PROSPECTS FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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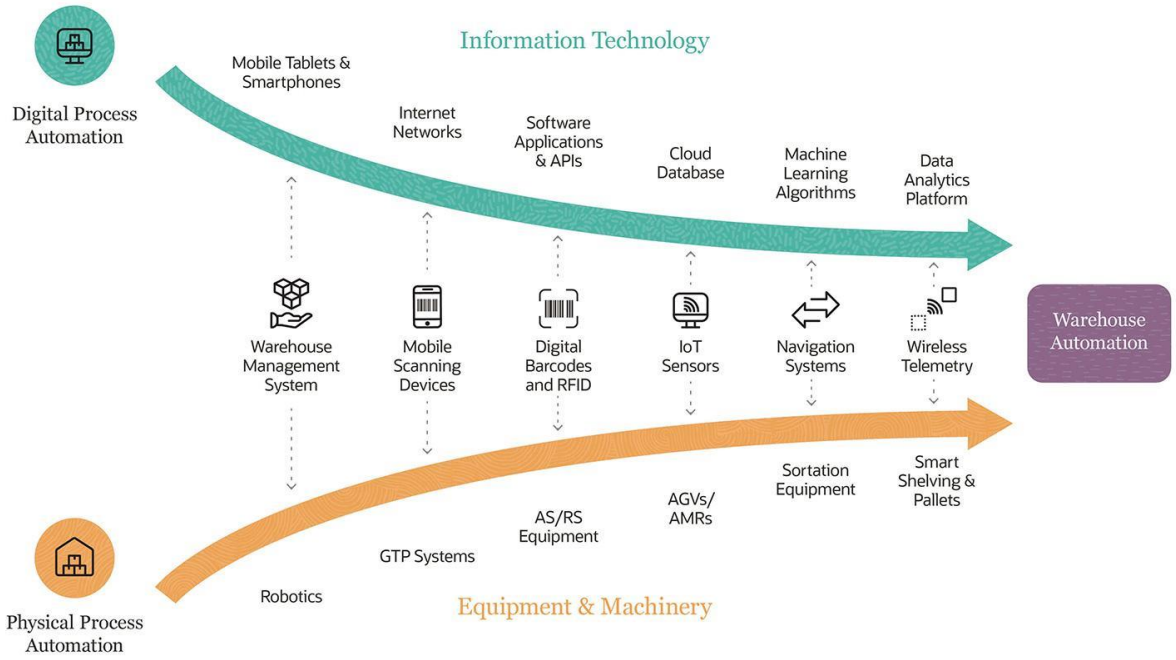
Annotation. *Today, many priorities for improvements to teaching and learning are unmet. Educators seek technology-enhanced approaches addressing these priorities that would be safe, effective, and scalable. Like all of us, educators use AI-powered services in their everyday lives, such as voice assistants in their homes; tools that can correct grammar, complete sentences, and write essays; and automated trip planning on their phones. As a result, educators see opportunities to use AI-powered capabilities like speech recognition to increase the support available to students with disabilities, multilingual learners, and others who could benefit from greater adaptivity and personalization in digital tools for learning. They are further exploring how AI can enable writing or improving lessons, as well as their process for finding, choosing, and adapting material for use in their lessons.*

Key words: *multilingual learners, AI technologies, language acquisition, AI systems.*

Introduction. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into language learning holds great promise for revolutionizing the way individuals acquire foreign language skills. AI technologies have the potential to personalize language learning experiences, facilitate language acquisition, and provide learners with opportunities for more efficient and effective practice. As the capabilities of AI continue to advance, the prospects for AI in learning foreign languages are becoming increasingly promising. One of the key areas where AI demonstrates its potential is in providing personalized learning experiences. Through the analysis of learner data, AI systems can tailor learning materials and exercises to meet the specific needs and abilities of individual learners. This personalization ensures that learners receive content that is relevant to their proficiency level, learning style, and areas that require improvement, thereby optimizing their learning outcomes.

Educators are also aware of new risks. Useful, powerful functionality can also be accompanied with new data privacy and security risks. Educators recognize that AI can automatically produce output that is inappropriate or wrong [1]. They are wary that the associations or automations created by AI may amplify unwanted biases. They have noted new ways in which students may represent others' work as their own. They are well-aware of "teachable moments" and pedagogical strategies that a human teacher can address but are undetected or misunderstood by AI models. They worry whether recommendations suggested by an algorithm would be fair. Educators' concerns are manifold.

Furthermore, AI-powered language learning platforms have the capacity to offer interactive and immersive experiences that simulate real-life language usage. Advanced speech recognition and natural language processing technologies enable learners to



engage in conversations with AI-powered language tutors or chatbots, providing them with valuable opportunities to practice listening, speaking, and comprehending the target language in a natural context. These interactions contribute to the development of practical language skills and the reinforcement of vocabulary and grammar rules.

Moreover, AI-driven language learning applications excel in providing instant feedback to learners. By analyzing and evaluating learners' performance in real time, AI systems can offer immediate corrections, suggestions, and explanations, which are invaluable in reinforcing language learning and preventing the persistence of errors. This instantaneous feedback accelerates the learning process and enhances the overall effectiveness of language learning activities

Another significant prospect for AI in learning foreign languages pertains to the development of adaptive learning systems. AI technologies have the capacity to dynamically adjust the difficulty of learning tasks based on learners' progress, ensuring that they are continuously challenged without feeling overwhelmed. This adaptability fosters a supportive learning environment where learners can experience gradual skill improvement and maintain motivation throughout their language learning journey.

Furthermore, AI can assist in the creation of comprehensive and engaging language learning content. Natural language generation capabilities enable the generation of diverse and contextually relevant language exercises, articles, dialogues, and other learning materials. These resources contribute to a more varied and stimulating learning experience, ultimately enhancing learners' language proficiency and cultural understanding.

Additionally, AI technologies can facilitate the assessment and tracking of learners' progress and performance. By analyzing data on learners' interactions, responses, and learning patterns, AI systems can provide educators and learners with insights into their strengths, weaknesses, and areas requiring additional focus. This data-driven approach to language assessment enables educators to provide targeted support and guidance to learners, leading to more effective learning outcomes.

In conclusion, the prospects for artificial intelligence in learning foreign languages are abundant and promising. AI technologies offer the potential to personalize learning experiences, provide interactive and immersive language practice, offer immediate feedback to learners, develop adaptive learning systems, create engaging learning content, and facilitate comprehensive learner assessment. As AI continues to advance, it holds the promise of transforming language learning into a more efficient, effective, and engaging process, ultimately enabling individuals to acquire foreign language skills with greater proficiency and confidence than ever before.

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