

«ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING»**Abdurakhmanova Kamila Dilshodovna**

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Abstract. This article examines the role of artificial intelligence in the process of learning foreign languages. It analyzes modern technologies based on artificial intelligence, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as their impact on the effectiveness of learning. Special attention is paid to the use of intelligent platforms, virtual assistants, and automated knowledge assessment systems.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, digital technologies, language learning, online education, language communication, educational platforms.

Introduction. Artificial intelligence refers to the ability of computer systems to perform tasks that traditionally require human intellectual activity: analyzing information, recognizing speech, learning from data, and making decisions. In the field of language education, these technologies make it possible to automate many learning processes and increase their efficiency.

The development of digital technologies has a significant impact on the education system. One of the most promising areas is the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in foreign language learning. Thanks to modern data-processing algorithms and machine learning technologies, learners have the opportunity to study languages more effectively and in a convenient format.

In the context of globalization, knowledge of foreign languages has become an important factor in professional and personal development. Therefore, the integration of artificial intelligence technologies into the educational process is of particular interest to both teachers and learners.

Results and Discussion. Artificial intelligence is a set of technologies that enable computer systems to perform tasks requiring human intellectual activity. In language education, AI is used to create interactive learning platforms, automatically translate texts, assess written assignments, and develop speaking skills.

One of the main advantages of artificial intelligence is the personalization of learning. Modern applications can analyze a user's level of knowledge, identify strengths and weaknesses, and create an individualized learning program. This increases the effectiveness of knowledge acquisition and reduces the time required to learn a language.

Intelligent language platforms and virtual assistants have become highly popular. They help learners acquire new vocabulary, improve grammar, and



practice pronunciation. Through speech recognition technology, learners can receive instant feedback and correct mistakes in real time.

A special role is played by Natural Language Processing (NLP) technologies. They enable computer programs to understand human speech, analyze texts, and interact with users in natural language. Modern language-learning platforms use these technologies to create interactive exercises, check grammar and spelling, and automatically translate texts.

Intelligent educational platforms and mobile applications for language learning have become widely used. They help users learn new vocabulary, complete grammar exercises, and improve reading and listening skills. Many applications incorporate elements of gamification, transforming the learning process into an engaging game. This approach helps maintain learners' interest and fosters strong motivation to study a language.

An important area of artificial intelligence application is the development of speaking skills. Through speech recognition technologies, learners can engage in conversations with virtual assistants and receive immediate feedback. The system analyzes pronunciation, intonation, and sentence structure, identifies mistakes, and provides recommendations for improvement. This is especially important for individuals who do not have regular opportunities to communicate with native speakers.

Artificial intelligence is also actively used for the automatic assessment of written assignments. Specialized algorithms can detect grammatical, spelling, and stylistic errors and suggest corrections. This contributes to the development of writing skills and enhances language proficiency.

Despite its numerous advantages, the use of artificial intelligence in language education has certain limitations. First, computer systems are not always capable of considering cultural aspects of language and the context of communication. Second, excessive dependence on digital technologies may lead to a decline in independent thinking and face-to-face communication skills. Third, the quality of intelligent systems directly depends on the quantity and quality of the data on which they are trained.

In addition, there are concerns related to the protection of users' personal data. Many educational platforms collect information about learning outcomes, speech activity, and learners' preferences, which requires compliance with modern information security standards.

Thus, artificial intelligence opens new prospects for the development of language education. Its use improves the quality of learning, makes education



more accessible, and allows for consideration of the individual characteristics of each learner. However, maximum effectiveness can only be achieved through a balanced combination of artificial intelligence technologies, traditional teaching methods, and direct interaction between teachers and learners.

Conclusion. In conclusion, artificial intelligence is becoming an important tool in foreign language learning. It contributes to the personalization of the educational process, increases the accessibility of learning, and helps learners acquire language skills more quickly. However, to achieve the best results, AI technologies should be regarded as a complement to traditional teaching methods rather than a complete replacement for them.

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