AI IN LEARNING LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This paper explores the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in language learning. It aims to examine how AI-based tools such as chatbots, speech recognition, and adaptive learning applications improve the learning process. A qualitative method was used to analyze current technologies and their impact. The results show that AI can personalize education and increase student engagement. This paper suggests integrating AI gradually into the curriculum for more effective learning. The findings are relevant to both teachers and learners aiming to improve language acquisition with modern tools.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, language learning, chatbots, personalized learning, educational technology, speech recognition, virtual assistant

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в изучении языков. Цель — проанализировать, как такие ИИ-инструменты, как чат-боты, распознавание речи и адаптивные обучающие приложения, улучшают процесс обучения. Для анализа современных технологий и их влияния применялся качественный метод. Результаты показывают, что ИИ способен персонализировать образование и повышать вовлечённость студентов. В статье предлагается постепенная интеграция ИИ в учебные программы для повышения эффективности обучения. Полученные выводы будут полезны как преподавателям, так и учащимся, стремящимся улучшить овладение языком с помощью современных технологий.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, изучение языков, чат-боты, персонализированное обучение, образовательные технологии, распознавание речи, виртуальный ассистент.

Introduction. The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies has brought significant changes to education. Language learning, in particular, has seen a transformation due to the integration of AI-based tools. The aim of this article is to explore how AI is used in language education, what challenges exist, and how it can be implemented effectively. This study focuses on English learners at various levels, including self-learners and classroom-based students.

Methodology: This research relies on a qualitative methodology, analyzing data from recent studies, educational reports, and practical case studies involving AI. Several AI tools were considered, including Duolingo, ChatGPT, Google Translate, Grammarly, and language chatbots. The paper evaluates their features such as voice recognition, error correction, real-time feedback, and

vocabulary enhancement. The analysis also includes interviews with teachers and students who have used AI tools regularly in their learning process.

Practical Significance: What distinguishes this study is its emphasis on the dynamic, real-time interaction between learners and AI systems. Unlike traditional methods that rely heavily on textbooks and scheduled classes, AI offers on-demand support and learning flexibility. Moreover, AI adapts to each learner's level, which increases confidence and motivation. This relevance is growing in today's world, where personalized learning and remote education are more important than ever. AI technologies are especially useful for students who do not have regular access to native speakers or classroom environments. For example, speech recognition tools help improve pronunciation, while chatbots allow students to practice real-life conversations without fear of judgment. Teachers also benefit, as AI can handle repetitive tasks like grammar checks and quizzes, allowing more time for individual student needs. Institutions that use AI effectively report improved test scores and higher levels of student satisfaction.

Proposed Solution: It is proposed that AI tools should be integrated as supplementary resources in both traditional and online classrooms. Teachers should receive training to incorporate these tools effectively. The case studies and user feedback reviewed show that learners using AI tools for 30 minutes a day made faster progress in vocabulary retention, speaking fluency, and grammar accuracy. In particular, voice-based learning and feedback were found to be more engaging and effective than passive learning methods.

Discussion: While AI presents numerous advantages, it also poses challenges such as data privacy, over-reliance on technology, and potential lack of human interaction. The study concludes that a balanced approach—combining AI support with teacher guidance—is the most effective model for language education. The ongoing development of AI in natural language processing will likely offer even more opportunities in the future, making it essential for educators to stay informed and adaptive.

References

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