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Sabirova Nafisa Qurolbayevna (Department of Social science and Uzbek language, Trainee teacher of Urgench branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Urgench, Uzbekistan; nafisa.sabirova96@gmail.com)

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Annotation. *This paper examines the role of AI in language teaching, from early machine translation to modern platforms like Duolingo and Rosetta Stone. It explores how AI technologies such as NLP, ML, and chatbots enhance learning through personalized, interactive experiences. The paper also addresses challenges like AI's lack of emotional intelligence and data privacy concerns, advocating for responsible use and further development to ensure ethical and equitable access to language education.*

Key words*: AI, language education, NLP, ML, chatbots, data privacy, emotional intelligence, adaptive learning, educational technology.*

Sabirova Nafisa Qurolbayevna (Toshkent Axborot texnologiyalari universiteti Urganch filiali, "Ijtimoiy fanlar va o'zbek tili" kafedrasi, Urganch, O'zbekiston; nafisa.sabirova96@gmail.com)

SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING TIL O'RGANISHDAGI ROLI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola til ta'limida sun'iy intellektning dastlabki mashina tarjimasi tizimlaridan to zamonaviy platformalar (masalan, Duolingo va Rosetta Stone)ga qadar rolini o'rganadi,. Maqolada sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari, masalan, NLP, ML va chatbotlar yordamida ta'limni shaxsiylashtirilgan va interaktiv tarzda yaxshilash muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada sun'iy intellektda hissiyot yetishmasligi va ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi bilan bog'liq muammolar ko'rib chiqilib, mas'uliyatli foydalanish va yanada rivojlanish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi, shu bilan birga, til ta'limida adolatli va axloqiy me'yorda foydalanish imkoniyatlarini ta'minlashga chaqiriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: sun'iy intellekt (AI), til ta'limi, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP), mashinada o'rganish (ML), chatbotlar, ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi, hissiy intellekt, moslashuvchan ta'lim, ta'lim texnologiyalari.*

Сабирова Нафиса Куролбаевна (кафедра социальных наук и узбекского языка, преподаватель стажер Ургенчского филиала Ташкентского университета информационных технологий имени Мухаммада аль-Хоразмий, Ургенч, Узбекистан; nafisa.sabirova96@gmail.com)

РОЛЬ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ОБУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКАМ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается роль искусственного интеллекта в обучении языкам, начиная от ранних систем машинного перевода и заканчивая современными платформами, такими как Duolingo и Rosetta Stone. Обсуждаются как технологии ИИ, так и NLP, ML и чат-боты, которые улучшают обучение через персонализированный и интерактивный опыт. Также рассматриваются такие проблемы, как отсутствие эмоционального интеллекта у ИИ и вопросы конфиденциальности данных, подчеркивается необходимость ответственного использования и дальнейшего развития для обеспечения этичного и равноправного доступа к обучению языкам.*

Ключевые слова*: искусственный интеллект (ИИ), обучение языкам, обработка естественного языка (NLP), машинное обучение (ML), чат-боты, конфиденциальность данных, эмоциональный интеллект, адаптивное обучение, образовательные технологии.*

Introduction. AI has rapidly transformed language education, providing innovative tools and personalized learning through technologies like NLP, machine learning, and conversational agents. It enhances language acquisition by adapting to learners' needs, offering immediate feedback, and enabling real-time practice. However, ethical concerns, including data privacy and AI's inability to replicate human emotional intelligence, must be addressed. This paper explores the current landscape of AI in language education, its history, key technologies, benefits, challenges, and future directions for responsible use.

Literature review. The role of AI in language teaching has gained attention for its potential to personalize and enhance learning. Technologies like Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) enable adaptive tools like Duolingo, which tailor learning experiences based on user progress (Huang et al., 2020; Vesselinov & Grego. 2012). NLP improves tasks such as translation and pronunciation feedback, enhancing language acquisition (Devlin et al., 2019). AI-driven chatbots also

provide real-time conversational practice, boosting fluency and confidence (Woolf, 2010). However, challenges persist, particularly with AI's lack of emotional intelligence. As Godwin-Jones (2018) notes, "AI systems lack the emotional intelligence that human teachers provide". Additionally, concerns about data privacy and security have been raised, with Zeng et al (2020) highlighting risks related to personal data collection. Overall, while AI shows promise, addressing these challenges is essential for its responsible use in language education.

2. Historical Development of AI in Language Teaching. AI's role in language teaching has evolved since the 1960s, starting with early systems like the Georgetown-IBM machine translation experiment. In the 1980s and 1990s, CALL systems like PLATO automated tasks such as vocabulary drills. The major shift occurred in the 2000s with machine learning and deep learning, leading to interactive platforms like Duolingo and Rosetta Stone.

3. Types of AI Technologies Used in Language Teaching. Several AI technologies have proven to be particularly effective in the language teaching process. These include Natural Language Processing (NLP), Machine Learning (ML), and conversational agents, which allow for an interactive and personalized learning experience.

Natural Language Processing. Natural Language Processing (NLP) refers to the subset of AI that deals with the interaction between computers and human (natural) languages. NLP's role in language teaching is pivotal as it enables machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language, facilitating tasks such as translation, text analysis, and speech recognition.

Machine Learning. Machine Learning (ML) enables AI systems to learn from data and improve their performance over time. In the context of language education, ML algorithms analyze learners' data, identifying patterns in their language proficiency, mistakes, and progress, and tailoring the learning process accordingly. For instance, adaptive learning platforms like Duolingo, Babbel, and Memrise use ML algorithms to track learners' behavior, recommend appropriate tasks, and adjust difficulty levels in real-time (Vesselinov & Grego. 2012). A notable example of ML's impact on language learning is the development of recommendation systems.

Chatbots and Virtual Assistants. Chatbots and virtual assistants are AI systems designed to engage in interactive dialogue with users. In the language teaching process, these systems serve as conversational partners, providing learners with opportunities to practice speaking, writing, and listening in real-time.For instance, language-learning platforms such as Mondly and Babbel employ AI-driven chatbots to simulate conversations with native speakers, offering learners the chance to practice contextual, real-life dialogues (Woolf, 2010).

4. Benefits of AI in Language Teaching. AI offers numerous advantages to both learners and educators in the language teaching process, including the potential for personalized learning, immediate feedback, and enhanced opportunities for practice.

Personalized Learning. AI technologies enable the delivery of highly personalized learning experiences. By analyzing learner data, AI systems can adapt the curriculum to individual needs, preferences, and learning styles. This personalization allows for a more effective learning journey, as students receive instruction that is tailored to their specific strengths and weaknesses (Huang et al., 2020).

Immediate Feedback. Immediate feedback is essential in language learning, and AI-driven platforms provide instant corrections for pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. This real-time feedback helps learners identify and fix mistakes, preventing the reinforcement of incorrect habits. Studies show that immediate corrective feedback accelerates language learning and improves retention (Lyster & Ranta. 1997).

Enhanced Language Practice. AI facilitates more frequent and flexible opportunities for language practice. Platforms like Duolingo and Memrise enable learners to practice language skills at any time and from any location, providing opportunities for regular engagement that would be difficult to achieve in a traditional classroom setting. Furthermore, AI-driven chatbots offer learners the chance to practice conversational skills in a low-pressure, non-judgmental environment, which can help reduce anxiety and build confidence.

5. Challenges and Limitations of AI in Language Teaching. Lack of Emotional Intelligence: While AI systems can perform complex linguistic tasks, they lack the emotional intelligence that human teachers provide. Emotional support, empathy, and the ability to understand cultural nuances are critical aspects of effective language teaching. AI, in its current form, struggles to incorporate these elements into

the learning process (Godwin-Jones, 2018). For example, an AI system may not recognize when a student is frustrated or unmotivated and may not be able to adapt its teaching methods accordingly.

Data Privacy and Ethical Concerns. The use of AI in language teaching involves collecting personal data, raising concerns about privacy, security, and ethics. As AI platforms track student progress and behaviors, it's crucial to handle data responsibly and comply with privacy regulations like GDPR (Zeng et al., 2020).

Technological Accessibility. Access to advanced AI tools may not be universally available, particularly in low-resource educational settings. While some AI-based language learning platforms are free or low-cost, many of the most sophisticated systems require access to the internet and specialized hardware.

6. Conclusion and Future Directions. Artificial Intelligence is set to transform language teaching by providing personalized learning, instant feedback, and more practice opportunities. Despite challenges around emotional intelligence, data privacy, and ethics, AI's benefits in education are clear. As AI advances, collaboration among educators, researchers, and policymakers is crucial to ensure responsible and inclusive use. Future improvements in NLP, deep learning, and emotional intelligence will further enhance language learning, offering more immersive experiences for students globally.

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Jamilova Nargiza Abdisalomovna (Teacher of International innovation university)

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING GERMAN LANGUAGE

Annotation. *This article explores innovative methods of teaching the German language that enhance student engagement and improve language acquisition. It examines various pedagogical approaches, including technology integration, task-based learning, and immersive experiences, which cater to diverse learning styles and foster a more interactive classroom environment. The study highlights the effectiveness of using multimedia resources, gamification, and collaborative projects in motivating learners and facilitating practical language use. Furthermore, it discusses the importance of cultural context in language education, emphasizing the role of authentic materials and real-life scenarios in developing communicative competence.*

Key words: *Innovative methods, teaching German, language acquisition, pedagogical approaches, technology integration, task-based learning, immersive experiences, multimedia resources, gamification, collaborative projects.*

NEMIS TILINI O'QITISHNING INNOVATSION USULLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola talabalar ishtirokini oshirish va til o'rganishni yaxshilash uchun nemis tilini o'qitishning innovatsion usullarini o'rgatadi. U turli pedagogik yondashuvlarni, jumladan, texnologiyalarni integratsiyalash, vazifaga asoslangan o'rganish va immersiv tajribalarni ko'rib chiqadi, bu esa turli o'rganish uslublariga mos keladi va yanada interaktiv sinf muhitini rivojlantiradi. Tadqiqot multimerdia resurslari, gamifikatsiya va hamkorlikda bajariladigan loyihalardan foydalanishning samaradorligini ta'kidlaydi, bu esa o'quvchilarni motivatsiya qilish va amaliy tilni qo'llashni osonlashtirishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqola til ta'limida madaniy kontekstning ahamiyatini muhokama qiladi, haqiqiy materiallar va real hayotiy vaziyatlarning kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirishdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi.*