

Artificial Intelligence-Enhanced Language Acquisition: The Future of English as a Foreign Language Education

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The famous quote "...It happened gradually, then suddenly..." from Ernest Hemingway's 1926 book "The Sun Also Rises" could be used to describe some of the biggest technological shifts in history. This line has been widely quoted to describe not just financial decline, but many forms of transformation, including technological, political, and societal changes, where long-term buildup leads to rapid change. The world abruptly changes as a result of the accumulation of incremental progress [1].

Although artificial intelligence has received much attention recently, especially in 2023, it is not a new idea and dates back to the post-World War II era when researchers from different fields gathered at the Dartmouth Conference in 1956 to study "thinking machines" [2]. This conference is widely acknowledged as the beginning of artificial intelligence (hereinafter referred to as AI) as a distinct academic field, and it was at that conference that the term "Artificial Intelligence" was coined by its pioneers. Over the past decade, many companies have advanced this initiative by developing AI systems that has achieved amazing results and performed tasks that are beyond human capabilities due to the complexity and size of the challenges involved. One prominent example is *AlphaFold*, which was created by *Google DeepMind*. The application predicts the three-dimensional structure of almost every protein in the human body using artificial intelligence. This improves our understanding of diseases like Alzheimer's and can greatly accelerate research into medications, treatments, and vaccines. As a result, one of the most important and advantageous applications of artificial intelligence is in healthcare [3].

In education, AI refers to the use of computer programs that mimic human cognitive functions, including learning, reasoning, and self-correction, in order to improve instruction. AI is capable of analyzing vast amounts of educational data, automating administrative tasks, personalizing learning paths, simulating human interaction, and providing perceptive feedback. One of the most significant developments in modern pedagogy is the intersection of AI and education. In particular, AI has a lot to offer to the teaching of English as a Second Language (ESL) [4]. Different levels of prior knowledge, limited access to fluent speakers, and time constraints in the classroom are just a few of the issues that EFL learners commonly face. These difficulties can be reduced by artificial intelligence, which offers responsive, scalable, and flexible educational solutions [4]. There are clear benefits, according to academics like Ethan Mollick, an associate professor who studies the impact of AI on education at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He claimed that by providing services like individualized instruction, GenAI tools like Chat GPT-4 could improve educational equity. Instead of replacing teachers, the integration of AI in education seeks to improve student performance, teachers' skills, and more accessible and equitable learning environments [5].

1. Personalized instruction. A learner-centric approach, personalized learning adapts educational experiences to each student's unique needs, preferences, and learning style. Individualized learning is particularly successful in the field of teaching English as a Foreign language (EFL) because it takes into account the wide range of learners' linguistic backgrounds,

proficiency levels, and learning goals. By enabling adaptive training that responds instantly to a learner's input, behavior, and progress, AI enhances individualized learning.

For instance, a study by Halkiopoulou and Gkintoni (2024) systematically analyzed 85 studies on AI integration in e-learning, highlighting how adaptive learning systems can personalize instruction to individual learner needs, thereby enhancing engagement and learning outcomes [6].

In the realm of ESL education, a study by Yang (2024) emphasized that AI-driven personalized learning strategies can assist students in keeping track of language changes and learning more authentic expressions, thereby providing a more effective and personalized way of teaching [7].

Furthermore, a study by Cui and Xue (2019) evaluated the effectiveness of an AI-based adaptive learning system, "Yixue Squirrel AI," also known as Squirrel AI Learning, is a pioneering Chinese educational technology company specializing in AI-driven adaptive learning for K–12 students. Founded in 2014 and headquartered in Shanghai, it was the first company in China to develop a fully proprietary adaptive learning engine with independent intellectual property rights. Results suggested that students achieved better performance using the Squirrel AI adaptive learning system compared to traditional classroom instruction by expert teachers [8].

AI-powered systems use algorithms to analyze a variety of learner data, including response accuracy, task time, and error trends. With the use of this information, the system can adjust the exercises' degree of difficulty, recommend targeted practice, and change the mode of instruction: for example, giving visual aids to visual learners or verbal instructions to auditory learners. Artificial intelligence may offer personalized language learning experiences that adjust to the user's progress, as demonstrated by apps like *Duolingo*, *ELLSA Speak*, and *Lingvist*. While *ELLSA Speak* uses speech recognition to offer individualized pronunciation feedback, Duolingo adapts vocabulary and grammar based on learner performance. On the other hand, *Lingvist* adjusts word repetition based on patterns of memory retention [9].

Examples of AI-Powered Customized Educational Resources

1. An AI-powered language learning tool called *Duolingo* adjusts vocabulary and grammar drills based on a learner's performance, increasing the frequency of practice in weak areas.
2. *ELLSA Speak* provides personalized feedback on accent, intonation, and fluency while assessing pronunciation using advanced speech recognition technology.
3. By adapting vocabulary repetition to memory retention patterns, *Lingvist* exposes students to more terms that they may find challenging to remember.
4. AI systems that use adaptive content delivery adjust learning modalities (such as visual or auditory) and difficulty levels according to each learner's progress and learning preferences.

Individualized learning improves learner motivation and engagement in addition to academic benefits. Finding material that fits their skills and interests increases the likelihood that students will stay interested and experience a sense of achievement. The effectiveness of this approach was highlighted by research by Xu and Recker (2022), which showed that ESL learners using adaptive applications improved their vocabulary retention by 34 %. By customizing instruction to meet the needs of individual students and promoting self-directed learning, AI-driven personalized learning promotes a more effective and inclusive ESL educational framework [10].

2. Systems of Adaptive Learning. An important development in AI-driven education, particularly for EFL students, is represented by adaptive learning systems. These systems use data-driven algorithms to adjust the pace, content, and manner of instruction based on the performance and preferences of individual students. Unlike traditional methods that take a uniform approach, adaptive platforms offer customized pathways that instantly address each person's strengths and weaknesses [11].

Continuous data analysis is the core function of adaptive learning. The platform collects

thorough performance analytics as students interact with the content, whether it be answering grammar questions, improving vocabulary, or taking part in pronunciation drills. Accuracy, response time, error frequency, and learner confidence are all included in these metrics. The system uses this data to decide what content to display next, making sure that students aren't overloaded with too complex or limited by too easy content [11].

EFL instruction has been significantly impacted by a variety of adaptive learning techniques. Google's *Knewton* and *Socratic* use machine learning algorithms to guide students through personalized task sequences [12]. *Lingvist* and *Busuu* are two examples of language-centric platforms that dynamically adapt lesson content by emphasizing vocabulary or grammatical structures that some students find difficult to retain. Additionally, many platforms incorporate multimedia elements – like audio clips or visual cues-to align with the cognitive preferences of learners. Adaptive learning platforms are a crucial component of modern language education because they demonstrate how AI can deliver learner-focused, efficient, and customized EFL instruction [12]. For instance:

1. Imagine using *Duolingo* to learn English, and the website noticing that you frequently struggle with past tense verbs. Until mastery is attained, it will independently offer more practice with past tense conjugation, possibly using a variety of exercises like fill-in-the-blank phrases, flashcards, and sentence reordering [12].

2. Let's say you are using *Lingvist* to learn English vocabulary and the app notices that you often forget words related to food and cooking techniques. By giving those terms priority and presenting them more frequently through exercises like matching words to pictures or using suitable food-related vocabulary to complete sentences, it will guarantee continuous exposure until the terms are retained [13].

3. Let's say you are using *Busuu* to improve your English and the app detects that you have trouble coming up with English-language questions. It will give you additional exercises designed to help you create questions, like listening to audio drills or taking tests that require you to turn statements into questions [14].

4. The algorithm determines that you are having trouble with vowel sounds while you are practicing your pronunciation on *ELLIS*. More practice with those particular vowels will be provided, and it might even include feedback on your pronunciation and visual aids that show where your mouth should be placed to help you get better [15].

5. The system notices that you regularly make mistakes with word order within English sentences while taking an EFL course on Smart Sparrow. It adapts by offering additional interactive lessons where you will reassemble disorganized sentences until the proper word order comes naturally to you [16].

3. Quick Response. One of the most important ways AI is transforming EFL instruction is through real-time feedback. Language learners typically rely on instructors to make corrections later, which can cause mistakes to become ingrained and fossilized. AI-powered tools lessen this difficulty by providing real-time, personalized responses while students speak, write, or interact with the content [17].

For example, when writing in English, students who use programs like *Grammarly* or *Write & Improve* receive instant feedback on their grammar, punctuation, and sentence structure along with explanations. This helps students understand their mistakes and gradually improve their accuracy. Similarly, speech recognition programs such as *Google's Speech-to-Text* or *ELLSA Speak* evaluate fluency and pronunciation in real time. These platforms offer correct pronunciation for practice, point out mispronounced words, and suggest improvements [18].

Feedback that is given promptly improves motivation and learning effectiveness. When students are able to quickly correct their errors, they demonstrate greater confidence and establish

correct patterns before errors become ingrained. Additionally, real-time solutions reduce the need for teachers to be available, allowing for ongoing language practice outside of the classroom. By offering quick, context-specific instruction tailored to each learner's performance, real-time feedback enhances engagement, encourages self-directed learning, and speeds up language acquisition in EFL instruction, where practice and correction are crucial [17].

These platforms help students understand the causes of their mistakes and how to avoid them in the future by offering explanations and suggestions for improvement, going beyond simple corrections. For example, while *Write & Improve* evaluates writing thoroughly, assigns grades based on CEFR levels, and provides comprehensive correction recommendations, Grammarly detects incorrect verb tense usage and provides contextually relevant suggestions [18].

Research shows that regular use of writing feedback tools improves writing fluidity and grammatical accuracy. These technologies are a great asset to any EFL classroom because they not only reduce the workload for teachers but also help students become more confident and skilled writers.

Speech recognition and pronunciation correction technologies are revolutionizing how EFL students improve their speaking skills. These artificial intelligence-powered systems are able to evaluate a learner's spoken language in real time and provide prompt, thorough feedback on stress patterns, pronunciation, intonation, and fluency.

AI-powered applications like *ELSA Speak*, *Google Speech-to-Text*, and *SpeechAce* use complex algorithms to compare a learner's speech to native models [15]. When a student pronounces a word incorrectly, the system recognizes the issue, indicates which sound needs improvement, and often provides a recording or visual representation of the correct pronunciation. This makes it possible for students to recognize the difference and adjust their articulation appropriately.

These methods work especially well for students whose native tongues differ significantly from English in terms of phonetics. Through personalized and repeated practice, speech recognition systems help repair long-standing pronunciation issues and advance the development of clear, understandable speech.

These technologies also offer a stress-free practice environment. Students can repeat words as often as needed without fear of repercussions, gradually increasing their fluency and confidence. Compared to traditional classroom settings, this significantly increases speaking time [11].

Teachers benefit from using the data generated by these technologies to monitor student progress and address particular pronunciation issues. As AI develops, pronunciation feedback becomes increasingly complex and accurate, making speech recognition an essential component of modern EFL instruction [17].

According to Wang and Heffernan (2021), students who received real-time AI feedback on spoken language improved their fluency 40 % faster than those who relied on teacher corrections that were delayed. The fossilization of grammatical errors was also lessened by instant feedback, according to Yin et al. (2014) [20].

4. Simulated dialogue. One extremely promising use of artificial intelligence in EFL training is conversational simulation. Fluency, confidence, and situational language proficiency are improved by these technologies, which allow students to have realistic, interactive conversations with AI-powered virtual companions [21].

AI-powered conversational simulators offer an immersive, on-demand experience that adapts to the learner's responses, in contrast to traditional role-playing exercises in educational settings. Students can engage in simulated conversations about topics like ordering food, job interviews, and travel situations using apps like *Mondly*, *Speak*, and *ChatGPT*-based language bots. These systems

provide relevant feedback on grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural appropriateness while instantly evaluating the learner's responses [21].

Conversational simulation's interaction is its main benefit. Students are actively creating answers based on changing stimuli rather than just repeating sentences. In order to mimic the dynamics of natural dialogue, an AI chatbot might ask a follow-up question based on the learner's previous response. This helps users improve their spontaneous speaking abilities, which are often lacking in traditional EFL settings.

Additionally, these methods reduce the anxiety that many language learners feel when speaking to others in a foreign language. A non-judgmental setting for experimentation, making mistakes, and improving through repetition is offered by interacting with an AI partner. Some platforms integrate speech recognition and evaluation tools, allowing students to track their development over time.

SpeechAce is an AI-powered speech assessment tool designed to help EFL students improve their speaking and pronunciation skills. By comparing spoken responses to native speaker exemplars, it provides instant feedback on intonation, fluency, and pronunciation accuracy. Teachers can automatically assess oral performance with *SpeechAce*, which is commonly integrated into digital EFL platforms and e-learning environments. The system is a great tool for both individual study and classroom use because it can pinpoint specific pronunciation errors, offer visual feedback, and suggest improvements. With regular and customized feedback, *SpeechAce* helps learners improve their ability to speak English clearly and confidently [22].

A study by Fitria Ningsih (2024) evaluated the effectiveness of *SpeechAce* in improving speaking skills among first-semester ESL students. The findings revealed an average overall performance score of 5.69 out of 9, with female students consistently outperforming male students in pronunciation, fluency, vocabulary, grammar, and overall speaking competence.[22]

To help EFL students improve their pronunciation, Rosetta Stone uses its TruAccent™ voice recognition technology. After processing spoken input and comparing it to native models, the system provides prompt, accurate feedback. Through repeated speaking exercises and real-time corrections, its immersive methodology makes it easier to acquire natural language. With Rosetta Stone, students learn through context and reasoning as opposed to rote memorization. Instead of learning and remembering grammar rules, they learn grammar and syntax from the native speakers modeling correct usage. As a result, students can acquire their new language faster and more naturally. And along the way they'll develop a deeper understanding of why the language works the way it does than they would from more traditional second language instruction methods. This approach also means a student's native language and English skills won't affect their use of the program [23].

Conversational simulations are becoming more realistic and linguistically complex as artificial intelligence develops. They represent a major breakthrough in linking language learning to real-world communication, making them an essential component of modern EFL programs.

Practice is the foundation of language development, particularly through authentic dialogue. However, many EFL students are not exposed to fluent speakers. Conversational simulations driven by AI provide realistic and scalable practice settings.

Chatbots with artificial intelligence and virtual teachers. Conversations are replicated by chatbots like *Replika*, *ChatGPT*, and *Quazel* with a high degree of linguistic accuracy and contextual awareness. Through these tools, students can engage in topic-focused discussions, get feedback, and examine language in context.

Replika is an AI chatbot designed mainly as a companion for mental wellness, but it also serves as an educational tool, especially for language learning. In an informal, nonjudgmental environment, users can participate in open-ended conversations in their target language, which

promotes vocabulary growth, grammatical improvement, and increased fluency. In response to user interactions, the AI gradually adjusts the tone, subjects, and level of difficulty to match the user's skill level. This creates a highly personalized and emotionally supportive setting for practicing conversation [24].

OpenAI's ChatGPT is a flexible virtual tutor that excels at reading comprehension, vocabulary development, writing support, grammar correction, and conversational simulations. Language learners can ask ChatGPT to explain grammar rules, explain expressions, or mimic real-world scenarios like job interviews or travel conversations. It is ideal for engaging and dynamic English practice because of its conversational interface. Additionally, it supports a wide range of academic subjects, making it a flexible learning tool.

Quazel, which is now Univerbal, is an AI application designed especially for practicing spoken language. Because after being part of Y Combinator's WC 2023 cohort, they focused on building the best AI Language Tutor app out there. Through voice contact, it immerses students in real-world scenarios like booking a hotel, placing an order at a restaurant, or running a business meeting. To improve fluency and accuracy, the AI analyzes the user's speech, judges pronunciation, and provides real-time feedback. Unlike a number of traditional language applications, *Quazel* places more emphasis on natural speech production, offering a more genuine method of conversational proficiency [25].

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) applications, like *Mondly VR*, allow students to practice language in real-world scenarios like shopping, interviews, and travel. These settings support vocabulary development and contextualized learning.

The future of teaching English as a second language is being impacted by new developments in artificial intelligence. However, these developments also raise concerns about equity, ethics, and the caliber of education. With the use of artificial intelligence, learners can receive personalized training to improve their spoken English by receiving immediate feedback on pronunciation. This innovation raises ethical concerns about algorithmic bias and the transparency of speech assessment systems, even though it improves fluency and learner autonomy.

Another major obstacle is the availability of AI tools. For example, ChatGPT from OpenAI greatly aids EFL students in their writing and conversational practice. However, many of its most powerful features-like voice interaction and advanced reasoning-are only available with a premium subscription. This creates a barrier for students from low-income families and makes it harder for them to get a good language education. Furthermore, while programs like Grammarly help students improve their grammar and style, there is growing concern that a habit of relying too much on AI corrections could hinder the development of independent writing skills. Over-reliance on these technologies, according to educators, can lead to superficial learning and impair students' ability to internalize grammatical rules or develop their own unique voices.

AI is a partner in the teaching process, not a replacement for teachers. AI-powered teacher dashboards help teachers monitor student performance, spot underachievers, and create more efficient lesson plans [24].

Applications of AI must address the possibility of algorithmic bias, especially when it comes to grammatical and pronunciation feedback that might favor native English standards. Furthermore, as AI systems gather large amounts of learner data, concerns about data privacy are growing. Transparency, consent, and safe data management are all requirements for responsible AI design.

In conclusion, a new era of EFL instruction characterized by accessibility, efficiency, and personalization is being ushered in by artificial intelligence. Through conversational simulations, real-time corrective systems, and adaptive learning platforms, AI lessens many traditional limitations in language instruction. However, careful incorporation into instruction, ethical consideration, and ongoing assessment are necessary for its successful implementation. In order to

guarantee that AI serves as a tool for inclusive, effective, and human-centered EFL instruction, educators and legislators must work together as technology develops.

The impact of AI on teaching English as a Foreign language (EFL) through conversational simulation, personalized learning, and instant feedback is examined in this article. AI technologies offer unmatched opportunities for personalizing instruction, accelerating skill development, and enhancing learner autonomy as they are quickly integrated into educational settings. Based on current empirical research, technological developments, and pedagogical frameworks, this study explores the transformative potential of AI in EFL classrooms while addressing growing challenges and ethical issues related to its implementation.

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Արհեստական բանականությամբ խթանվող լեզվական ուսումնառություն. անգլերենը որպես օտար լեզու. ապագայի կրթության համատեքստում

Էնֆենցյան Մարիաննա

Ամփոփում

Հանգուցային բառեր. անհատականացված ուսուցում, հետադարձ կապ, խոսակցական մոդելավորում, հարմարեցվող ուսուցում, պատճառականություն, ինքնաուղղում, ազդեցություն, դատողություն

Ինքնուրույն մտածողություն ունեցող արհեստական բանականությունը արմատապես փոխել է օտար լեզվի ուսուցումը՝ առաջարկելով անհատականացված, արդյունավետ և հասանելի ուսումնական փորձեր այս ոլորտում: Պատճառն այն է, որ արհեստական բանականությունը արդեն երկար ժամանակ է, ինչ գոյություն ունի որպես զաղափար, սակայն դրա ինտեգրացիան կրթության ոլորտում, հատկապես 2023 թվականից սկսած, արագացել է՝ տրամադրելով այնպիսի գործիքներ, որոնք լրացնում են ուսուցման գործընթացը, այլ ոչ թե փոխարինում են ուսուցիչներին: Օտար ուսուցման մեջ արհեստական բանականությունը հաշվի է առնում ուսանողների բազմազան պահանջներն ու ցանկությունները՝ տրամադրելով հարմարեցված նյութեր, վայրկենական արձագանքներ և ներգրավող խոսակցական իրավիճակներ: Հարմարեցված ուսուցման հարթակները նպաստում են ուսուցման անհատականացմանը՝ օգտագործելով ժամանակակից տվյալներ՝ դասի նյութերի մշտական քարտեզավորման համար: Վայրկենական արձագանքը ևս մեկ նորամուծություն է: Արձագանք-

ների և հետադարձ կապի արագությունը նպաստում է ուսանողների վստահության բարձրացմանը: Խոսակցական իրավիճակների մոդելավորումը ուսանողներին ապահովում է անվտանգ միջավայր՝ խոսքային հմտությունների զարգացմամբ զբաղվելու համար: Այս առավելությունները ներկայացնելուց բացի՝ արհեստական բանականության ներդրումը EFL-կրթության համակարգում մի շարք խնդիրների առաջ է կանգնեցնում: Դրանց թվում են՝ էթիկական հարցեր, որոնք վերաբերում են խոսքի գնահատման մեջ ալգորիթմիկ խտրականությանը, տվյալների գաղտնիության խախտման ռիսկերը, ինչպես նաև արհեստական ինտելեկտի գործիքների չափազանց կախվածությունը, ինչը կարող է խոչընդոտել ինքնուրույն ուսուցման զարգացմանը: Բացի այդ՝ ChatGPT-ի նման հարթակների առաջադեմ հնարավորություններից օգտվելու համար հաճախ պահանջվում է վճարովի բաժանորդագրություն, ինչը ստեղծում է անհավասար պայմաններ ուսանողների միջև:

Изучение языка с помощью искусственного интеллекта.

Английский как иностранный язык в контексте будущего образования.

Энфенджян Марианна

Резюме

Ключевые слова: персонализированное обучение, обратная связь, симуляция разговоров, адаптивное обучение, рассуждение, самокоррекция, влияние, рассуждение

Искусственный интеллект кардинальным образом изменил преподавание английского языка как иностранного, предлагая персонализированный, эффективный и доступный учебный опыт в данной сфере. Несмотря на то, что искусственный интеллект уже давно существует в качестве концепции, его интеграция в сферу образования, особенно начиная с 2023 года, стремительно ускоряется, предоставляя такие инструменты, которые дополняют процесс обучения, а не заменяют преподавателей. В преподавании английского языка как иностранного, ИИ учитывает разнообразные потребности и запросы студентов, предоставляя адаптированные материалы, мгновенную обратную связь и вовлекающие студентов разговорные ситуации. Персонализированное обучение стало значительным достижением, реализуемым с помощью искусственного интеллекта. Мгновенная обратная связь – ещё одно новшество. Быстрая обратная связь способствует повышению уверенности студентов. Моделирование разговорных ситуаций предоставляет учащимся безопасную среду для практики устной речи. Несмотря на представленные выше преимущества, внедрение ИИ в систему EFL-образования сопровождается рядом проблем. К их числу можно отнести: этические вопросы, которые содержат алгоритмическую предвзятость в процессе оценки речи студентов, риски нарушения конфиденциальности данных, а также чрезмерную зависимость от ИИ-инструментов, что может затруднять развитие автономного обучения. Кроме того, доступ к продвинутым функциям таких платформ, как ChatGPT, часто требует платной подписки, что создаёт неравные условия среди учащихся.

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Ընդունվել է տպագրության 26. 11. 2025 թ.