

FUTURE EDUCATION: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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Abstract. Technology has entered every field, including education. This article discusses some problems in learning a second language, the impact of artificial intelligence on education, its integration into second language learning, and its benefits.

Keywords: education, Artificial Intelligence, listening comprehension, speaking proficiency, adaptive learning tool, chatbot.

Annotatsiya. Texnologiya har bir sohaga, shu jumladan ta'limga ham kirib keldi. Bu maqolada ikkinchi tilni o'rganishdagi ba'zi muammolar, sun'iy intellektning ta'limga ta'siri, ikkinchi tilni o'rganishdagi integratsiyasi va foydalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, sun'iy intellekt, tinglab tushunish, gapirish qobiliyati, moslashuvchan o'rganish vositasi, chatbot.

Аннотация. Технологии проникли во все сферы, включая образование. В этой статье говорится о некоторых проблемах изучения второго языка, влиянии искусственного интеллекта на образование, его интеграции в процесс изучения второго языка, а также о его преимуществах.

Ключевые слова: образование, искусственный интеллект, понимание на слух, навыки устной речи, адаптивный инструмент обучения, чат-бот.

Introduction. Rapid development of digital technologies has significantly transformed modern education systems and led to the formation of the concept of future education. Among these technological innovations, Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays an important role in reshaping teaching methodologies and educational processes worldwide. The processes of knowledge delivery and acquisition is increasingly carried out through intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning tools, and automated assessment systems, which are more and more influenced by artificial intelligence.

Second language acquisition is one of the educational fields where the impact of artificial intelligence is most clearly observed. Traditional language teaching approaches were mainly based on teacher-centered instruction and often lacked real communicative environments as well as personalized learning opportunities. Modern education, however, is gradually shifting toward a learner-centered approach supported by artificial intelligence technologies.

Artificial intelligence enables the personalization of education by adapting learning materials to learners' age, proficiency level, learning pace, and individual needs. AI systems are capable of recommending the most appropriate teaching strategies and methods for learners. Recent studies show that AI-based language learning processes not only develop listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, but also

increase learners' autonomous learning ability and their level of engagement in the learning process.

Furthermore, artificial intelligence technologies allow learners to go beyond classroom-based grammar exercises and learn languages through interactive and immersive experiences in virtual learning environments. As a result, in the context of future education, language acquisition is becoming more flexible, convenient, and personalized.

Literature review. The main problem of language learners is insufficient listening comprehension and speaking skills. In traditional education, excessive focus on grammar prevents learners from developing communicative competence effectively. In addition, the teacher-centered nature of the learning process and the lack of real communication further contribute to this problem. Due to insufficient development of listening skills at the early stages, learners may speak with limited fluency or with an accent. This is a common situation among learners.

To prevent this problem, artificial intelligence is widely used today. According to Yukun Liu and Yan Li, AI-based speech recognition technologies enhance learners' auditory comprehension and pronunciation accuracy. Other researchers also support this idea. For example, virtual simulations allow learners to practice authentic communication beyond traditional classrooms (Weijian Yan, Belle Li, Victoria L. Lowell, 2025). These studies demonstrate the integration of artificial intelligence in education, particularly in listening development.

Through virtual environments, students feel as if they are in real-life situations, and communicating with native speakers improves their speaking skills. In addition, AI identifies learners' difficulties through intelligent systems and adjusts exercises according to their strengths and weaknesses. This is one of the most important advantages of AI in language learning.

Yukun Liu and Yan Li stated that intelligent listening systems promote learner autonomy by adjusting learning materials according to individual performance. This helps learners maintain consistency in language learning. Another related idea is that AI integration supports self-regulated and lifelong learning processes (Wenting Bao, Tianshu Wang, Leiping Zhang, Farrah Dina Yusop and Xin Ruan, 2025). Both ideas highlight autonomy and self-regulation in language learning.

Learners can maintain learning discipline even without teacher supervision. However, this requires materials adapted to their level and needs, which is most effectively achieved through AI.

According to Shakirova, Artificial Intelligence enhances second language acquisition through personalized learning platforms and chatbots. In this context, one of the most widely used conversational AI tools is ChatGPT. It adapts learning materials to learners, engages in conversation with them, and provides immediate feedback. Research shows that ChatGPT is mainly used in language learning, especially in test preparation. This further demonstrates its role in language education.

ChatGPT allows learners to choose different accents such as American, British, or Australian English, which helps them feel more comfortable. Its large database and ability to process large amounts of information quickly make language learning easier. AI applications provide continuous feedback and increase learner engagement.

Another AI tool is Duolingo. It allows learners to study various languages and develop different skills. Its language learning system is well-structured. After each unit,

learners complete listening, reading, and writing tasks. For speaking practice, learners are asked to pronounce new words shown in visual exercises. This increases learner engagement.

One of its features is progress tracking. It records the time spent learning each day and provides reminders to help learners stay consistent. Research shows that learners benefit from this feature. However, AI alone is not sufficient for language learning. The interaction between AI and teachers should be strengthened. In this model, teachers act as guides, while AI tools act as facilitators. Before using AI, learners must learn how to give proper prompts and verify the accuracy of information. Only teachers can effectively teach these skills. Therefore, Shakirova believes that successful AI implementation requires maintaining the pedagogical role of human teachers.

Methodology. To evaluate the importance of AI tools, a study was conducted with 10 learners over a period of one week. Before using artificial intelligence, participants were asked to respond to given speaking topics independently. This was done in order to determine their actual level and adjust tasks accordingly.

At the beginning, students gave short and hesitant responses to topics. A lack of confidence was also observed in some participants. Later, learners were taught how to give appropriate prompts to ChatGPT to assist them in speaking tasks. They then attempted speaking again using ChatGPT support. The second performance was significantly better compared to the first one, with improved fluency and better use of topic-related vocabulary.

After one week of continuous practice, learners developed a better understanding of how to use ChatGPT effectively and what kind of information to expect from it.

Before using AI, learners had limited vocabulary, difficulty connecting ideas, and incomplete expression of thoughts. After using AI educational tools, they improved their vocabulary, expressed ideas more coherently, and showed increased confidence. Instead of rushing through speaking tasks, they began to explore topics in more depth after using AI.

Result. The results of the study show that before the use of AI tools, learners had limited vocabulary and difficulty connecting words into coherent speech. Their ideas were not fully expressed.

After using AI educational tools, learners improved their speaking performance, increased their vocabulary range, and were able to express ideas in a more structured and coherent way. Their confidence also improved significantly. Instead of speaking quickly and finishing early, learners began to engage more deeply with the topics.

Discussion. The above findings demonstrate the benefits of AI in speaking and listening development, including virtual learning environments, adaptive learning materials, and learner-centered education. AI adapts to learners' cognitive abilities and creates personalized learning systems for each individual, improving the quality of education.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the integration of artificial intelligence into education, especially conversational tools such as ChatGPT and Duolingo, has improved speaking and listening skills in second language learning. Improvements were observed in vocabulary use, idea expression, and learner autonomy. However, these developments depend on human involvement, particularly proper guidance from teachers.

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