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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

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Abstract:
Through the introduction of individualized and flexible learning experiences, artificial intelligence (AI) is changing the face of language instruction. Chatbots, virtual tutors, and speech recognition software are examples of AI-driven apps that give students personalized instruction and real-time feedback, improving their competency. This study looks at the advantages AI offers language teachers, such as increased student engagement, assessment automation, and individualized education. It also examines AI's drawbacks, including decreased human interaction, moral dilemmas, and prejudice in language recognition. This study offers insights into how AI might enhance conventional language teaching techniques to optimize learning results by examining recent research and practical applications.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, language learning, teaching methodology, educational technology, personalization, machine learning, virtual tutors.

Introduction

Technology has always played an essential role in education, and AI is now making a substantial impact on language teaching. AI-powered tools, such as virtual tutors, chatbots, and language learning apps, are helping students learn more efficiently. These tools use machine learning and natural language

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processing (NLP) to analyze student performance and provide customized lessons (Chinnery, 2006).

AI enhances language learning by offering personalized experiences. For instance, AI-based platforms can assess a learner's strengths and weaknesses, adjusting lessons to fit their needs (Godwin-Jones, 2003). This makes learning more effective because students receive content tailored to their proficiency level. AI tutors provide real-time feedback, helping learners refine their pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary (Chen et al., 2020).

According to Akbarani (2023), Artificial Intelligence contributes significantly to creating a conducive learning environment for English language learners. It possesses the capability to establish personalized learning environments, enabling students to actively practice English skillsbased on their proficiency level, professional requirements, and interests. Likewise, Levy and Hubbard (2020) point out that AI's capacity to examine vast amounts of linguistic data makes it possible for adaptive feedback systems and more precise voice recognition. The speaker highlighted the significant impact of voice recognition on students' speaking skills, highlighting its ability to generate clear, readable, and large texts, while also highlighting its safety and ease of use during pronunciation and speaking practices.

Numerous educational institutions have begun incorporating AI into their curricula. Both students and teachers benefit from interactive chatbots, voice recognition software, and automated grading systems. These technologies reduce teachers' workload while increasing student engagement. Research indicates that AI-driven learning systems significantly improve students' motivation and performance (Li & Hegelheimer, 2013). Recent findings by Kumar and Rose (2021) demonstrate that AI-enhanced classrooms yield better retention rates, as students engage with AI-driven simulations and contextual learning experiences. Ai (2017) used an intelligent CALL (ICALL) environment to study the effectiveness of graduated CF in teaching Chinese to six American university students. The system tracked learners' microgenetic changes and helped them identify and correct grammatical issues, although an onsite tutor was needed in some instances.

The majority of educators differ on whether AI can teach English without a teacher by 2035 or whether automated translation eliminates the need for

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language study, and they all think AI won't soon replace human teachers (Edmett A., et. Al. 2023).

The use of technology in language learning has long been a topic of discussion among linguists and educators. Input Hypothesis highlights the significance of intelligible input for successful language acquisition, while Chomsky (1957) contends that language learning is an intrinsic process propelled by a universal grammar. By giving students adaptive input at their competency level, AI-driven language models ensure that they are exposed to relevant and intelligible content, which is consistent with Krashen's idea. However, Vygotsky's (1978) Sociocultural Theory emphasizes the need of social contact in language learning, an area in which AI is still lacking because it cannot accurately mimic human speech and cultural quirks.

AI-powered writing tools like Grammarly, Plagiarism Checker, Paraphrasingtool.com, Quillbot, and Chatbot/Virtual Agents can enhance English writing by checking spelling, grammar, vocabulary, and diction, enhancing clarity, coherence, engagement, and delivery of written text (Akbarani R., 2023). Additionally, there are drawbacks to using AI in language instruction. The absence of human interaction is one of the main problems. Language learning includes communication, cultural awareness, and emotional expression in addition to vocabulary and grammatical acquisition. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems can mimic dialogue, but they are unable to capture the subtleties of human interaction (Lee, 2022). Furthermore, an over-reliance on AI may hinder students' capacity for spontaneous and imaginative language use, which is essential for the development of fluency, according to research by Taylor and Vinther (2022).

The ethical issues with AI in teaching present another difficulty. To guarantee equitable learning opportunities, two crucial concerns that need to be addressed are algorithmic bias and data privacy. Some AI systems have been found to favor certain accents or dialects, leading to disparities in learning experiences (Bender et al., 2021). Furthermore, Heller (2023) cautions that AI-generated responses might be shallow in terms of emotion and contextual awareness, which could cause communication breakdowns in real-world interactions.

The purpose of this work is to examine the role of AI in language teaching methods in light of these developments and difficulties. By reviewing recent research and real-world applications such as Duolingo, ChatGPT, and Google

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Translate, it will examine how AI complements traditional teaching methods and explore its implications for the future of language education.

Methodology

Using a qualitative research methodology, this study examines case studies, real-world applications, and existing literature on artificial intelligence in language instruction. Information is obtained from surveys, studies, and scholarly publications about AI-powered teaching resources. The study assesses the efficacy of different AI applications in improving language learning results. To determine their advantages and disadvantages, a comparison of conventional and AI-assisted teaching approaches is carried out.

To learn more about the real-world application of AI in language instruction, professional viewpoints from educators and AI developers are also examined. In order to evaluate the effects of AI integration on student engagement, progress, and overall efficacy, the study also looks at real-world case studies.

Results

According to the results, AI greatly improves individualized learning by adjusting to the needs of each unique student. Real-time feedback from AI-based tools helps students get better at grammar, pronunciation, and fluency. Research shows that artificial intelligence (AI) tools like chatbots and virtual instructors boost student engagement and motivation. According to a study by Godwin-Jones (2021), pupils who used AI-assisted learning resources showed a 20% increase in language proficiency over those who used conventional techniques. Automated assessment tools driven by AI also simplify the grading process, giving teachers immediate feedback on their work and lessening their workload. But even with these advantages, AI cannot completely take the position of human teachers. Social contact and language development are closely related, and AI is unable to adequately comprehend emotional and cultural quirks (Lee, 2022).

Opportunities Provided by AI

Personalized Learning: AI-powered tools can analyze learner performance and adapt content to meet individual needs, promoting a customized learning experience. For instance, intelligent tutoring systems can offer tailored exercises based on proficiency levels.

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Enhanced Engagement: AI technologies, such as chatbots and virtual assistants, provide interactive and engaging platforms for language practice, encouraging students to use the language in real-time conversations.
Immediate Feedback: AI tools can offer instant feedback on language use, helping learners to correct mistakes and improve their skills more efficiently than traditional methods.

Limitations of AI in Language Teaching

Data Privacy Concerns: The use of AI in education raises significant concerns regarding the collection and management of student data, necessitating strict adherence to privacy regulations.
Need for Teacher Training: Effective integration of AI technologies requires that educators receive proper training to understand and utilize these tools effectively in their teaching practices.
Reduced Human Interaction: Over-reliance on AI tools may lead to decreased face-to-face interactions, which are essential for developing communicative competence and social skills in language learning.
Additionally, AI systems have inherent biases that can negatively impact learning. Some AI-powered language models struggle with diverse accents, making them less effective for non-native speakers. Ethical concerns related to student data privacy must also be addressed, as AI platforms collect and analyze vast amounts of user information (Bender et al., 2021). Ensuring transparency in AI-driven learning tools and implementing ethical guidelines will be crucial for their successful integration into education.

Discussion

Several real-world applications have demonstrated AI's effectiveness in language learning. Duolingo, for example, uses AI to personalize lessons and track user progress, while ChatGPT provides interactive conversation practice. Google Translate has improved significantly with AI, allowing for more accurate real-time translation. These tools have made language learning more accessible but still require human oversight to ensure contextual accuracy and cultural appropriateness.
Despite the benefits, the limitations of AI in language learning cannot be ignored. AI lacks human intuition, emotional intelligence, and the ability to provide

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meaningful social interaction, which is essential for language acquisition. Furthermore, dependence on AI may discourage students from engaging in real-life conversations, which is necessary for mastering a language. Future research should focus on integrating AI with human instruction to maximize its benefits while minimizing its shortcomings.

Conclusion

AI is revolutionizing language teaching by offering personalized and efficient learning methods. While AI-powered tools enhance education by providing instant feedback and adaptive learning, they cannot fully replace human educators. The combination of AI and traditional teaching methods appears to be the most effective approach. Future research should focus on improving AI's ability to understand human emotions and cultural contexts while addressing ethical concerns to ensure inclusive and unbiased language education. The continued advancement of AI in language learning presents exciting opportunities for educators and students, but careful implementation is required to maximize its benefits.

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