

REVOLUTIONIZING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Annotation: *This article examines the paradigm shift from traditional Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) to the dynamic, AI-driven landscape of modern foreign language education. Moving beyond static tools, the piece explores how foundational technologies—Natural Language Processing, Machine Learning, and Large Language Models—enable unprecedented personalization in learning. It analyzes key applications such as adaptive learning paths, automated writing evaluation, and enhanced pronunciation practice, which simulate the conditions of natural language immersion. While acknowledging the transformative power of AI to act as a patient, adaptive tutor, the article ultimately argues that this technological revolution must be guided by strong pedagogy and ethics, ensuring that the algorithm enhances rather than replaces the essential human connection at the heart of communication.*

Key words: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), foreign language pedagogy, language acquisition, natural language immersion, Adaptive Learning Real-time Feedback, Pronunciation Training, Curriculum Design, Teaching Methodologies.*

Foreign language pedagogy has sought to balance grammar, vocabulary with communication, culture. The advent of digital technology introduced tools like audio players, CD-ROMs, and basic online exercises, a phase often termed Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL). However, these tools were largely static and reactive, incapable of genuine adaptation to the learner's unique needs.

Nowadays, AI offers a dynamic, proactive, and deeply personalized approach to language acquisition. It promises to simulate the conditions of natural language immersion—conversation, contextual learning, and immediate feedback—on an unprecedented scale. This article posits that AI is not merely a new tool in the language teaching, but a foundational technology that is reshaping the pedagogical landscape, demanding a re-evaluation of curricula, teaching methodologies, and the very definition of language proficiency.

Natural Language Processing enables computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. In a learning context, it powers grammar and spell-checkers, analyzes sentence structure, and assesses the semantic meaning of a learner's spoken or written

output. It allows a machine to move beyond simple keyword matching to a genuine comprehension of learner input.

Machine Learning are the engines of personalization. By analyzing vast datasets of learner interactions—including response times, error patterns, and learning preferences—ML models can predict areas of difficulty, adapt the difficulty level of exercises in real-time, and curate personalized learning pathways. The system learns *with* the student, becoming more effective over time.

Large Language Models like GPT-4 represent a quantum leap forward. Trained on colossal text and code datasets, they can generate human-like text, engage in coherent and contextual dialogue, and perform complex linguistic tasks. In language learning, they act as infinitely patient conversation partners, capable of role-playing scenarios, explaining complex concepts in multiple ways, and providing nuanced feedback that mimics a native speaker's intuition.

Personalized Learning Paths: AI-driven platforms can diagnose a learner's proficiency level and design a custom curriculum. A student struggling with French verb conjugations will receive targeted exercises and explanations, while another focusing on business English vocabulary will be fed relevant articles and simulated negotiation scenarios.

Automated Writing Evaluation: Tools far surpass basic spell-check. They analyze essays for coherence, argumentation, style, and lexical richness. They can provide targeted feedback on sentence variety, overused words, and logical flow, freeing the human teacher to focus on higher-order concerns like creative expression and critical thinking.

Enhanced Pronunciation and Speaking Practice: AI-powered speech recognition analyzes phonetics, intonation, and fluency. It can visually represent a learner's pronunciation and compare it to a native-speaker model, pinpointing subtle errors in sound production that a human ear might miss in a crowded classroom.

Nowadays, more and more English teachers and tutors are using the different types of AI tools in the process of learning languages. Using these technological tools are facilitating the education process.

Artificial Intelligence is fundamentally reshaping the landscape of foreign language education. Its capacity for personalization, its provision of limitless interactive practice, and its power to deliver real-time feedback offer unprecedented opportunities to enhance how we learn and teach languages. However, this technological revolution must be guided by strong pedagogical principles and a clear ethical framework. The goal is not to create a world where machines teach language in isolation, but one where AI serves as a powerful catalyst, empowering both learners and educators to achieve deeper linguistic proficiency and richer cultural understanding. The future of language learning lies in harnessing the

power of the algorithm without losing the essential human connection at the heart of all communication.

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