USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Axmadjonova Ruhshona Javdat qizi
Second year student, Uzbekistan World Languages University
rruwik1610@gmail.com
Ziyodullayeva Aziza Akmalevna,
Teacher at UzSWLU, philology faculty
azizaziyad63@gmail.com

Abstract This article analyzes the role and importance of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in teaching foreign languages. Information is provided on adaptive teaching, automated translation, interactive chatbots, pronunciation improvement tools, and other modern solutions using AI. The advantages of using AI and the problems of using these technologies are also discussed. Attention is paid to the results that can be achieved in teaching foreign languages by combining artificial intelligence and traditional teaching methods.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, foreign language learning, automated education, interactive chatbots, adaptive teaching, gamification, virtual reality**.**

Introduction.

Today, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are entering almost all areas of our lives. Just as AI is gaining great importance in such areas as information technology, medicine, industry, and finance, its influence in the education system is also growing. In particular, the use of artificial intelligence in the process of learning foreign languages creates great opportunities.

Learning a language is a very time-consuming and labor-intensive process. Usually, successful mastery requires a lot of educational materials, various methods, and practical communication. Artificial intelligence is a great help in simplifying,

personalizing, and making this process more effective. It provides opportunities for automating the educational process, rapid analyses, and adaptive learning.

In today's article, we will talk in detail about the role of artificial intelligence in teaching foreign languages, its opportunities, advantages, and problems. We will also pay attention to how AI-based programs and technologies are changing the process of learning foreign languages.

Artificial intelligence tools in foreign language learning

1. Adaptive Learning **-** AI recognizes each student's level and learning needs, offering them a personalized learning plan. This ensures an individualized approach to language learning.

Example: Duolingo adapts exercises based on users' previous mistakes, providing customized lessons. Lingvist adjusts vocabulary drills based on words a learner struggles with, ensuring efficient retention.

2. Automated Translation and Dictionaries- AI-powered translation tools help users understand and translate texts while improving their grammatical accuracy and vocabulary.

Example: Google Translate allows real-time voice, text, and camera translations, making foreign language comprehension easier. DeepL provides high-quality contextual translations by considering sentence structure and meaning. Grammarly not only checks grammar but also suggests better word choices and sentence restructuring.

3. ***Interactive Tutors (Chatbots)***- AI-powered chatbots act as virtual tutors, helping learners practice conversations and refine their grammar.

Example: ChatGPT enables learners to engage in free-form conversations to practice sentence structure. Duolingo's chatbot provides interactive dialogues, allowing users to improve their conversational skills. Mondly's AI tutor simulates real-world conversations, such as ordering food in a restaurant or booking a hotel.

4. Pronunciation Improvement- AI helps learners refine their pronunciation by analyzing their speech and offering real-time feedback.

Example: ELSA Speak listens to learners' pronunciation and highlights mispronounced syllables. Speech ling offers AI-powered feedback on spoken sentences to help improve fluency. Google Assistant allows users to practice pronunciation by repeating words and phrases.

5. Text and Voice Recognition- AI assists learners by converting speech to text, helping them improve their writing and speaking skills.

Example: Google Speech-to-Text transcribes spoken words into text, enabling learners to practice writing. Speech Texter allows students to dictate their ideas and correct grammatical errors in real time. Microsoft Azure Speech Recognition helps non-native speakers refine their accent and fluency by identifying pronunciation mistakes.

6. Content Recommendation Systems-AI analyzes user preferences and suggests relevant learning materials, making studying more engaging.

Example: YouTube's recommendation engine suggests language-learning videos based on a user's previous searches. LingQ recommends books, podcasts, and articles suited to the learner's proficiency level. Netflix's AI-powered subtitles help viewers practice language skills by showing translations alongside dialogue.

7. Gamification and Virtual Reality (VR)- AI-based games and VR experiences make learning more interactive and enjoyable.

Example: Mondly VR offers immersive experiences where learners can practice real-life conversations in a virtual environment. Influent turns vocabulary learning into an interactive game by letting users explore 3D environments. Memrise uses gamification techniques to enhance vocabulary retention with fun challenges and AI-driven quizzes.

Advantages of using artificial intelligence

• Personalized approach—Provides an adaptive learning process for each student, which improves their results.

• 24/7 learning opportunities—AI-based programs allow learning at any time. People can conduct classes at a time convenient for them.

• Making the learning process interesting—Increases student interest through gamification and interactive activities. For example, special games for language learning, quests, and reward systems encourage students to be more active.

• Assistant tools for teachers—AI helps in preparing teaching materials, creating tests, detecting grammatical errors, and giving recommendations to students. This reduces the workload of teachers.

• Development of oral speech—AI-based voice assistants and virtual tutors help develop students' speaking skills.

• Creating a multilingual environment—Through AI technologies, students have the opportunity to learn in a natural environment, interacting with people who speak different languages**.**

Problems and complications in learning foreign languages using artificial intelligence

1. Difficulty in learning the cultural aspects of the language—although AI provides accurate answers from a grammatical and lexical point of view, it has limitations in fully understanding cultural subtleties and context.

2. The problem of choosing the right sources of information—the information learned through AI may not always be accurate or relevant.

3. The absence of human factors—AI cannot replace teachers because humans can provide emotional communication and motivation in interaction.

Conclusion.

Artificial intelligence greatly simplifies the process of teaching foreign languages, creating an effective and interesting environment for students. Today, AI-based teaching methods are becoming increasingly popular due to the development of technologies. It is expected that even more opportunities will appear in this area in the future. However, several problems may also arise with the use of AI. For example, when learning the cultural aspects of a language, communication with human teachers is important. Therefore, the most effective approach is to teach by combining people and technology.

Also, the use of artificial intelligence creates an opportunity to develop an individual approach in the education system and develop methods that are suitable for each student. Education specialists and researchers need to develop new models, platforms, and methodologies for more effective use of AI. In the future, these technologies can play an important role in automating and improving not only foreign language learning but also all stages of the general educational process.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence creates great opportunities for teaching foreign languages, but its full effectiveness will be ensured only when combined with human factors.

Literature

1. Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. Pearson Education.
2. Levy, M. (2009). *Technologies in Use for Second Language Learning*. The Modern Language Journal.
3. Warschauer, M., & Kern, R. (2000). *Network-Based Language Teaching: Concepts and Practice*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Luckin, R., Holmes, W., Griffiths, M., & Forcier, L. B. (2016). *Artificial Intelligence and Big Data in Education: Opportunities and Challenges*. London: UCL Knowledge Lab.
5. Krashen, S. (1982). *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition*. Pergamon Press.

(check it on text.ru and see the uniqueness, try to separate chapters according to imrad structure)