



XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article analyses the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in teaching foreign languages and describes the pros and cons of the three approaches: Rosetta Stone, conversational chatbots, and AI-powered Smart Content systems. While Rosetta Stone encourages active learning, its technology dependence and limited speaking practice are factors that could be unhelpful. Speaking and writing Conversational chatbots are low-stakes activities, but failure to understand advanced language and lack of social skills may make them ineffective. As Tira Nur Fitria explains, Smart Content systems offer learners easy access to digital learning materials via effective searching, classification, and personalization of recommendations. This analysis suggests the usefulness of AI in customizing and facilitating language learning while underlining the importance of balancing the pedagogy's effectiveness, accessibility, and the role of human interaction in learning a language.*

Keywords: *technology, teaching methods, foreign languages, learning process, AI.*

Introduction. In today's globalized world, the ability to communicate in multiple languages is more important than ever. As a result, foreign language teaching has evolved significantly, driven by advancements in technology. Innovative technologies have transformed traditional teaching methods, providing new opportunities for both educators and learners. Technology plays a crucial role in enhancing foreign language learning by making it more interactive, engaging, and accessible.

Nowadays there is a huge choice of forms and methods of teaching that are quite effective. The development of modern society requires the search for and use of more advanced methods and technologies. Innovative teaching methods transfer the learning process to a higher level and are aimed at developing the practical skills of future young specialists, who are capable of solving professional problems at the level of foreign language communicative competence. The curriculum of such universities necessarily includes such as forms of training as project development, training, internships in production, as well as participation in research organizations.



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Literature review. A key benefit of integrating innovative technologies into foreign language instruction is the move away from primarily lecture-based approaches towards more engaging audiovisual experiences. The internet provides students with a wealth of current resources, empowering them to make choices about their learning. Modern foreign language teaching methodologies commonly incorporate elements such as distance learning, collaborative learning, and the project method. Artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and other advanced tools are opening up new possibilities for creating personalized, adaptive, and immersive approaches to learning. Books such as *"Artificial Intelligence in Education: Promises and Implications for Teaching and Learning"* by Wayne Holmes, Maya Bialik, and Charles Fadel, *"AI for Educators"* by Matt Miller, and *"Artificial Intelligence in Education: Building Technology-Rich Learning Contexts That Work"* by Rosemary Luckin provide valuable insights into how these technologies are reshaping language education.

Research methodology. In this article, we consider only some of the innovative technologies that can be successfully applied in foreign language classes for engaging students. Project technology and technology training in collaboration. Integration project-based learning and collaborative technology training can significantly enhance the learning experience and boost motivation for studying a foreign language. The project technology itself is a kind of development of the concept of learning in cooperation. Students work collaboratively to complete a project, which is then evaluated by the both instructor and their peers. This collaborative process creates a personally meaningful and motivating experience.

The rise of virtual classrooms has transformed the traditional classroom setting. Tools like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Google Meet facilitate real-time communication between teachers and students, regardless of geographical barriers. Educators can use screen sharing, breakout rooms, and interactive whiteboards to create dynamic lessons that encourage participation and engagement.

Artificial intelligence has been widely applied to various educational technology platforms as follow:

AI with immersive techniques to simulate real-world language use. These tools make learning more engaging and effective by offering personalized learning paths and instant feedback. However, they also face challenges, such as limited human AI-powered language learning tools, such as Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone, are at the forefront of this transformation. These platforms use machine learning algorithms



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to analyze learner data and adapt lessons to individual needs, ensuring that each student progresses at their own pace. For example, Duolingo tailors exercises based on user performance, while Babbel employs spaced repetition to enhance vocabulary retention. Rosetta Stone combines interaction, which can hinder the development of conversational skills, and a reliance on technology that may exclude learners without access to reliable internet.

Virtual Mentor: Chatbots and virtual assistants, such as ChatGPT and Replika, are another innovative application of AI in language learning. These tools simulate real-life conversations, allowing learners to practice speaking and writing in a low-pressure environment. ChatGPT, for instance, engages users in interactive dialogues and answers language-related questions in real time, while Replika offers personalized conversational practice to build confidence. The benefits of these tools include 24/7 accessibility, a safe space for making mistakes, and improved speaking and writing skills. However, they are not without limitations, as they may struggle with understanding complex or nuanced language and lack the emotional intelligence of human tutors.

Tira Nur Fitria states that Smart Content is an AI technology that functions to share and find programmable digital book and material content more easily and quickly. Common example of the application of this technology are found in various digital libraries today, both in schools, universities, and public libraries. AI can find and categorize the books we are looking for quickly and structured. We will even given book recommendations and other content relevant to what you are looking for. Smart Content is a summary of various learning materials, from digital textbooks to interfaces that can be tailored to our needs.

Conclusion. The integration of AI into foreign language learning presents a multifaceted landscape. While tools like Rosetta Stone offer structured interaction, they may fall short in developing true conversational fluency. Chatbots provide valuable, accessible practice, but their limitations in understanding nuanced language and replicating human empathy necessitate a balanced approach. The emergence of Smart Content, as championed by Fitria, showcases AI's ability to democratize access to learning resources. Overall, AI-driven tools hold significant promise for personalizing and enhancing language acquisition. However, educators must critically evaluate these technologies, ensuring they complement, rather than replace, human-led instruction. Future research should focus on developing AI systems that can better adapt to individual learning styles, provide more nuanced feedback, and



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foster a deeper understanding of language and culture within a supportive and engaging learning environment. The key lies in harnessing AI's potential while preserving the essential role of human interaction and personalized guidance in successful language learning.

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