



Section-1: Artificial Intelligence in Language Teaching

incapacity in handling real ambiguity, teaching socio-cultural context, and being able to provide the empathetic support provided by human teachers. The risk of fossilization, where repeated AI-uncorrected errors become ingrained, is a concern, as is the potential for gamification to become a hollow extrinsic motivator over time.

Conclusion

In conclusion, AI tutors represent a significant advancement in language-learning technology, demonstrating undeniable efficacy in developing the core components of language: vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Their ability to provide personalized, accessible, and engaging practice has democratized access to language education and empowered millions of learners. However, their effectiveness is bound by their algorithmic nature, which struggles to replicate the authentic, culturally embedded, and dynamic nature of human communication (Godwin-Jones, 2021).

Student perceptions reflect this duality, welcoming the convenience and safety of AI practice while yearning for the depth and connection of human interaction. Therefore, the future of language learning involves a strategic hybrid model that combines AI's scalability with human teachers' irreplaceable role in fostering genuine conversation, cultural nuance, and lifelong engagement (Kessler, 2018).

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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article analyzes the scientific publications of AI researchers and examines the challenges associated with the use of AI tools, highlighting areas requiring further study and some challenges that need to be addressed. AI is significant because it creates a personalized learning experience and allows teachers to save time during the teaching process. Furthermore, AI increases student engagement in the educational process and maintains their motivation to learn.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, education, foreign language, language education, language teaching, language learning.

Modern computer technology, the Internet, mobile communication devices are increasingly deeply embedded in our daily lives due to their time-saving, compact, convenient and fast nature. Today, modern information and communication technologies play an important role in instantly distributing and receiving information and reducing economic costs. As we know, the 21st century is the century of information technology and telecommunications. Computers and information technologies are rapidly developing and becoming the basis of our daily lives. In the current conditions, when globalization processes are rapidly developing in the world, our life cannot be imagined without information and communication technologies.

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are rapidly developing, becoming an integral part of the global economy, industry, education, medicine, information technology, and many other sectors. AI is a set of algorithms and machine learning tools that can quickly retrieve data, detect patterns, optimize trends, or predict future events.

Who coined the term AI (artificial intelligence)? The concept of AI was first mentioned in Alan Turing's 1950 paper "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," in which Turing asked the question, "Can machines think?" Six years later, in 1956, John McCarthy used the term "Artificial Intelligence" at the first AI conference at Dartmouth College.

How does AI work? According to Ed Burns, author of TechTarget, AI systems work by processing large amounts of data, analyzing their correlations and patterns, and using the results to predict events.

AI programming focuses on three main skills:



Learning - Collecting data and creating rules for how to use that data.

Reasoning - Choosing the right algorithm to achieve the desired result.

Self-healing - Continuously adjusting algorithms and ensuring the most

accurate results.

Today, artificial intelligence (AI) is impacting many areas of human life. The integration of AI into education marks a fundamental shift in the methodology of pedagogical science and practice. Numerous platforms for supporting online learning are



Section-1: Artificial Intelligence in Language Teaching

emerging worldwide, ushering in a new era of technological development in education. AI is a new educational tool offering numerous opportunities and advantages, particularly in the field of foreign language learning. Despite the increasingly important role of AI in foreign language teaching, the trends, research challenges, and application of AI in language learning remain largely understudied. In recent years, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into our lives has become increasingly active, which can be observed in many fields, including education. This has led to changes in teaching methods across various disciplines, particularly in foreign language teaching, where AI provides teachers with useful tools. Therefore, this study is relevant because it reflects trends and issues related to the application of AI in foreign language teaching and learning.

Artificial intelligence has enormous potential for education, as it can generate predictive and diagnostic models for accurate teaching, help visualize at-risk learners (those experiencing certain learning difficulties), provide timely intervention, and reduce dropout rates [5, p. 112]. Personalized learning systems, software agents, ontologies, and the semantic web are the main methods of artificial intelligence in education.

AI has captured the world's imagination, generating countless headlines and sparking heated debates. These discussions are very popular among educators, asking questions such as: What impact will AI have on how students acquire knowledge and develop skills? How will this affect teacher training? Will teachers ultimately be replaced by technology?

The trend toward integrating AI into education necessitates an analysis of AI research. First, it's worth examining the concept of AI itself, its history, and its essence. Here, it's useful to refer to the work of Spanish scientists, "Integration of Artificial Intelligence in English Teaching".

AI is a beacon of modern technological progress, changing our world and the ways we interact with it. At its core, AI involves the development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that traditionally require human intelligence. This includes processes such as learning, logical thinking, problem solving, perception, and language comprehension.

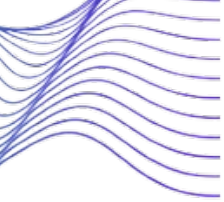
The development of AI—from its theoretical foundations to its practical applications—paints a vivid picture of its profound impact on various industries and disciplines. This study begins with an overview of AI, offering a fundamental understanding of its definition and the breadth of technologies it encompasses.


The history of AI is rich and varied, from early dreams of creating intelligent machines to modern practical applications that advance industry, medicine, and education. This history is marked by significant milestones and breakthroughs, each pushing the boundaries of machine capabilities.


The paper *Artificial Intelligence in Teaching a Foreign Language: Tools and Uses* examines AI tools and their applications in foreign language teaching.


AI-powered tools and platforms are divided into the following categories: adaptive learning, translation, chatbots, voice assistants, pronunciation, lesson design and content creation, quizzes/assessments, feedback, and online platforms.

The advantages of using AI in foreign language learning and teaching include the following:



 Providing a personalized learning experience. AI can offer learners relevant content based on their level, needs, and preferences using advanced algorithms. This approach boosts student confidence and motivates them to learn.

 The ability to immediately correct. AI allows language learners to correct their knowledge after receiving automated feedback. For example, natural language processing methods used in automated writing assessment systems can detect errors and provide learners with detailed feedback, enabling them to immediately respond and take action.

 The broad scope of AI in language learning. Using AI can address the problem of limited learning in a chosen language. This allows students to study anywhere and anytime.

Despite significant progress in AI, the development and implementation of AI systems are fraught with numerous technical and social challenges.

These challenges range from data quality and algorithm complexity to ethical considerations and regulatory compliance.

One of the major technical challenges in AI development is the need for large, high-quality datasets to effectively train machine learning models, as "collecting and annotating such datasets can be time-consuming and expensive, particularly for tasks requiring domain-specific knowledge or rare events".

AI plays an increasingly important role in language education. The evolution of AI in education has been driven by changing educational paradigms and pedagogical approaches. An analysis of scientific publications demonstrates a growing trend in the number of articles devoted to AI in language education, which, in turn, indicates a growing interest among researchers in the use of AI tools in foreign language learning (in particular, to facilitate the learning process).

At the same time, the analysis of the articles reveals the need for a detailed study of existing AI tools and an assessment of their application in various fields and at different stages of foreign language learning to achieve various learning goals and objectives. The main issue that needs to be addressed is the development of recommendations for the use of AI in foreign language teaching and learning. Despite existing challenges, it is worth noting the potential of AI to enrich the teaching and learning process, as well as a balanced approach to the integration of AI tools that complement, rather than replace, the teacher.

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Section-1: Artificial Intelligence in Language Teaching

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