides the students with corresponding microvideos, learning websites, and other resources.

3.2. Learning System Construction. The learning system designed in this paper is based on the network environment and distributed application design. Therefore, the architecture of the system is bound to be a multilevel distributed B/S structure. The experiment management system is composed of two parts: the server and the client. The server is the core of the entire system. In addition to the hardware meeting certain conditions, it must run the operating system of Windows Server 2008 and above and use the Oracle database. Its main components are experiment management system application server, database server, and web server software for site management.

3.3. Test Environment. Under normal circumstances, the wireless remote teaching environment test is carried out after the system development is completed, so both black box testing and white box testing will be used. If a problem is found in the test, the system developer will immediately modify the wrong module. The test of several modules is divided into two parts. The first part is a complete and detailed test to test the response speed and correctness of each module. The second part is to improve the deficiencies found in the test and test again. The test environment of this system is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

3.4. Statistics. All data analysis in this article was performed using SPSS19.0, statistical test uses two-sided test, significance is defined as 0.05, and \( p < 0.05 \) is considered significant. The statistical results are displayed as mean \( \pm \) standard deviation. When the test data obey the normal distribution, the double \( T \) test is used for comparison within the group, and the independent sample \( T \) test is used for comparison between the groups. If the regular distribution is not sufficient, two independent samples and two related samples will be used for inspection.

4. An Analysis of the Experimental Results of Constructing an English Learning System Based on Wireless Distance Education

4.1. Student Status. We have made statistics on the English learning-related knowledge of the students in these six classes and classified them according to the gender of male and female to understand their current mastery of art. The degree of mastery of men is shown in Figure 2.

From Figure 2, we can see that before vocational training, the ability of male students for various skills is not deep, with an average value of about 2, which does not meet the requirements of learning English. In order to know whether the female students have met the requirements, we also made statistics on the artistic mastery of the female students in these six classes, as shown in Figure 3.

From Figure 3, we can see that the mastery level of female students is not much different from that of male students, and the average value is basically around 2, but the mastery level is different between the two, and male students are better in creative thinking. Female students have higher scores in oral English than male students.
Table 1: Test environment computer configuration.

| Configuration of the test environment computer | Hardware       | Software       |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                               | CPU            | Xeon E5405 2.0 |
|                                               | RAM            | 16G            |
|                                               | Hard disk      | 1 TB           |
|                                               | Operating system | Microsoft Windows Server 2008 |
|                                               | Browser        | Internet Explorer 8.0 |

Table 2: Server configuration.

| Configuration of the test environment computer | Hardware       | Software       |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                               | CPU            | Xeon E5405 2.0 |
|                                               | RAM            | 16G            |
|                                               | Hard disk      | 1 TB           |
|                                               | Operating system | Microsoft Windows Server 2008 |
|                                               | Web server     | IIS8.0         |
|                                               | Database       | Microsoft SQL Server 2008 |

4.2. The Degree of Improvement of Different Learning Methods.

We divide these six classes into three groups and conduct three-month teaching according to different teaching methods. After the teaching is over, statistics on the relevant data of the students are carried out. The data of the male students after teaching are shown in Figure 4.

From Figure 4, we can see that after teaching, the male students’ English skills have improved to a certain extent. The effect of online teaching is far better than offline teaching. The distance teaching based on mobile edge computing achieves the best effect, which is twice as high as before teaching and more than 50% higher than other teaching methods. In order to verify the correctness of the results, we also conducted statistics on the teaching data of female students, as shown in Figure 5.

From Figure 5, we can confirm once again that after teaching, students have a tremendous improvement in their English language skills and that notebook-based online teaching can achieve better results than the other two methods. Male students improved more than female students in some aspects, but overall, the overall improvement of female students after teaching was slightly greater than that of male students.

4.3. Survey of Teaching Perceptions.

We have made statistics on the views of students and teachers in these classes on the construction of a wireless remote teaching environment for mobile edge computing English learning systems, and we have learned their views on mobile edge computing English learning. Statistics are shown in Table 3.

From Table 3, we can see that in the teaching based on mobile edge computing, the satisfaction of students and teachers is relatively high, and the total proportion of dissatisfied students and teaching is about 10%. In order to facilitate comparison, we have also made statistics on the satisfaction of traditional teaching, as shown in Figure 6.

From Figure 6, we can see that the satisfaction of traditional teaching is not high, which is much lower than that of simulated online teaching. Simulated online teaching is a kind of distance teaching. According to the development of main media and information technology, multimedia network teaching belongs to the third generation of distance teaching. Simulated online teaching is the product of the development of modern computer network technology and multimedia technology to a certain extent, and it is extremely attractive to students.

In order to compare the costs of different teaching methods, we have carried out relevant statistics on the costs of these types of teaching methods, used a variety of algorithms for calculation and statistics, and finally reached a conclusion. Due to the differences between different algorithm teaching, different implementation results may exist. Although there are certain deviations, the relative differences between different algorithms should be negligible. The specific data are shown in Figure 7.

From Figure 7, we can see that, in terms of computational cost, the advantages of online teaching based on mobile computing are not very obvious. This is because online teaching requires related electronic equipment, which
greatly increases the cost, but it can be seen that in online English teaching based on mobile computing, the learning indicators have improved to varying degrees, which are higher than those of other education methods. This shows that online English learning based on mobile computing is feasible.
Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the General Project of Ministry of Education of China “Research on Deep Integration of Information Technology and Ideological and Political Education and Teaching from the Perspective of New Media” (20szk12061002) and the Anhui Province Humanities and Social Sciences Key Project, “A Comparative Study of Semantic Elements and Semantic Interactions of English Chinese Event Structures Based on Conceptualization Theory” (SK2017A0881).

References

[1] T.-C. Hsu, “Learning English with augmented reality: do learning styles matter?” Computers & Education, vol. 106, pp. 137–149, 2017.
[2] J. C. Bravo, E. A. Intriglio, J. V. Holguin, G. M. Garzon, and L. O. Arcia, “Motivation and autonomy in learning English as foreign language: a case study of Ecuadorian college students,” English Language Teaching, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 100–105, 2017.
[3] B. Han, J. Li, J. Su, and J. Cao, “Self-supported cooperative networking for emergency services in multi-hop wireless networks,” IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 450–457, 2012.
[4] C. Bowyer-Crane, S. Fricke, B. Schaefer, A. Lervåg, and C. Hulme, “Early literacy and comprehension skills in children learning English as an additional language and monolingual children with language weaknesses,” Reading and Writing, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 771–790, 2017.
[5] D. Jiang, X. Ying, Y. Han, and Z. Lv, “Collaborative multi-hop routing in cognitive wireless networks,” Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 86, no. 2, pp. 901–923, 2016.
[6] N. Ning Zhang, N. Nan Cheng, A. T. Gamage, K. Kuan Zhang, J. W. Mark, and X. Xuemin Shen, “Cloud assisted HetNets toward 5G wireless networks,” IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 53, no. 6, pp. 59–65, 2015.
[7] E. Tragant, R. Serrano, and A. Llanes, “Learning English during the summer: a comparison of two domestic programs for pre-adolescents,” Language Teaching Research, vol. 21, no. 5, pp. 546–567, 2017.
[8] M. S. Ali and Z. H. Pathan, “Exploring factors causing demotivation and motivation in learning English language among college students of Quetta, Pakistan,” International Journal of English Linguistics, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 81–88, 2017.
[9] M. Jiménez, “Identity construction in learning English academic writing in a Japanese university,” The Journal of AsiaTEFL, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 228–243, 2017.
[10] L. Lafta Jassim, “Methods for learning English vocabulary employed by Iraqi EFL learners at university of technology,” Arab World English Journal, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 314–328, 2021.
[11] A. Q. Abdullah, A. A. Baniadelrahman, and K. M. Al-Omari, “The effect of computerized glossary instructional program on deaf students’ learning English language.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous promotion of online learning and the deepening of online learning exchanges, a large number of semistructured data have also been accumulated on various learning platforms. There are various types of data. People can summarize and sort out the hidden value behind it, thereby improving our teaching. Educational data mining refers to mining the unique data of the education system, so that the chaotic educational data become useful information, which can better understand students, make educational decisions for us, and optimize our teaching. Due to the limitations of hardware equipment and class hours, this article only carried out practical activities for the experimental class and did not participate in the development of the learning network. In practical applications, it will inevitably deviate from the actual situation of the students. Only the simple learning network is used to illustrate online education. There are certain limitations. This article hopes that more researchers can pay attention to the various effects of online education on students. From the perspective of students, they can further analyze and apply online education, especially in the economically underdeveloped central and western regions, giving full play to the true value and role of online education.
vocabulary and their retention in Jordan,” *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 280–287, 2021.

[12] G. B. Juraeva, “A systematic approach in learning English language on the base of lingua coaching,” *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1382–1385, 2021.

[13] K. Abdulla and A. Salih Karim, “A case study of dyslexic student learning English as a foreign language,” *Journal of Garmian University*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 255–263, 2020.

[14] F. Sadouki, “The influence of French on learning English vocabulary for L1 Arabic speakers: the case of secondary School students in Algeria,” *European Journal of Teaching and Education*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 179–189, 2020.

[15] T. A. S. Adil Abdulameer, “The effect of the social class on learning English by the students of the department of English, college of education for women, Al-iraqia university,” *Journal of Education College Wasit University*, vol. 2, no. 39, pp. 645–672, 2020.

[16] H. L. Ju and L. H. Liu, “Innovation trend of edge computing technology based on patent perspective,” *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 202110 pages, 2021.

[17] O. I. Maksimova, “The use of the questionnaire surveys for students of sociology learning English language,” *Humanities and Social Sciences Bulletin of the Financial University*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 133–137, 2020.

[18] D. F. Sari, E. R. Gea, and D. Fajrina, “The listening skill of autistic students in learning English through total physical response,” *Studies in English Language and Education*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 34–46, 2021.

[19] W. Elsayed, M. Elhoseny, S. Sabbeh, and A. Riad, “Self-maintenance model for wireless sensor networks,” *Computers & Electrical Engineering*, vol. 70, pp. 799–812, 2018.

[20] S. Aleem, “Teaching and learning English language through literacy drive policy in grade 3 in public schools: teachers’ perception and challenges,” *Psychology (Savannah, Ga.)*, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 4664–4676, 2021.

[21] R. D. Handayani, M. S. Syafei, and A. R. Perwikasih Utari, “The perception on the use social media in learning English,” *Prominent*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 39–44, 2021.

[22] Z. Alimyar, “Attitudes and motivation of Afghan students toward learning English,” *Journal of English Education*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 19–33, 2020.

[23] S. N. Mohanty, E. L. Lydia, M. Elhoseny et al., “Deep learning with LSTM based distributed data mining model for energy efficient wireless sensor networks,” *Physical Communication*, vol. 40, 2020.

[24] R. Sojoodizadeh, S. Ahangari, and E. Sheykhsaran, “Evaluation of Tabriz medical students’ expectations of learning English for specific purposes (ESP): a focus on gender and subject field,” *Research and Development in Medical Education*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2020.

[25] P. S. Rao, “An analysis of the second language learners in learning English: a study on the rural students,” *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 40–51, 2020.

[26] S. J. M. Shahrol, S. Sulaiman, S. Sulaiman, M. R. Samingan, and H. Mohamed, “A systematic literature review on teaching and learning English using mobile technology,” *International Journal of Information and Education Technology*, vol. 10, no. 9, pp. 709–714, 2020.

[27] A. Hirai, “Developmental research on skill-integrated speaking activities and evaluation scales: learning English with story-retelling,” *Impact*, vol. 2021, no. 3, pp. 30–31, 2021.